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A.L.A. BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

VOLUME XII
JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1918

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
78 E. WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO
1918

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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SARATOGA SPRINGS CONFERENCE

THE FORTIETH CONFERENCE of the American Library Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from Monday to Saturday, July 1-6, 1918. Headquarters will be at the Grand Union Hotel (1200 rooms, rates, \$5, \$6 and \$7 per day, American plan). Numerous smaller and less expensive hotels will be available; names and rates will be announced in the May *Bulletin* and in the library periodicals. Directions will then be given for making reservations.

THE PROGRAM

The theme of the program will naturally be the war and what libraries and librarians are doing and can do to help win it. Five general sessions will be held, the first Monday evening, July 1, at which President Montgomery will deliver the President's address. An informal reception will follow. At the second session, on the morning of July 2, the War Service committee will present a comprehensive report of the war work. The third session, on the morning of July 3, will take the form of a symposium on "What our library is doing to help win the war," with short contributions from five or six representatives of different types of libraries, with the "meeting then thrown open." The president is planning for a patriotic program on the afternoon of the Fourth, with perhaps an oration by a man of national prominence, and other features. Friday's session will bring addresses on the spirit of the war literature and the future of American libraries. The general sessions will be held in the commodious Convention Auditorium, a few steps from the Grand Union.

The various sections, affiliated societies and round tables will all hold sessions, according to present expectations. The war will be their principal theme.

The Agricultural Libraries Section will discuss the general subject of libraries and war service in connection with food conservation and production. The Catalog

Section will have a paper on the work of the war work indexers and catalogers in Washington and how catalogers can help. The theme of the Children's Librarians' Section will be "The children of a nation at war." The Professional Training Section will have a paper on the reactions of the war upon library training, and another on a couple of experiments being tried out this winter in secondary training in library work.

The National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries will hold a joint session and one or two independent sessions each. "The work of state libraries in war time," "Collecting and cataloging official war documents," and "Recent changes in state library laws," are some of the papers on the program of the former association.

The Government Documents Round Table is to have a paper on "Government documents relating to the war." The Round Table of the Libraries of Religion and Theology will discuss the war and the mission field, and the effect of the war on theological literature and theological seminaries.

The camp librarians will hold a round table to thresh out solutions for some of the camp library problems.

The other sections and affiliated societies have not yet announced their programs but are working on them.

Saturday, July 6, will be observed as "New York State Library Day," and the Association will be guests of the New York State Library at Albany, stopping off there for the day on the way home. A morning program commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of that library, a luncheon tendered by the library, and tours of the Education Building in the afternoon will be features of the day, concluding in ample time for evening trains and the New York boat.

Further particulars of the program will be printed in the May *Bulletin*.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

Saratoga Springs is thirty-nine miles north of Albany, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. It is easily reached by train from all parts of the United States and Canada. There is little prospect of any special rates being granted for the Conference, or of being able to secure a fare that will be much, if any, less than twice the one-way rate, plus the eight per cent war tax. Still the fares from New England, the middle states, and the middle west, will be found quite reasonable, and as far as can now be predicted the summer service will be about as in former years. Probably no special train service will be allowed, though the Travel committee hopes to secure certain concessions, such as a special section of train from Chicago and Pullmans from Boston. Pullman reservations will be made for party use, and this year the war tax of ten per cent on seats, or berths, must be added to the usual rates.

STANDARD LINE RAILROAD RATES TO SARATOGA

Below are given the one-way through railroad fares, as at present in force, tax of eight per cent included.

New York City	\$4.54
(Round trip \$8.62)	
Philadelphia	7.53
Washington	11.20
Boston	5.49
*Chicago	22.17
St. Louis	26.64
Milwaukee	24.38
St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	32.43
Cincinnati	19.33
Detroit	17.12
Cleveland	14.26
Buffalo	9.29

*From Chicago and other mid-western points, including all cities shown below Chicago on this table, a rate of about \$2.00 less than price given is made on differential lines.

New York Party

Mr. C. H. Brown of the Brooklyn Public Library (26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn) will have charge of the New York special party, and the plan is to leave New York City Sunday night, June 30, at about 6:30 o'clock, by the Albany night boat, transferring from boat to train for Saratoga at the dock in Albany. Due to arrive at Saratoga about 8:30 a.m., Monday, July 1.

Fare from New York to Saratoga on the night boat is \$3.43 one way (round trip \$6.59), but by use of a ten-party ticket, can be reduced to \$3.10.

Staterooms (accommodating two persons) are \$1.50 and up; or 75 cents and up for each person, plus ten per cent war tax.

Inasmuch as travel is very heavy at the time of the Conference, and as this year's travel accommodations may be less than formerly, reservations should be made for stateroom berths on the boat not later than June 10, and as much earlier as possible. Make reservations through Mr. C. H. Brown, remitting to him one-half the price of stateroom ticket (plus tax of ten per cent) and also the amount of party ticket.

Those attending from points which would bring them through New York City are cordially invited to join the New York party and make reservations through Mr. Brown.

From New York several options are available for those not desiring to join the party. The New York Central railroad has service at frequent intervals, taking five hours for the trip, but a change of trains will in most cases have to be made in the Albany depot.

The Day Line boat to Albany leaves about 8:30 a.m. (Sunday excepted), which would not get delegates to Saratoga until about 8 p.m. (Rates by day boat will probably be about \$4.00.)

New England Party

A special party will be planned from Boston, leaving South Station July 1 at 10 a.m. (Framingham, 10:38; Worcester, 11:15; Springfield, 12:40 noon; Pittsfield, 2:30) arriving at Albany at 3:48 p.m. and at Saratoga at 6:05 p.m. in time for the opening session that evening.

Parlor car seats, Boston to Albany, \$1.10, including tax; and if enough apply, the parlor car can probably run through to Saratoga.

Register for the trip with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Back Bay, Boston, stating whether or not parlor car seat is desired. Fare, Boston to Saratoga, one way, including tax, \$5.49.

Chicago Party

If a special train is not permitted us this year, we hope at least to run as a separate section, provided enough applications are received to warrant it. If not, Pullmans for our exclusive use will be available on a regular train.

Mr. John F. Phelan, of the Chicago Public Library, will be in charge of the Chicago party, and reservations should be made through him.

The journey from Chicago to Saratoga will take about twenty-two hours, and full details of the party movement will be announced later. Although there is no prospect of any summer excursion rate better than twice the one-way fare, we shall announce later possible circle tours on the return journey.

POST-CONFERENCE OMITTED

It is not deemed wise this year to schedule any post-conference trip, but the Travel committee would call attention to the proximity to Saratoga of Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburgh, Ticonderoga, the Adirondack mountains and Lake Placid. From Albany it is but a short trip to the heart of the Catskill mountains, or to the beautiful Berkshire hills of Massachusetts.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE,

F. W. FAXON, Chairman.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

The energy of the Association is centered on the Library War Service. Hundreds of librarians, from coast to coast, are engaged in some part of the large task of furnishing reading material to the soldiers and sailors of the United States. The work is being conducted under the general direction of Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, and headquarters are at the Library of Congress, where a staff of about twenty-five are devoting their entire time to the service.

War Library Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 4 (January, 1918) which was distributed to about 6,000 libraries, sets forth the status of the work, which is summarized on the cover page as follows:

1.—A fund of more than a million and a half dollars has been raised for the purchase of books, the erection of buildings and the administration of the service.

2.—More than half a million books have been donated by the public, sorted and labeled by the librarians and shipped to camps, forts, training stations and naval vessels.

3.—A hundred thousand books, mostly non-fiction, have been purchased for the camp libraries.

4.—Thirty-three library buildings have been erected, or are nearing completion, from the \$320,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose; and a thirty-fourth at Great Lakes Naval Training Station made possible by an anonymous gift of \$10,000.

5.—Seventy-nine men, mostly trained and experienced librarians, have been placed in camps as librarians and assistants. In addition, there are many more employed in a subsidiary capacity.

6.—Hundreds of other librarians, both men and women, are giving some time every day to this work.

7.—Three or four hundred branch libraries have been established in Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings, the Y. W. C. A. hostess houses and the base hospital reading rooms.

8.—Many deposit stations have been opened in company barracks and mess halls.

9.—Hundreds of small military and naval camps, posts and vessels have been supplied with books through chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and other agencies.

10.—Tons of magazines have been sorted and distributed to soldiers.

11.—Automobile trucks have been purchased for the service in all the main camps and daily deliveries of newspapers, magazines and books are made to branches and deposit stations.

12.—A dispatch office has been opened at one of the ports of embarkation, from which books are being shipped to France, and supplied to men for use while on board the transports.

13.—Thousands of special requests for books—mostly technical—have been filled by purchase and inter-library loan.

14.—An organization has now been perfected at headquarters to insure prompt

and adequate attention to needs as they arise.

15.—All of these things have been done with the minimum possible expenditures for administration, and the minimum possible formality in the actual service of the books.

Since this statement was printed the number of men in the camps has increased to nearly one hundred; several women have also been permitted by camp commanders to work in the camp libraries; a dispatch office has been opened at another port of embarkation (Newport News, in addition to Hoboken); the number of purchased books has trebled; many new points of service have been established; and a national campaign is now in progress for the collection of two million gift books.

It is unnecessary here to rehearse the work of the Library War Service in detail as the facts are furnished in the *War Library Bulletin*, which is distributed to over 6,000 libraries of the United States and Canada. Any library not receiving copies may obtain them by writing the A. L. A. War Service, Library of Congress, Washington.

MID-WINTER MEETINGS OMITTED

The usual mid-winter library meetings, which have been held for the past ten years in Chicago, were omitted this year on account of the war. The Executive Board met at Washington on January 2, and the minutes of that meeting are printed in this number of the *Bulletin*. The Publishing Board, with two members present and

the other two voting by proxy, also met on the same day in Washington, but limited the business transacted to the reception of the Treasurer's report and the adoption of the budget for the year 1918. The Council will hold business sessions at the Saratoga Springs Conference.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., January 2, 1918

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held on Wednesday, January 2, 1918, in the Library

of Congress, Washington, sessions being held morning and afternoon.

Present: President Montgomery, Sec-

and Vice-president Eastman, Miss Rathbone and Messrs. Dudgeon, Ranck and Bailey; also Secretary Utley.

treasurer, the following report for the fiscal and calendar year 1917, was presented by the secretary and was received and adopted:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January-December, 1917

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1917.....	\$ 4,254.27
G. B. Utley, Secretary, membership dues.....	8,553.40
G. B. Utley, Secretary, life memberships.....	175.00
Trustees Carnegie Fund, income.....	4,500.00
Trustees Endowment Fund, income.....	400.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board	2,000.00
A. L. A. War Service Committee, loan repaid.....	2,000.00
Interest on bank balance, Dec., 1916-Nov., 1917, inclusive.....	81.36
	<hr/>
	\$21,964.03

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 96—113 (Vouchers No. 1474-1705, inclusive).....	\$10,683.86
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin	\$ 805.69
Conference	905.95
Committees	745.97
Headquarters:	
Salaries	5,720.00
Additional services	806.40
Supplies	389.48
Postage and telephone.....	400.00
Miscellaneous	324.10
Contingencies	36.39
Travel	374.88
Trustees Endowment Fund.....	175.00
A. L. A. War Service Committee, loan.....	2,000.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund income.....	4,500.00
	<hr/>
	17,183.86
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$ 4,780.17
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00
Due from A. L. A. Publishing Board, balance headquarters expense, 1917.....	800.00
	<hr/>
Total balance.....	\$ 5,830.17

James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1916.....	\$281.98
Interest, Jan. 1, 1917.....	4.15
Eighth installment, Feb. 2, 1917.....	26.24
Interest, July 1, 1917.....	4.61
Ninth installment, July 20, 1917.....	28.86
	<hr/>
Total	\$345.84

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN,

Treasurer.

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1917.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following report of the Finance Committee, presented by the Chairman, Mr. A. L. Bailey, was on motion received and adopted, including the accompanying budget for the year 1918:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee presents the following report:

The income of the Association during 1917 was as follows:

Membership dues (annual).....	\$ 8,553.40
Membership dues (life).....	175.00
Income Endowment Fund.....	400.00
Income Carnegie Fund.....	4,500.00
Interest, January-November	78.50
Sale of publications and review copies of books.....	13,671.45
	<u>\$27,378.35</u>

The following budget exhibits the probable income and expenditures during 1918:

BUDGET 1918

Estimated Income

Membership dues	\$ 8,500.00
Income Endowment Fund.....	400.00
Income Carnegie Fund.....	4,500.00
Interest	80.00
Sale of publications.....	10,000.00
Sale of books (review copies).....	900.00

Estimated Expenditures

\$24,380.00

Executive Office:

Bulletin	\$ 1,700.00
Conference	700.00

Committees:

Public Documents	\$ 10.00
Co-operation with N. E. A.	30.00
Library administration	50.00
Library training	25.00
Bookbuying	25.00
Bookbinding	75.00
Federal and state relations.....	25.00
Travel	175.00
Work with the blind.....	10.00
Decimal classification	25.00
Institution libraries	25.00
Publicity	100.00
Children's books	25.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
	<u>650.00</u>

Salaries:

Secretary	\$3,300.00
Assistant Secretary	1,600.00
General Assistant	1,200.00
	<u>6,100.00</u>

Additional services	800.00
Supplies	400.00
Postage, telephone, etc.....	450.00
Miscellaneous	400.00
Contingencies	130.00
Travel	450.00

\$11,780.00

Publishing Board:

Carnegie Fund Interest.....	4,500.00
Sale of publications (estimated at \$10,000) and sale of review copies of books (\$900) less \$2,800 appropriated to Executive Office expenses.....	8,100.00
	<u>\$24,380.00</u>

Your Committee is prepared to approve appropriations, in accordance with this budget, of the sum of \$11,780.00 to the general expenses of the Association, and to the use of the Publishing Board, the sum of \$4,500.00 and the total amount received from the sale of publications, except the \$2,800.00 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation towards the support of the Executive Office, the total for the Publishing Board being estimated at \$12,600.00.

At the request of the chairman, Dr. C. W. Andrews has audited the accounts of the treasurer and of the secretary as assistant treasurer. His audit finds these accounts correct and properly vouched for so far as can be determined before the receipt of the report of the trustees of the Endowment Fund. His final report, together with a report on the audit of the accounts of the trustees, which will be made by Mr. Craver, will be given in the formal report of this committee to the Association at its annual meeting.

Since the Proceedings and Handbook for 1917 have not been issued, the Finance committee recommends that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Bulletin be held to meet the expenses of publication of Proceedings and Handbook. A similar treatment of other items properly chargeable to 1917 might also be made.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BAILEY,

Jan. 2, 1918.

Chairman.

Appropriation to Publishing Board

On motion of Mr. Bailey it was voted that in accordance with the report of the Finance committee there be appropriated for the use of the Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie Fund, estimated at \$4,500, and all proceeds from sales of publications and of review copies of books, estimated at \$10,900, excepting the amount of \$2,800 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation towards the

support of the Executive Office of the Association.

Appropriation to Library War Work

On motion of Mr. Ranck it was voted that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated from the uninvested funds of the Association now in the custody of the treasurer, to the Library War Service of the American Library Association, and that the treasurer be requested and authorized to transfer the above amount to the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, treasurer of the A. L. A. War Library Fund.

Nominating Committee

A Nominating committee, appointed in accordance with Section 2 of the By-laws to the Constitution, was named as follows:

Walter L. Brown, librarian Public library, Buffalo.

Charles E. Rush, librarian Public library, Indianapolis.

Mary L. Titcomb, librarian Washington County Free library, Hagerstown, Md.

Gratia A. Countryman, librarian Public library, Minneapolis.

George H. Tripp, librarian Free Public library, New Bedford, Mass.

Conference of 1918

The place and date for the Conference for 1918 being under consideration, it was voted that the Fortieth Annual Conference of the Association be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 1 to 6, 1918.

Resignation of Dr. Putnam from Executive Board

Dr. Herbert Putnam, having tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Board in a letter addressed to the President of the Association, because of his taking over (in October, 1917) the general conduct of the Library War Service of the Association, it was voted that the resignation of Herbert Putnam, as a member of the Executive Board, be ac-

cepted, but with the sincere and extreme regret of all his colleagues of the Board.

Election of Dr. Hill to Executive Board

On motion it was unanimously voted that Dr. Frank P. Hill be elected a member of the Executive Board to complete the unexpired term of Dr. Herbert Putnam, resigned (term expiring 1920).

Election of Dr. Carlton to Publishing Board

On motion it was voted that Dr. W. N. C. Carlton be elected a member of the A. L. A. Publishing Board to complete the unexpired term of the late Henry E. Legler (term expiring 1920).

[NOTE: Dr. Carlton subsequently declined this election.]

Audits by Finance Committee

On motion of Mr. Dudgeon, representative of the Publishing Board, it was voted that the Finance committee be requested hereafter to audit annually the accounts of the A. L. A. Publishing Board; and also such funds as are collected or disbursed in the name of the American Library Association.

It was also voted that the Secretary prepare or have prepared a proposed amendment to the Constitution setting forth the general auditing powers and functions of the Finance committee.

In response to a recommendation from the War Service committee that the Executive Board arrange for an audit of the accounts of the War Finance committee as of December 29, 1917, (in accordance with a request from the Chairman of the War Finance committee), it was voted that the Finance committee be requested to arrange for an audit of the accounts of the War Finance committee as of December 29, 1917; this audit either to be made by the members of the A. L. A. Finance committee or by such arrangement as this committee deems advisable to employ.

Memorials for Deceased Members

It was voted that Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and Mr. Everett R. Perry be appointed chairmen of committees, with power to associate with them such as they may desire, to prepare suitable minutes for presentation at the next Conference as memorials to the late Henry E. Legler, and the late James L. Gillis, respectively.

Treasurer's Bond

The treasurer of the Association, having inquired by letter of the chairman of the Finance committee, whether in view of increased financial responsibility his bond (now \$4,000) should be increased, it was voted that decision as to the amount of the bond of the treasurer of the Association be referred to the Finance committee with power.

It was taken as the sense of the Board that the necessary expenses incurred in handling the financial accounts transferred to the treasurer of the Association by the War Finance committee should be paid from the war funds rather than from the regular funds of the Association.

A report (printed elsewhere in this Bulletin) was received and accepted from the committee on Importations.

At a meeting of the War Service committee of the American Library Association, held in New York on December 29, 1917, the investment of surplus funds now on deposit with the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, being under consideration, it was by that committee voted that, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the sum of \$500,000 from the funds deposited with the American Security and Trust Company, be invested in 4 per cent U. S. Treasury Certificates, at par with interest, according to the recommendation of the Library War Council.

The Executive Board by unanimous vote approved the above vote of the War Service committee.

At the meeting of the War Service com-

mittee above referred to, the inability of the committee to meet incurred expenses except through the fiscal routine provided for on October 4 and 18, 1917, was considered and the following vote was passed: That the American Security and Trust Company as treasurer, is authorized and requested, from the A. L. A. War Service moneys in its hands, to transfer to the credit of the War Service committee, George B. Utley, executive secretary, the sum of \$2,000, to be used to meet general expenses of the committee not justly chargeable to the fund voted to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, general director; bills covering such expenses to be approved by the chairman of the committee, and checks to be drawn and signed by George B. Utley, executive secretary.

The Executive Board by unanimous vote ratified the above vote of the War Service committee.

No further business coming before the Board, it adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

The members of the Board were the guests at luncheon of Dr. Putnam, who, after the luncheon, at the invitation of the president of the Association, gave an informal general survey of the progress and present status of the Library War Service, of which he is the general director. Dr. Putnam, at the request of the president, also sat with the Board during a portion of the afternoon session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON IMPORTATIONS

(Presented to the Executive Board,
Jan. 2, 1918.)

In its report at the Louisville Conference, the committee on Importations announced the termination of the British permit arrangement and the release of books and periodicals of enemy origin held at Rotterdam for American institutions. To secure similar action for post parcels detained in London was indicated to be the committee's next concern.

The desired action has been taken by the Foreign Office, as appears from a Note dated September 24, 1917, addressed to Ambassador Page by Mr. Balfour, stating that "instructions have now been issued to the competent authorities that all books of enemy origin now detained in this country, whatever their nature, which have not yet been formally seized and confiscated, shall be forwarded to the United States of America provided they are destined for universities or public institutions."

The committee then indicated that it had to mark time till the pending Trading-with-the-enemy Act was disposed of by Congress. This Act became law October 6, and a Presidential order six days later prescribed the method of its enforcement. A War Trade Board was set up, and, for commerce, direct or indirect, with the enemy or his allies, a license from this Board was declared necessary.

The committee's action thereafter is made clear in the following circular which they sent to twenty-four leading importers, with authorization and request that they communicate its text to their client institutions:

The British Foreign Office has given instructions to release all publications of enemy origin in detention, so far as they are addressed to universities or public institutions of the United States, and has announced the termination of the permit arrangement. Accordingly, parcels held in London may be expected at any time, but shipments stored at Rotterdam, while now on shipboard there, must await the conclusion of the embargo negotiations with Holland. A solution is declared imminent.

As to material accumulated in Germany, the committee can have nothing as yet to say, except that they have no reason to suppose that it is not safe and may not remain so.

We now turn to the future. Our operations hereafter fall under the control of the Trading-with-the-enemy Act. Commerce with Germany or its allies is unlawful except under Government license.

To save the time of all concerned and to avoid confusion this committee applied to the War Trade Board for a blanket license in behalf of the American Library

Association. This has been granted in the following terms:

"Universities, colleges and public institutions of approved character, or their duly accredited agents, to import, subject to Government censorship and control, and obedient to a procedure to be approved by the Department of State, such publications, especially those of serial character, issued in Germany or in countries allied with Germany, as may with reasonable assurance be considered likely to assist important work of research in science and scholarship without in any way involving the safety of the United States or hindering the successful prosecution of the war—the American Library Association pledging its assistance in keeping the lists within the strictest limits of propriety."

Responsibility is thus shifted to the Department of State. It is found sympathetic and ready to render a reasonable service. But the responsibility is first upon us. Our first concern is to win the war, and we have no right to divert the Government's energy into unprofitable channels. Let our requests be well within the definition and even postponed if no serious inconvenience is entailed. This means the excision, for example, of the popular, the theological and the historico-political, because the first is unworthy of the time, and the others the favorite avenue of the propagandist. The perils of transportation and the possible detentions of the censor are not to be forgotten.

First, then, subscriptions to the periodicals of 1918. The Department asks this committee to assemble for it immediately the lists of desired orders. Will you, therefore, make up for each of the American agents whom you desire to patronize a strictly alphabetical list of the periodicals required, numbering the titles consecutively in the left margin, and mail a copy (naming the agent who is to fill it) to the secretary of this committee, within twenty-four hours, if possible, after the receipt of this circular. The list sent to the agent constitutes an order made conditional upon its approval by the Department of State and the agent's subsequent demonstration of ability to obtain the goods from Germany. Only then may payment rightly be made.

With the lists established, a procedure will be worked out with the agents whereby their orders will get the safe-conduct

of the diplomatic pouch, and the material be distributed by them after inspection.

Bear in mind that neither the Department of State nor the committee assumes any financial responsibility in the transaction. Your dealings and correspondence are to be with your agents. We merely safeguard and assist.

Two cautions: (1) We are concerned now with periodical subscriptions only—not exchanges, not monographic series, not books. Of them, anon. (2) Immediate dispatch of your lists to the secretary of the committee and to your agents is all important.

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman.

E. H. ANDERSON,

C. W. ANDREWS,

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, Secretary.

Committee on Importations.

Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 5, 1917.

With the lists now in, the importers' composite orders of approved titles are about to be sent abroad by the Department of State and appropriate instructions issued to American consular agents. If Germany allows the material to come out—and that is problematical—it will reach the United States under Government control, and be censored before being turned over to the agents for dispatch to institutions.

With periodical subscriptions out of the way, the committee may then turn its attention to books, monographic series and exchanges, about which libraries will in due course receive advice.

Thus the American Library Association has received a marked vote of confidence both from the War Trade Board and the Department of State, which have adopted its program without change, acting at once and inviting its aid to carry the scheme through.

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman,

E. H. ANDERSON,

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,

M. L. RANEY, Secretary,

Committee on Importations.

Dec. 29, 1917.

FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

Report of Committee

[On account of the omission of two numbers of the Bulletin, the following report of the Committee, submitted in 1917, is now first published.]

The committee on State and federal relations, of the American Library Association, has had before it three matters which are still pending, and upon which it desires to report progress and request the coöperation of all librarians. These matters came up in the course of the Special Session of Congress, and prompt and vigorous action on our part may result in the passage of suitable measures by Congress at the December Session.

The committee protested in May against a proposed postage rate upon periodicals, based upon the distance that the copies were transported from the place of publication, believing that such an enactment will discourage the circulation of magazines having an appeal to the whole nation, will promote sectionalism, and will be an additional and unnecessary tax to libraries, especially those in the south and west and consequently far from the places of publication of most periodicals. We were successful, in combination with other individuals and organizations, in having the provision struck out of the bill, but in conference it was slipped in again and is now a part of the law.

While there is a special committee, headed by Dr. M. L. Raney, of the Johns Hopkins University Library, having as its field the importation of books and periodicals from enemy countries, the committee on Federal and state relations, desiring to coöperate with that special committee, came into communication with the committee on Commerce, of the United States Senate, in reference to the Trading-with-the-enemy Act. That bill, as reported to the Senate upon August 15, providing for licenses to be issued for importation, seemed to your committee a very satisfactory measure. However, in confer-

ence, a clause was slipped into the bill which was evidently an attempt to increase the power of censorship, and which seems to make it dangerous for any importer to mail any foreign periodicals, whether in a foreign language or in English. It is desirable that the law be modified, so as to secure without a shadow of a doubt to American libraries, privileges equal to those enjoyed by English libraries.

An Act of Congress recently passed, prohibits transmission through the mails of newspapers and magazines containing liquor advertisements. This law has as its professed purpose the prevention of orders for liquor sent to business concerns in adjoining states, by persons living in so-called dry territory. The law as passed, however, is so broad in its terms that the Post Office Department has held in some places that it excludes foreign magazines from the mails, and in that way prevents the receipt by libraries of certain American periodical publications. Obviously, advertisements printed in European magazines will not have much response from the United States, and the admission of foreign magazines to the mails will have no appreciable result in the way of an importation of intoxicating beverages. It is most important that public libraries be able to procure through the mails, at the earliest possible time, newspapers and magazines published in Europe, almost all of which contain advertisements of alcoholic liquors. At this time, when coöperation with and understanding of our Allies is of paramount importance, it is a most regrettable mistake to cut off from the public reading rooms of our libraries representative magazines of England, France and other countries, by the side of whose armies our troops will shortly be battling in the endeavor to secure the victory of righteousness and to restore honor to the world. To hinder the people of the United States from having access to such magazines, deprives us of the best medium through which our under-

standing of and sympathy with our Allies can be secured. Without such understanding and sympathy, our alliance cannot secure the permanent good which the sacrifice of the lives and money of the Americans should accomplish. Your committee does not believe that the placing of American magazines in libraries, even though these magazines contain advertisements of liquor, will increase materially the amount of such liquor which is drunk, while it enables the people to have that wide information which such an educational institution as a library ought to give to the citizens of the area for whose intellectual advancement it is responsible. If the complete privilege of receiving such magazines be not given to the libraries, surely at the least the law should be amended so as to limit its effect to periodicals printed in the United States. With such limitations the purpose of the statute will be fulfilled, and the public library will not be impeded in its duty of educating the people.

It has come to our attention that publishers are discontinuing the presentation of complimentary copies of magazines to libraries, stating that the postal law no longer allows any such presentation. Your committee thereupon entered into correspondence with the Post Office Department, and is in receipt of a letter under date of December 6, from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, stating, "that there is no specific authority of law for any free circulation of a second class publication except as sample copies within the limits prescribed in paragraphs four and five, section 436 of the Postal Laws and Regulations. It has, however, never been deemed necessary to question the distribution or the mailing at publishers' second class rates of postage of a *few* complimentary copies, provided the interest prompting a given publisher's action is a friendly rather than a business one."

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD C. STEINER,
Chairman.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1918

A meeting of the A. L. A. Publishing Board was held in Washington, D. C., January 2, 1918.

Present: Messrs. Dudgeon and Milam, and by proxy Mrs. Elmendorf and Dr. Bostwick. Secretary Utley was also present.

The following report of Carl B. Roden, treasurer, was read and adopted:

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1-December 31, 1917

Receipts

Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1917.....	\$ 1,411.26
Sales of Publications	13,671.45
American Library Association, Carnegie Fund income.....	4,500.00
Interest on bank balance, January to November.....	14.90

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 88-89 (Vouchers Nos. 1919-2128).....	\$18,278.57	\$19,597.61
Distributed as follows:		
Salaries	\$4,649.90	
Publications	8,867.36	
Supplies	612.15	
Postage and express.....	1,122.49	
Advertising	320.77	
Incidentals	438.35	
Travel	90.45	
A. L. A.....	2,000.00	
Royalties	177.10	18,278.57

Balance, Union Trust Co.....	\$ 1,319.04
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00

\$ 1,569.04

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN,
Treasurer.

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1917.

The following budget for 1918 was adopted:

BUDGET, 1918

Estimated Income

Balance, December 31, 1917.....	\$ 1,569.04
Carnegie Endowment fund, interest.....	4,500.00
Sales of publications.....	10,000.00
Accounts receivable, December 24, 1917.....	1,826.20
Sales of books—review copies.....	900.00

Estimated Expenditures

Salaries	\$18,795.24
Printing Booklist and Index.....	\$ 5,060.00
Periodical cards	2,400.00
Advertising	300.00
A. L. A. appropriation, 1918	300.00
A. L. A. balance for 1917.....	2,800.00
Express and postage.....	800.00
Supplies	700.00
Incidentals	500.00
Travel	500.00
Balance available for publications, etc.....	400.00
	5,035.24

\$18,795.24

The adoption of the foregoing budget carried with it increases in salary, duly approved by the members of the Board present and by the two absent members by correspondence.

The Board adjourned.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
January, March, May, July, September and
November

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.

First Vice-President—Judson T. Jennings, Public Library, Seattle.

Second Vice-President—Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland.

Executive Board—The President, vice-presidents and M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Electra C. Deren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio; Frank F. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

ABSENCE OF SECRETARY FROM HEADQUARTERS

The Secretary of the Association has been connected with the Library War Service in Washington continuously since the first of September, being in Chicago only once, and that for but six days, since the above date. The general work of the Association has therefore been seriously neglected, except for the routine matters which have been capably and energetically prosecuted by the assistants in the headquarters office, Miss Eva M. Ford and Miss Gwendolyn Brigham, assisted a part of the time by Miss Henrietta Lovi. The secretary is planning to spend a part at least of the month of April and the month of June at headquarters.

LIBRARY STATISTICS

The annual summary of library statistics will be omitted this year by the Association,

but the R. R. Bowker Company is planning to include, in consequence of this Association omission, and with the Association's cordial approval, fuller statistics than usual in its "American library annual."

LIBRARY STANDARDS

By W. Dawson Johnston

Librarian, St. Paul Public Library

The following figures with regard to city library collections, registration, and circulation are published as a contribution to the question of library standardization. They are based upon the U. S. Bureau of Education library statistics of 1913 and population statistics of the year 1910. The averages discovered undoubtedly have some value as standards of measurement.

	Collections: No. of vols. per 1,000 population.	Registration: No. having cards per 1,000 population.	Circulation: No. of vols. loaned per 1,000 population.
Cities having a population of over 500,000	610	140	2,360
Cities having a population of 300,000-500,000	686	143	2,900
Cities having a population of 100,000-300,000	640	160	2,120
Cities having a population of 50,000-100,000	640	200	2,110

	Collections: No. of vols. per 1,000 population.	Registration: No. having cards per 1,000 population.	Circulation: No. of vols. loaned per 1,000 population.
Cities having a population of over 500,000 in 1910.			
New York & Brooklyn	310	70	1,350
Chicago	280	230	1,350
Philadelphia	260	90	1,330
St. Louis	540	130	2,630
Detroit	590	150	2,200
Boston	1,560	130	2,620
Cleveland	890	250	4,540
Los Angeles	700	220	3,740
Baltimore	530	70	1,260
Pittsburgh	740	20	2,460
San Francisco	310	90	2,040

Cities having a population of 300,000 to 500,000.

Buffalo	720	200	3,550
Cincinnati	1,170	90	4,220
Milwaukee	680	100	3,070
Newark	580	150	3,080
New Orleans	340	60	1,120
Minneapolis	840	250	4,410
Washington	470	130	2,070
Seattle	730	190	3,590
Indianapolis	780	140	2,320
Kansas City (Mo.) ..	550	120	1,580

Cities having a population of 100,000 to 300,000.

St. Paul	650	170	2,110
Portland (Ore.)	860	270	5,000
Jersey City	540	270	2,980
Louisville	690	180	3,400
Rochester	150	10	.....
Denver	760	170	2,720
Providence	780	130	1,058
Oakland	570	370	3,550
Toledo	560	120	2,100
Columbus	450	140	770
Omaha	840	140	2,150
Atlanta	370	270	620
Birmingham	190	100	960
Worcester	1,310	150	1,810
Bridgeport	580	70	1,580
New Haven	820	170	3,000
Memphis	680	100	950
Syracuse	730	140	2,380
Scranton	560	80	1,000
Nashville	650	430	1,350
Dayton	480	130	2,240
Grand Rapids	1,160	200	3,220
Paterson	430	170	1,940
Fall River	730	70	2,410
Spokane	530	280	3,380
Lowell	810	130	1,510
Albany	140	100	480
Cambridge	950	90	2,840

Cities having a population of 50,000 to 100,000.

Hartford	1,170	150	2,600
Trenton	580	190	2,370
New Bedford	1,570	230	3,560
San Antonio	350	90	1,040
Reading	380	120	940
Camden	520	420	520
Salt Lake City	500	230	2,170
Dallas	420	130	1,010
Lynn	1,000	120	2,710
Springfield (Mass.) ..	450	400	5,590
Wilmington	1,130	170	2,830
Des Moines	810	160	2,600
Lawrence	750	...	1,770

Tacoma	770	180	4,250
Kansas City (Kas.) ..	260	60	1,650
Yonkers	350	250	2,490
Youngstown	650	200	1,640
Houston	490	170	1,310
Duluth	760	240	2,560
St. Joseph	850	200	3,610
Somerville	1,390	270	5,790
Troy	610	140	1,270
Utica	910	170	2,610
Elizabeth	70	150	2,330
Fort Worth	340	160	970
Waterbury	1,240	100	3,030
Schenectady	450	230	2,260
Hoboken	720	140	3,089
Manchester	1,000	110	136
Evansville	110	70	910
Akron	460	100	980
Norfolk	440	150	1,080
Wilkes-Barre	640	230	2,000
Peoria	1,740	140	3,240
Erie	740	210	2,710
Savannah	700	230	1,450
Oklahoma City	340	310	1,510
Harrisburg	180	...	.....
Fort Wayne	700	380	2,560
Charleston	710	10	760
Portland (Me.)	1,150	160	1,430
East St. Louis	520	100	1,670
Terre Haute	600	290	2,400
Holyoke	800	200	2,560
Jacksonville	440	150	2,390
Brockton	1,100	220	3,640
Bayonne	560	...	3,540
Johnstown	270	70	30
Passaic	640	320	4,520
South Bend	460	...	.....
Covington	290	...	.....
Wichita	190	150	130
Altoona	970	20	1,000
Allentown	90	90	1,000
Springfield (Ill.)	1,090	150	3,270
Pawtucket	660	150	2,290
Mobile	430	10	100
Saginaw	380	60	1,290
Canton	430	190	1,600

FUNCTIONS OF A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. S. H. Ranck, librarian of Grand Rapids, writes, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the A. L. A.:

"I should like to call your attention to the address recently given by Mr. Sidney Webb, the well-known writer, before the Royal Institute of British Architects, in which he discusses the organization and function of brain workers' associations,

with particular reference to the architects. Much of what he says there would apply to an organization such as the American Library Association, as you will see from the following paragraph:

Your professional association began at the same time as some others; and it began, like many others, not as a professional association in the ordinary sense, but as what may be called, technically a "subject association." The business of the Institute when it started was not to look after architects; it was to promote architecture, and therefore it included not only architects, but other people interested in architecture. And the reason why your Institute was so largely composed of amateurs at the beginning of its work was that it was a subject association, not a professional association. Its interest was in architecture, and amateurs who were interested in it not only had as much right in the association as the professionals, but they contributed quite a special element—an advantageous element, which in becoming a mere professional association you may have lost.

"Mr. Webb makes a number of constructive suggestions with reference to the work

of a brain workers' association, the most important of which perhaps, so far as the Library profession is concerned, is the following:

First of all, a very large part of the public function of a professional association seems to me to be one which it has not, to any great extent, yet exercised; and that is it ought to claim the right and duty of criticism of everything that is done by the Government, or, for that matter, of any public authority, in the lines of its own profession. It ought not merely to make that criticism in an irresponsible way, but it ought to regard it as its duty to inform the Government of the day of the professional opinion upon every kind of act which is done by the Government, or left undone, on which the profession has a distinct opinion.

"I wish every librarian of the country who is interested in the work of the American Library Association and of the various state associations might read this most suggestive article. It is reprinted in the January number of the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*."

SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTS

(Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten-line notice of books or periodicals, wanted, for sale, or exchange.)

WANTS

Hoopeston, Ill., Public Library.

A. L. A. Booklist, vols. 1 to 13, inclusive.

Providence, R. I., Public Library.

Columbia War Pamphlets, nos. 13 and 16.

State University of Iowa, Extension Bulletin, no. 22.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Public Library.

A. L. A. Booklist, Sept., 1914.

Tufts College, Mass., Tufts College Library.

Who's Who in New England. 1916 ed.

The H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Av., New York City.

Cumulative book index; annual cumulation, 1912, 1913, 1914. Several copies of each desired.

American Library Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

A. L. A. Booklist, Jan., 1917.

The Booklist, Oct., 1917.

15 cents each offered.

FOR SALE

Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio.

Winsor, Justin. Narrative and critical history of America. 8 vols. Boston, 1889. Out of print. Practically new, published at \$44.00 net, will sell for \$20.00.

Providence, R. I., Public Library.

Egypt Exploration Fund, Memoirs, 46 vols. A broken file from vol. 1-35, list on request.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas.

American Journal of Mathematics, vols. 23, 24, 25.

American Monthly Review of Reviews, vols. 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, 32.

Atlantic Monthly, vol. 72.

Bibliotheca Sacra, vol. 9.

Blackwood's Magazine, vols. 70, 74-80.

Century, old series, vols. 23-32, 35-36, 42-49, 55-56, 59, 62-63, 65-66.

Independent, vol. 62, pt. 1; vol. 63.

North American Review, vol. 50.

Outlook, vols. 66, 72, 75, 76.

Scribner's Magazine, vols. 5, 6, 15, 22.

World's Work, vol. 6.

Seattle, Wash., Public Library.

American Bar Association, reports, 1900-1911.

American Institute of Mining Engineers, transactions, vols. 9-12, 16, 24-28. $\frac{3}{4}$ mor.

Electrical World, 1897-1915 (1897-1903 bound).

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1917

The following list of gifts and bequests to American libraries includes gifts of money, buildings, sites, books, and miscellaneous and undescribed items as reported for the year 1917.

The gifts from the Carnegie Corporation aggregate \$1,055,934, including \$320,000 voted for the erection of library buildings at each of the thirty-two camps and cantonments to be provided in the United States for the training of the National Army and the National Guard.

From other sources the gifts of money (or of property whose value has been definitely estimated in money) amount to \$3,876,559, exclusive of the subscriptions for the War Library Service, the total of which approximated \$1,400,000 at the close of 1917.

The largest single gift of the year was in the amount of \$1,000,000, bequeathed by Col. Oliver Hazard Payne to the New York Public library, without terms of restriction as to its use. The Boston Public library received the largest legacy in its history—a residuary interest in an estate of \$1,000,000, bequeathed under certain conditions by Josiah H. Benton, for many years president of the board of trustees of that library. Other important gifts were that of \$600,000, left to the New York Society Library by the will of Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue; and property valued at \$300,000, given to Oneonta, N. Y., by H. E. Huntington.

During the year the John Crerar library, of Chicago, received from the Chicago Academy of Sciences its collection of books and pamphlets, numbering about 30,000 items. An interesting anonymous gift to Harvard University was a collection of 4,000 seventeenth century English political tracts.

The following is the annual financial summary:

From the Carnegie Corporation. . \$1,055,934

From others donors (not including gifts, approximating \$1,400,000, for the Library War Service) 3,876,559
Total \$4,932,493

In addition to these money gifts the following were reported:

Number of volumes.....75,553
Sites for library buildings..... 8
Buildings for library purposes
(where money value of same was
not quoted)..... 1
Miscellaneous and undescribed items 42

Unless otherwise stated the gift is to the public library of the place indicated.

ALASKA

Fairbanks. George C. Thomas Memorial library. \$500, and \$75 per month through the winter of 1917-18, from Mrs. Alfred C. Pardee, of Philadelphia, to enable the library to keep open.

ARIZONA

Yuma. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro. A rest room and public library containing about 500 vols., established by the women of the Civic League.

CALIFORNIA

East San Diego. \$2,500 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Modesto. A site for a Carnegie branch of the county library, from the Oakdale Woman's Improvement Club.

Pasadena. An estate valued at \$600, bequeathed by Augusta Schwann, for the purchase of educational books for the young.

San Bernardino. \$7,600 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Santa Cruz. \$3,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, on account of a branch building.

Stanislaus County. \$6,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, for branch

buildings at Riverbank and Patterson, to cost \$3,000 each.

Tulare County. \$3,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, for a branch building at Orosi.

Yolo County. \$3,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, for a branch building at Yolo.

COLORADO

Florence. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Pueblo. McClelland Public library. Stock shares estimated to be worth \$30,000, from the president of the board of trustees.

CONNECTICUT

Andover. \$5,000 by the will of Elliot P. Skinner, as a trust fund to build and equip a public library.

East Hartford. Burnside branch library. 125 vols. from Frederick C. Atkins.

Hartford. Public library. By the will of Henry P. Hitchcock, twenty-five shares of Travelers' Insurance Company stock, and about one-eighth of the residue of his estate after all bequests are paid.

—, Trinity College library. \$150,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., the sum to be used for maintenance of the building containing the library and offices of administration.

New Haven. Donald Grant Mitchell branch library. 700 vols. by the will of Mrs. J. C. Platt, of New London.

New London. Connecticut College for Women. 600 vols. from Mrs. J. N. Harris.

Stafford. \$800 from Celia Holt.

Suffield. Kent Memorial library. A fund of \$25,000, bequeathed by Martin J. Sheldon, as a memorial to his brother, Henry Spencer Sheldon.

West Hartford. \$1,000 by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Sisson.

DELAWARE

Dover. \$100 from Mrs. J. P. Saulsbury and Miss Hayes, in memory of Manlove Hayes.

Smyrna. \$1,000 by the will of Charles Katz of Philadelphia.

FLORIDA

Bradentown. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

GEORGIA

Cordele. \$7,556 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Cuthbert. \$2,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Dalton. \$7,000 bequeathed by A. K. Hawkes, for establishing a children's library, \$6,000 to be used for a building, \$500 for books and \$500 for motion picture equipment.

Griffin. \$7,000 by the will of A. K. Hawkes, of Atlanta, for motion picture equipment for the Hawkes Free Children's library, founded by him.

Macon. A site valued at \$20,000, and \$50,000 with which to erect a library building, from Mrs. E. W. Bellamy, under the condition that the city will maintain a public library.

ILLINOIS

Canton. Parlin library. \$30,000 in Liberty bonds, as a memorial to the late W. H. Parlin, from members of his family.

Chicago. The John Crerar library. The collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, comprising about 30,000 volumes and pamphlets.

—, Newberry library. The major part of an estate of \$250,000, from J. M. Wing.

—, University of Chicago libraries. From the widow of Prof. C. R. Henderson, his private library of 5,000 vols.; a collection on Semitic philology, from the heirs of Prof. R. F. Harper; various early manuscripts and specimens of early printing, from Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus; books and letters of the Reformation period, from Mrs. Emma B. Hodge.

El Paso. \$1,000 by the will of Mrs. Eunice C. Evans.

Princeton. Matson Public library. A first mortgage on a Kansas farm, from which \$7,200 was realized, from S. P. Clark.

Springfield. Illinois Library Extension Commission. \$175 from the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

INDIANA

Brownsburg Town and Lincoln and Brown Townships. \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Colfax. 300 vols. from Hon. Martin A. Morrison.

Converse. \$1,100 for a library site, from citizens.

Corydon. 1,930 vols. from the estate of Mrs. Julia Fried Walker.

Flora Town and Monroe Township. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Gary. \$25,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, for a branch building.

Grandview Town and Hammond Township. \$8,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Hebron Town and Boone Township. \$7,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

La Grange. Site from Dr. Leon Rose and brothers.

La Grange Town and Bloomfield Township. \$2,500 additional from Carnegie Corporation, to provide for Clay Township.

La Porte. County Poor Farm. \$1,000 as a fund for library purposes, by the will of Algernon S. Orr.

Monterey Town and Tippecanoe Township. \$5,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Newburgh. A site, from Mrs. W. B. Darby.

North Judson Town and Wayne Township. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Olive Township (New Carlisle). \$9,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Plainfield Town and Guilford, Washington and Liberty Townships. \$7,778 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Scott County (Scottsburg). \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Switzerland County (Vevay). \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Syracuse Town and Turkey Creek Township. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Van Buren (town and township). \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Warren Town and Salamonie Township. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Westfield Town and Washington Township. \$4,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Worthington Town and Jefferson Township. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

IOWA

Boone. Ericson library, \$1,000 by the will of C. T. T. Mason.

Corydon. \$8,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Montezuma Town and Jackson Township. \$8,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Sac City. \$1,000 as a fund for purchase of biographical books, by the will of Mrs. Loring.

KANSAS

Lebanon. 1,933 vols. from the women of the Library Club, to form a library to be kept in a building of the club.

MAINE

Bangor. \$10,000 by the will of Mrs. Mary H. Curran, who for many years served as librarian and associate librarian.

Castine. 200 vols. of young people's books, from the Castine Woman's Club, in memory of Mary W. Hooke, a teacher in the town schools for over thirty years.

Islesboro. \$1,000 from Field S. Pendleton, for a new building.

Kennebunkport. Complete furniture equipment, from Mrs. Anson McKim, of Montreal.

Machias. \$100 by the will of Lucy Talbot, for reference books.

Washington. 325 vols. from Dr. L. J. Gibbs, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Waterford. \$500 from the estate of Horace Porter, a former resident.

Waterville. By the will of Mrs. Hadasah J. Bangs, widow of General Isaac S. Bangs, their library of 1,500 vols.

Wells. \$80,000 to church and library, by the will of Mrs. George M. Canarroe, of Philadelphia.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt Free library. A site for a branch, jointly given by the late William H. Grafflin and the Children's Playground Association.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. \$1,000 by the will of Fannie Parsons.

Athol. \$500 bequeathed by Mrs. Emogene Fairbanks, of Brookline.

Boston. Boston Athenæum. A miscellaneous collection of newspapers, covering the years 1768-1842.

— Boston University. \$50,000 for a memorial library, bequeathed by Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin.

— Public library. \$100,000 as a fund for purchase of children's books, by the will of Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees during many years; also a residuary interest, at death of his widow, in his estate of \$1,000,000, one-half of the net income of which is to be held as a fund for general book purchase and one-half to be invested until \$2,000,000 be accumulated, which sum shall be applied on building construction; the bequests being under condition that at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses in Boston be allotted to the public library.

Boxborough. \$100 by the will of Augustus W. Wetherbee.

Boxford. \$100 by the will of Adelaide L. Allen.

Bridgewater. \$500 by the will of Mary A. Dunbar, formerly of Bridgewater.

Cambridge. Harvard University library. \$20,000 from Mrs. George Putnam, as a fund for book purchase, in memory of James Jackson Lowell, brother of the donor; a collection of seventeenth century English political tracts, numbering over 4,000 items, from an unnamed source; the library of the late Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, containing a valuable psychological collection; a collection of editions of Horace, from Mrs. H. H. Edes.

— Widener library, Harvard University. A memorial room, given by the parents of Henry Weston Farnsworth (1912), who died fighting for France.

Chicopee. 578 vols. from Mrs. Sarah F. Tuttle.

Dalton. \$10,000 by the will of Zenas Crane; a bequest of \$2,000 from Mrs. Zenas Marshall Crane.

East Bridgewater. \$4,000 as a fund for book purchase, by the will of David G. Pratt, of Middleborough.

Great Barrington. \$500 by the will of Mrs. Harriet M. R. White.

Groveland. \$5,000 from Alfred S. Langley, the gift making possible the erection of a library building by using a fund of like amount left by Capt. J. G. B. Adams some years ago.

Haverhill. \$5,000 from Elizabeth C. Ames, who also donated books valued at about \$3,000.

Lee. A sixty-foot flagpole and flag, given by the Ausotunnoog chapter of the A. R.

Lenox. Extensive alterations in the library building, provided for by G. L. Winthrop, one of the trustees.

Lexington. Cary Memorial library. \$2,000 by the will of Alice B. Cary.

Lynn. \$2,000 by the will of Joseph Faulkner.

Malden. \$5,000 by the will of James F. Easton; \$3,000 bequeathed by Rev. Horace B. Hichings, of Indiana, as a fund for purchase of books of a religious character; \$361 from Sylvester Baxter, to be used in the purchase of contemporary poetical works.

Medfield. \$1,000 by the will of Willard Harwood.

Middleborough. \$3,000 by the will of Mrs. Julia H. Copeland.

Millbury. \$200 by the will of Amy Harrington.

Milton. \$6,000 and an interest in real estate amounting to \$2,000, by the will of Ellen Channing; \$500 from an anonymous donor.

New Marlboro. \$5,000 from Carnegie Corporation; a site, given by Marcus H. Rogers.

Oakham. \$500 from Dean Henry P. Wright, for purchase of scientific books and periodicals.

Petersham. \$2,500 by the will of Mrs. Josephine Haskins Dickman.

Palmer. Young Men's Library Association. \$1,000 by the will of Maria Hastings.

Plymouth. \$100 for purchase of books, from Mary Pratt.

Quincy. 372 vols. of Italian books, from the Societa Operaia Italiana di Mutuo Soccorso.

Rockland. \$100, to be known as the "Everett Lane fund," by the will of Maj. Everett Lane.

Swampscott. \$1,000 toward the building fund, from Edith M. Hodges, in memory of Nellie Ingalls Hodges.

Saugus. \$3,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

South Hadley. Mount Holyoke College library. 1,000 vols., chiefly on political science and American history, bequeathed by Jane M. Lamb.

South Weymouth. \$100 from the Stetson Shoe Company.

Springfield. American International College library. 400 vols. of standard literature, by the will of Mrs. P. J. Tower.

Stockbridge. \$10,000 by the will of Joseph H. Choate, to provide for an enlargement of the library building.

Uxbridge. \$1,000 as a lecture fund, and \$500 as a fund for book purchase, by the will of Abbie E. Day.

Wakefield. Beebe Town library. \$60,000 for a new building from Junius Beebe, in behalf of the Beebe family; \$5,000 for an historical room in the building, from an anonymous donor; by the will of John C. Aborn, \$1,500 as a fund for purchase of books of standard literary value.

Webster. \$75,000 by the will of Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin, for a site and building for a public library to be known as the Chester C. Corbin Public library, in honor of the husband of the testator, an additional sum of \$50,000 for maintenance to be given if the town accepts the gift.

Westborough. \$1,000 by the will of Lucy B. Brigham, in honor of relatives.

Weymouth. \$6,000 by the will of Joseph

E. Trask, and a similar sum at the final distribution of his estate.

Williamstown. Williams College library. Several hundred vols., including some rare old editions, from M. C. G. White of the class of 1873.

Winchendon. \$1,000 as a fund for book purchase, by the will of Morton E. Converse.

MICHIGAN

Albion. \$5,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

East Jordan. A desirable site in the business section, for a Carnegie building, donated by W. P. Porter.

Lapeer. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Midland. \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Paw Paw (village and township). \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

MINNESOTA

Granite Falls. \$1,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Lake City. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Minneapolis. A portrait of Dr. James Kendall Hosmer, former librarian, from some of his friends.

Winona. \$5,000 from the estate of Mrs. Stella M. Mathews.

MISSOURI

Marceline. \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

MONTANA

Chouteau. 400 vols. from the Woman's Improvement Club, to establish a public library, the county commissioners granting use of a room for the purpose for one year.

Deer Lodge. State Penitentiary library. \$1,000 for purchase of books, from W. A. Clark, Jr., who founded the library several years ago with a gift of \$25,000.

Phillips County (Malta). \$15,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Virginia City. A site for a library building, offered by Karl Elling.

NEBRASKA

Ainsworth. Liberty bonds to the value of \$1,000, from L. K. Alder.

Clarks Village and Clarksville Township. \$7,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Cozad. \$6,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Guide Rock. \$15,000 for a public library, from W. T. Auld, of Omaha.

Omaha. A collection of over 1,000 stereopticon views, from an unnamed source.

Scottsbluff. \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Wymore. Two lots as a site for a library building, from William Whitson.

NEW JERSEY

Chatham. \$500 for book purchase, by the will of Mrs. Eunice R. Brown.

Lakewood Township. \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Little Falls Township. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Long Branch. \$30,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Ridgewood. A library building to cost \$100,000, and a fund of \$50,000 for maintenance, by the will of Mrs. Gertrude Pease Anderson.

NEW YORK

Albany. State College for Teachers. \$260 from unnamed donor.

— State library. The following donors contributed 100 vols. or 1,000 pamphlets, or more: Albany Law School, 220 vols.; The Argus Company, 130 vols., of which 104 vols. were of the Albany Journal; Chicago University Press, 180 vols. and 1,735 pamphlets; Columbia University, 216 vols.; Cornell University, 146 vols.; Dr. F. C. Curtis, 1,273 pamphlets; Donald McCredie, 290 vols.; Mrs. James Moore, 225 vols.; Dr. J. M. Mosher, 1,538 pamphlets; New Rochelle Public library, 1,595 pamphlets; N. Y. State Department, 10,272 pamphlets; Nina Rhoades, 50 vols. of books for the blind; Rhode Island State library, 134 vols.; estate of W. Hudson Stephens, 3,949 newspapers and 11 vols. of newspapers; Dr. Albert Vander

Veer, 1,294 pamphlets; U. S. Library of Congress, 160 vols. and 8,109 pamphlets.

Alden. \$100 from anonymous source.

Alexandria Bay. Holland library. Furnishing, decoration and heating system for auditorium and social room, in memory of Mrs. J. H. Hayden, given by her husband.

Altamont. \$200 from anonymous source.

Amsterdam. \$100 from unnamed patron.

Antwerp. \$15,000 building and \$10,000 for endowment, from G. N. Crosby.

Bemus Point. \$140 from unnamed donor.

Bridgehampton. 300 vols. from unnamed source.

Brooklyn. Kings County Historical Society library. 530 vols. from unnamed donor.

— Public library. A portrait by Louis W. Betts, of David A. Boody, for twenty years president of the board of trustees, presented by the Board.

Caledonia. \$100 for debt on building, from anonymous patron.

Cambridge. \$100 for new books, from Mrs. A. Peters.

Canajoharie. \$250 from anonymous source.

Canandaigua. Wood library. \$100 from unnamed donor.

Canton. \$50,000 from Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, for endowment of town library system, conditioned on vote by town pledging \$1,500 a year from tax for library support.

Clayton. \$100 from unnamed patron.

Clinton. Hamilton College library. 337 vols. from library of the late H. D. Cunningham; 150 vols. from Professor Lewis; 548 vols. from F. W. Putnam; 285 vols. from Elihu Root; 573 vols. from M. W. Stryker.

Delhi. Building, site, books and endowment for Cannon Memorial library, from H. W. Cannon; amount of gift estimated at \$50,000.

Delmar. \$2,300 from Rachel A. Sullivan, to be applied to the new building, the gift being a memorial to her late husband.

Dobbs Ferry. \$500 from Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Brown, to provide rent of library quarters.

Dundee. House, lot and books by will of Mrs. Della W. Cooper; also \$2,000 from her estate, conditioned on raising an equal amount for erection of new building.

Elmira. Steele Memorial library. \$400 from anonymous donor.

Endicott. \$2,275 from Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lord, for improvements and maintenance.

Geneseo. Wadsworth library. \$978 from Wadsworth family, for library maintenance.

Glen Cove. Neighborhood House. A gift from J. P. Morgan, for maintenance of the library and repairs and improvements to the reading room.

Granville. \$700 from Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember, for library maintenance.

Greenwich. \$4,000 for library endowment, from anonymous patron.

Highland. \$300 from unnamed source; 500 children's books from Dr. E. M. Stanton.

Highland Falls. \$800 from Mrs. J. P. Morgan, for library maintenance.

Hudson Falls. \$350 from Women's Civic League; 176 vols. from E. J. Bailey.

Huntington. \$5,000 by the will of William White.

Illion. \$2,500 by bequest of Cornelia Seamans.

Ithaca. Cornell University library. Collection of facsimile reprints of Spanish literature, from A. N. Huntington; 1,500 vols. of Japanese literature, from W. E. Griffiths; library of incunabula and bibliography from the late G. W. Harris.

Johnson City. 4,219 vols. and cost of library maintenance, from G. F. Johnson.

Jordanville. \$470 for library maintenance, from Douglas Robinson family.

Kingston. \$942 from anonymous donor.

Lackawanna. \$5,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

Lisbon. Library building, stock of books and \$20,000 endowment, the total gift estimated at over \$35,000, from Hon. A. Barton Hepburn.

Little Falls. \$100 from unnamed donor.
Locust Valley. \$100 from F. N. Doubleday.

Lodi. \$1,500 from various local subscribers to provide for new library building.

McGraw. Lamont Memorial library. \$1,132 from Elizabeth K. Lamont, for library maintenance and improvement.

Madrid. New building, site and stock of books, together with \$20,000 for library endowment, the total gift amounting to over \$35,000, from Hon. A. Barton Hepburn.

Manlius. \$100 and 400 vols. from unnamed donor.

Massapequa. \$150 from Floyd-Jones family.

Menands. \$195 from Hon. H. M. Sage and others, for establishment of free library.

Middleville. \$3,000 and share in residuary estate, by the will of E. W. Corey.

Millbrook. \$1,048 from an anonymous patron.

New Rochelle. A collection of books and pamphlets on free masonry, comprising about 150 titles, from O. H. Lang.

New York City. City College library. \$110,000 subscribed by friends and alumni for building fund.

—. Columbia University library. \$250 from W. G. Low, for books; 400 maps and charts from Ministère des travaux publics (France).

—. Columbia University, Teachers' College library. \$250,000 as a contribution toward a building fund, from two unnamed donors.

—. Genealogical and Biographical Society library. By the will of George Austin Morrison, his valuable genealogical collection.

—. New York Society library. \$600,000, together with articles of historical and artistic value, by bequest of Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue, the money to be applied to a new library building, as a memorial to her late husband.

— **Public library.** An unrestricted bequest of \$1,000,000, from Col. Oliver Hazard Payne; 100 vols. or more, from the following donors: American Ass'n of International Conciliation, 102 vols.; American Monthly Review of Reviews, 625 vols.; Astor, J. J. (estate), 187 vols.; Baker, M. N., 818 vols.; Brown Bros. & Co., 118 vols.; Butler, Mrs. W. A., 131 vols.; Canada, Parliament, 141 vols.; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 425 vols.; Chadsey, N. B., 111 vols.; Chile, Biblioteca Nacional, 302 vols.; Curtis, Dr. H. H., 135 vols.; De Witt, W. G., 108 vols.; Engineering News, 276 vols.; Gallagher, J. A., 287 vols.; Gourvitch, A., 139 vols.; Hays, Lydia S. (prints and drawings), 250 items; Hendricks, H. W., 273 vols.; Ireland, G., 159 vols.; Levy, A. G., 153 vols.; Merchants' Association of New York, 147 vols.; National Temperance Society & Publishing House, 2,660 vols.; New York City Club, 160 vols.; New York Telephone Co., 323 vols.; Porter, Helen, 139 vols.; Publishers' Weekly, 458 vols.; Sadeleer, Luis de, 212 vols.; Sao Paulo (City), 155 vols.; Schurz, Carl, 563 vols.; Scientific American, 260 vols.; Smith, Mrs. Nelson, 235 vols.; Smith, W. M., 826 vols.; Sokoloff, B. M., 122 vols.; Sossnitz, I., 541 vols.; Spingarn, J. E., 176 vols.; Stone, Ellen J., 169 vols.; Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 15,000 pages of manuscript of the Harlem-Riker papers; Toppin, Mrs. J. C., 105 vols.; Union League Club, 361 vols.; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., 246 vols.; Whitridge, A., 103 vols.

Newark Valley. Tappan-Spaulding Memorial library. Property valued at \$2,500, from Otto Matile.

Newburgh. \$42,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Norwood. \$100 from anonymous friend.

Nunda. Bell Memorial library. \$300 from G. A. Lewis.

Odessa. \$200 from unnamed source.

Ogdensburg. \$10,000 from J. G. Howard, toward fund for new library building, con-

ditioned on a sufficient amount being raised for a model fireproof building.

Oneonta. Building, park, books and maintenance fund from H. E. Huntington, the total gift estimated at \$300,000; \$250 from G. B. Baird for books; and \$250 from Hon. G. W. Fairchild, for general uses of the library.

Owego. Coburn library. \$300 from unnamed donor.

Palmyra. Rent of library quarters, from Chancellor Pliny T. Sexton.

Pleasantville. \$100 from unnamed patron.

Randolph. Building, grounds and 3,300 vols., the total gift valued at \$15,000, from A. G. Dow, Jr., the village pledging \$1,000 a year for library support.

Rochester. Rochester University library. \$25,000 from R. A. Sibley, for library endowment; \$3,000 from Mrs. Eugene Satterlee; \$500 from C. M. Williams; \$500 from J. E. Durand; \$137 from Dr. C. A. Dewey, for purchase of books; 326 bound vols. of newspapers, from Rochester Mechanics' Institute; and 300 vols. from the Reynolds library; a valuable set of books on North American Indians, from H. W. Sibley.

Rome. Jervis library. Proceeds from sale of real estate, valued at \$4,000, by the will of Mrs. A. W. Soper.

Roslyn. 500 vols. from unnamed source.

Roxbury. \$720 from Mrs. Finlay J. Shepard.

St. Johnsville. Margaret Reaney Memorial library. \$375 from unnamed source.

Salamanca. \$17,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Salisbury Center. An estate worth \$7,000, for a town library, by bequest of Mary M. Pratt, subject to the life interest of a sister.

Saratoga Springs. 200 vols. from Katherine Batcheller.

Schuylerville. \$2,000 by the will of C. E. Green, subject to the life interest of his widow.

Sherman. Minerva Free library. \$150 from an anonymous patron.

Silver Creek. A legacy for a public library, value not announced, subject to a life interest.

South Dansville. \$100 by the will of Miss M. S. Howard.

Springville. \$10,000 by bequest of Bertrand Chaffee, to be available on the death of his widow.

Vernon. A building, valued at \$3,500, from Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Case, as a memorial to Mr. Case's parents.

Waddington. An indefinite lease to library quarters, given by four friends.

Warrensburg. \$876 for library maintenance, from Clara Richards and Mrs. Mary Richards Kellogg.

Wayland. \$100 from Mrs. W. W. Capron.

Wyoming. \$500 by bequest of Cora Lamore, to be added to endowment; \$300 from Mrs. Susan Look Avery, for library improvement.

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle. The library of the late Col. John C. Wright, given by the Woman's Club, to found a public library; \$150 from the Piedmont Commercial Club.

Chapel Hill. University library. Services in collating, cataloging, etc., valued at \$750, contributed by John Sprunt Hill; chemistry journals, valued at \$500, from W. R. Kenan; and a similar donation, valued at \$100, from Dr. F. P. and C. S. Venable.

Durham (city and county). \$32,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

— **Trinity College library.** 2,399 vols., valued at \$1,200, donated by Mrs. John M. Webb; 175 vols. of Latin works, from the estate of William F. Gill.

Hickory. \$11,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

West Asheville. 300 vols. given to the town by Capt. J. E. Ray, and housed in a room over a store, as a nucleus for a public library.

OHIO

Cleveland. Western Reserve University library. The collection of over 500 bookplates and other engravings, assembled by Edwin Davis French, designer of bookplates, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lemperly, in memory of their daughter.

Columbus. Ohio State University library. A geological library, to be known as the Edward Orton Memorial library, is planned by Prof. Edward Orton, Jr., who agrees to give several thousand volumes and to bear all expense of consolidating these with existing geological collections of the university.

Dayton. 300 vols. of medical books, from Dr. Paul Tappan.

Proctorville. A library building to cost \$5,000 and to be known as the Rachel McLaughlin Ricketts Public library, from Dr. B. M. Ricketts.

Sycamore. By the will of Fanny Delaplane, her residence with its books and furniture, to be used as a public library.

Youngstown. A motion picture machine, from an unnamed donor.

OKLAHOMA

Claremore. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Tulsa. 1,700 vols. of children's books, presented by Mrs. J. S. Cosden.

PENNSYLVANIA

Butler. \$37,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

State College. \$7,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

Troy. A civic building containing a library room, from E. Everitt Van Dyne.

Wilkes-Barre. Luzerne County Medical Society library. \$10,000 for book purchase, from John Welles Hollenback.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport. Redwood Library and Athenaeum. \$1,000 by the will of Mrs. Thomas G. Ford; \$900 from Roderick Terry; 1,346 vols., 712 pamphlets, and various periodicals, pictures, etc., from Dr. Mary E. Bald-

win; \$100 each from Arthur Curtiss James and J. Fred Pierson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville. \$10,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wessington Springs. \$7,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

TEXAS

Austin. University of Texas library. \$12,500 from Maj. George W. Littlefield, for the Littlefield collection of southern history.

Port Arthur. \$5,000 from Mrs. John W. Gates, donor of the Gates Memorial library, to be used for book purchase.

Wichita Falls. From J. A. Kemp, his residence, valued at \$30,000, for a library building.

UTAH

Lehi. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Salt Lake City. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

VERMONT

Hardwick. \$1,000 as a fund for book purchase, by the will of Daniel C. Remich, of Littleton, N. H.

Middlebury. \$25,000 from the estate of Colonel Hsley.

Montpelier. Free Library Commission. \$100 to be used for "luxuries" (such as photographs, etc., beyond the usual means of the commission), for the traveling library department, from Emily D. Proctor; a school library for district school use, from the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, this being the fourth collection given by them.

Springfield. An annual gift of \$300 from Hon. James K. Hartness.

Washington. A granite building, to be erected on a site presented by the same donor, offered by Ira C. Calef.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. Frederick A. Churchill, Jr., Memorial library. \$600 subscribed by unnamed donors, for this memorial library to be installed in the new Commerce Building at the State University.

— Public library. \$35,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, for a branch building.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The residue of an estate of \$100,000, bequeathed by F. N. Finney, a former resident; \$5,000 by the will of Mrs. G. H. D. Johnson.

North Milwaukee. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Stevens Point. \$5,000 as a fund for book purchase, by the will of Andrew R. Week.

Superior. \$20,000 additional for a branch building, from Carnegie Corporation.

West Bend. \$10,000 from Carnegie Corporation.

Whitewater. \$1,000 by the will of Mrs. G. H. D. Johnson.

WYOMING

Hot Springs County (Thermopolls). \$12,500 from Carnegie Corporation.

CANADA

ONTARIO

Ottawa. \$15,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation, for a branch building.

Toronto. A file of the *Daily Telegraph*, published in Toronto between 1866 and 1872, from an unnamed donor.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY, 1918

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SARATOGA SPRINGS CONFERENCE

JULY 1-6

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the American Library Association, will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from Monday to Saturday, July 1-6, 1918.

HOTELS

Headquarters for the A. L. A. and also for all its affiliated societies will be the Grand Union Hotel, and all librarians attending are recommended to stop there if convenient, as the grouping of as many as possible under one roof is an important element of success in any Conference. A number of smaller and less expensive hotels, however, are available. Rates prevailing for the Conference are as follows:

Grand Union Hotel (headquarters). American plan exclusively; 680 rooms.

One or two in room without bath, per day, each, \$5.00; two in room with private bath, per day, each, \$6.00; one in room with private bath, per day, \$7.00. Twin beds in over two hundred rooms. Telephone, running water, hot and cold, in all rooms. Spacious verandas, lawns, trees, summer-houses, etc.

Hotel American (three or four doors from Grand Union). Capacity 250; American plan. One or two in room without private bath, per day, each, \$3.00; one or two in room with private bath, per day, each, \$4.00.

Summer Rest Cottages (five or eight minutes walk from Grand Union). Seven double rooms without private bath, with meals, per day, each, \$2.50; 6 single rooms without bath, with meals, per day, \$3.00; 3 double rooms with private bath, with meals, each, per day, \$3.50; 2 double rooms

with hot and cold water and toilet, with meals, each, \$3.00; one suite for three, with meals, \$10.00 per day, and for four, \$12.00 per day; 5 double rooms without bath or toilet, with hot and cold water, with meals, each, per day, \$2.75. Twin beds in all rooms with bath.

Strong Spring Hotel (five or eight minutes walk from Grand Union). Fifty rooms with bath; 20 double rooms without bath; and 20 single rooms without bath. Prices quoted are for room only; for meals add \$3.00 extra per day, each person. One in room without bath, \$1.50 to \$3.00; two in room without bath, each, per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; one in room with private bath, \$3.00, \$4.00 and up; two in room with private bath, each, per day, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up.

Adelphi Hotel (close to Grand Union). Fifty double rooms, with hot and cold water, twin beds if desired, \$1.50 each for two; \$2.00 for one; 10 rooms with bath, \$2.00 each for two; \$3.00 for one; 15 single rooms at \$1.00 per day. Above prices for room only; restaurant located in hotel.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Assignments to rooms and correspondence concerning all hotel reservations will be handled by a representative of the A. L. A. who should be addressed: American Library Association, care Manager Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York. Reservations can, however, be made direct with hotel if preferred. Members who arrange to stop elsewhere than at the hotels here listed are requested to notify the Saratoga Springs representative of the A. L. A., so that their names may appear in the advance register of attendance. Be sure in writing for reservation to state clearly your desire as to price, hotel, arrangements you have made as to roommate, time of arrival, and any other facts which will help our representative in assigning you satisfactory quarters. Be sure to sign your name so as to show whether writer is a man or a woman.

General sessions will be held in the Convention Auditorium, a few steps from the Grand Union Hotel. Other meetings will be held in the Grand Union.

Arrangement for space for commercial exhibits should be made direct with the

manager of the Grand Union Hotel. Committees of the Association desiring space should communicate with the Secretary of the A. L. A.

Saturday, July 6, will be observed as "New York State Library Day." The Association and its affiliated societies and friends will be the guests of the New York State Library at Albany, stopping off there for the day on the way home. The following plans have been made for our entertainment, and reported to the Secretary of the A. L. A. by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.:

11 a. m.-12:30 p. m. Exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the New York State Library will be held in Chancellor's Hall in the State Education Building. The principal address will be made by the chairman of the Library Committee of the Board of Regents, Hon. Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn, or in case of his necessary absence, by Hon. Charles B. Alexander, of New York City. Brief addresses are expected from the architect of the building, Henry Hornbostel, and from former directors of the State Library, to all of which response will be made by President Montgomery.

1 p. m. A complimentary luncheon will be tendered by the Regents of the University, served in the Law Library on the second floor.

2-5 p. m. Conferences and visits of inspection to the New York State Museum on the fourth floor of the building and particularly to the different library divisions and sections. Despite the fact that Saturday is a half holiday the reading rooms are always open and the members of the staff will be in attendance at each division and section. Parties will be formed under competent guides to make a tour of the building; while those who do not care to join such parties, involving perhaps a mile or two of walk, will be welcomed in any section whose work may be of special interest.

Former students of the Library School

will be asked to meet in a room to be designated later, in the Library School suite, for some special ceremony.

Good trains, east, west and south, leave in the neighborhood of five o'clock, and the New York boat leaves at eight. The exercises have been delayed until 11 a. m., so that there may be no unpleasant rush in getting down from Saratoga Springs, which is little more than an hour away.

The Education Building is but a few minutes walk from the Union Station; several car lines connect the two, so that it has not been thought necessary to provide special transfer facilities.

PROGRAM

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Monday, July 1, 8 p. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Call to order by the President.

Address of Welcome—Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education for New York State.

President's Address: Civilization—Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian Pennsylvania State Library.

Informal reception in the Ball Room of the Grand Union Hotel will immediately follow adjournment.

Second Session, Tuesday, July 2, 9:30 a. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Reports of officers and committees.

Most of the reports will be printed in advance and distributed to members, and will be read only by title and ordered printed as a part of the Proceedings.

Reports of the War Service Committee.

The reports will include those of the chairman of the committee, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; the chairman of the sub-committee on Finance, Dr. Frank P. Hill; and of Dr. Herbert Putnam, general director of the Library War Service. The reports will be printed in advance and only brief

oral summaries will be presented at this session.

Camp Library symposium, conducted by Carl H. Milam, assistant to the director, Library War Service.

What men read: (a) In camps—M. S. Dudgeon; (b) In hospitals—Miriam E. Carey.

Sending books "over there"—W. H. Brett; Asa Don Dickinson.

How the camp library reaches every man—Joy E. Morgan; Frederick Goodell.

A day in camp—Lloyd W. Jesselyn; John A. Lowe.

Is it worth while?—Adam Strohm.

An opportunity will be given for the general discussion of each topic.

Third Session, Wednesday, July 3, 9:30 a. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Business.

Libraries and the U. S. Food Administration—Brief statement by Edith Guerrier, director of the Library Section of the Food Administration.

What our library is doing to help win the war—a symposium.

The county and rural library—Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

The city library—Hiller C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

The state library—J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library.

The university library—J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries.

What Canadian libraries are doing to help win the war—George H. Locke, Toronto Public Library.

Fourth Session, Thursday, July 4, 2:30 p. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Conference "Sing"—Led by Chrystal Brown, Y. M. C. A. Song Leader, Camp Lee, Va.

Poems of the War: Author's readings—Carl Sandburg, Chicago.

Address—(Speaker to be announced).

Fifth Session, Friday, July 5, 9:30 a. m.
(Convention Auditorium)

The future of library work—Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

The spirit of the War literature: (a) Poetry—May Masee, editor *The Booklist*; (b) Prose—George F. Bowerman, librarian Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Memorial resolutions for James L. Gillis and Henry E. Legler.

Report of the committee on Resolutions.

Report of the Tellers of Election.

Unfinished business.

Adjournment *sine die*.

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

(This schedule is only tentative and minor changes are liable to be made.)

Monday, July 1

Afternoon—Executive Board.

Evening—First General Session (followed by informal reception).

Tuesday, July 2

Morning—Second General Session.

Afternoon—National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries (joint session), Trustees Section.

Evening—Catalog Section, Children's Librarians Section, National Association of State Libraries, Camp Librarians Round Table.

Wednesday, July 3

Morning—Third General Session, Council (on adjournment of General Session).

Afternoon—League of Library Commissions, Lending Department Round Table, American Association of Law Libraries.

Evening—Agricultural Libraries Section, National Association of State Libraries, League of Library Commissions (joint session), Round Table of the Libraries of Religion and Theology, American Association of Law Libraries, Training Class Workers Round Table.

Thursday, July 4

Morning—Free.

Afternoon—Fourth General Session.

Evening—6:30: Library School Dinners,

8:30: National Association of State Libraries, League of Library Commissions (joint session), Agricultural Libraries Section, Special Libraries Association.

Friday, July 5

Morning—Fifth General Session.

Afternoon—Professional Training Section, Government Documents Round Table, Special Libraries Association, 4:30: Council.

Evening—6:30: Library School Dinners, 8:30: College and Reference Section, School Libraries Section, Special Libraries Association.

Saturday, July 6

Morning—Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary of founding of New York State Library. Meeting at New York State Library, Albany.

Afternoon—Guests of New York State Library, Albany.

COUNCIL

The Council will meet on Wednesday morning, July 3, after adjournment of the general session; and also at 4:30 p. m. on Friday, July 5. The program is not yet completed.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

First Session, Wednesday Evening, July 3

Joint meeting with National Association of State Libraries and League of Library Commissions.

Libraries and the food problem, a symposium—Henry N. Sanborn presiding:

For State library extension commissions—speaker to be announced.

For State libraries—speaker to be announced.

For Agricultural libraries—Claribel R. Barnett, librarian Department of Agriculture Library.

For Public libraries—Carl B. Roden, librarian Chicago Public Library.

For United States Food Administration—Edith Guerrier, library and exhibits section, United States Food Administration.

For United States Boys' Working Reserve—H. W. Wells, associate director, United States Boys' Working Reserve.

For Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense—speaker to be announced.

Second Session, Thursday Evening, July 4

A program for library extension work at Iowa State College—Vera M. Dixon, assistant librarian, Iowa State College.

The sources of agricultural statistics—Mary G. Lacy, reference librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Official agricultural literature—speaker to be announced.

Reports of committees.

CATALOG SECTION

Tuesday Evening, July 2

War Department indexes—Willis F. Se-wall, Adjutant-general's office.

Cataloging economies, a symposium—May Wood Wigginton, Louisville Free Public Library; Grace B. McCartney, Rochester Public Library; Adah Patton, University of Illinois Library; Thomas F. Currier, Harvard College Library.

Reports of committees.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

Tuesday Evening, July 2

The program for this section has not been completed.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Friday Evening, July 5

Preservation of bound newspapers—H. M. Lydenberg, reference librarian, New York Public Library.

Instruction in bibliography and the book arts in colleges and universities, a discussion led by A. S. Root, librarian Oberlin College Library, and George P. Winship, librarian Widener Library, Harvard University.

University and college catalogs in university libraries, a discussion led by J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago Libraries.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Friday Afternoon, July 5

The war and library training—Frank K. Walter, vice-director New York State Library School.

Some experiments in secondary training: Psychological tests conducted in training classes of the public libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Portland (Ore.) and Washington—Dr. Elsie Murray, professor of psychology, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Neighborhood apprentice class—Emilie Mueser, librarian Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

Friday Evening, July 5

The reading of the adolescent and its service to patriotism—Speaker to be announced.

Discussion.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Tuesday Afternoon, July 2

The general subject for consideration will be "What the trustees can do in aid of the Library War Service."

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Friday Afternoon, July 5

Government documents relating to the War—H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First Session, Wednesday Afternoon, July 3

The functions of the library commission in reconstructing the world after the War—Melvil Dewey.

Certification of librarians and standardization of libraries, a symposium by representatives from various states.

Second Session, Wednesday Evening, July 3

Joint meeting with Agricultural Libraries Section and National Association of State Libraries.

Third Session, Thursday Evening, July 4

Joint meeting with National Association of State Libraries.

Discussion on method of control of state supported library activities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES**First Session, Tuesday Afternoon, July 2**

Joint meeting with American Association of Law Libraries.

Workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention—Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian of Massachusetts.

Report of committee on Legislative information service.

Report of committee on Skeleton index.

Report of committee on Boards and commissions.

Second Session, Tuesday Evening, July 2

Address by the president—Gilson G. Glazier, librarian Wisconsin State Library.

Collecting and cataloging official War documents—Dr. R. D. W. Connor, North Carolina Historical Commission.

Collecting local War material in New York State Library—James I. Wyer, Jr., director New York State Library.

The Connecticut military census and some of its functions—George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut.

Report of committee on Public archives.

Report of the secretary-treasurer.

Election of officers, and other business.

Third Session, Wednesday Evening, July 3

Joint meeting with Agricultural Libraries Section and League of Library Commissions.

Fourth Session, Thursday Evening, July 4

Joint meeting with League of Library Commissions.

Round table and discussion of legislative reference work and state library exchanges.

Work of New York Municipal Reference

Bureau of the Conference of Mayors and other City Officials—William P. Capes, secretary.

State library exchanges—Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan.

Recent changes in library laws—A. J. Small, law librarian, Iowa State Library.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES**First Session, Tuesday Afternoon, July 2**

Joint meeting with National Association of State Libraries.

Second Session, Wednesday Afternoon, July 3

Emergency legislation in the United States and the British Empire—Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University.

Third Session, Wednesday Evening, July 3

Editing the New York Session Laws—John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

It is expected that meetings will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings and Friday afternoon. The program has not yet been formulated.

CAMP LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE**Tuesday Evening, July 2**

A round table for discussion of matters of interest to camp librarians will be conducted; Joseph L. Wheeler, assistant to the director, A. L. A. Library War Service, will preside.

ROUND TABLE OF THE LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY**Wednesday Evening, July 3**

Informal discussion will be held.

TRAINING CLASS WORKERS ROUND TABLE**Wednesday Evening, July 3**

An informal discussion will be held upon topics of interest to those concerned in training class work.

LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

Wednesday Afternoon, July 3

Elimination of the use of readers' cards—
Jeannette M. Drake, Los Angeles Public
Library.

Best methods of lending routine—speaker
to be announced.

Discussion will follow each paper.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

There will be a meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America during the A. L. A. Conference.

The program has not been completed, nor the time of meeting chosen.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY DAY

Saturday, July 6

The Association and its affiliated societies and friends will be guests of the New York State Library at Albany, to attend morning exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the library.

After a luncheon tendered by the Regents of the University, the afternoon will be spent in visits of inspection to sections of special interest.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

Saratoga Springs is thirty-nine miles north of Albany, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. It is easily reached by train from all parts of the United States and Canada. There is little prospect of any special rates being granted for the Conference, or of being able to secure a fare that will be much, if any, less than twice the one-way rate, plus the eight per cent war tax. Still the fares from New England, the middle states, and the middle west, will be found quite reasonable, and as far as can now be predicted the summer service will be about as in former years. No special train service will be allowed, though the Travel committee hopes to secure certain concessions, such as special Pullmans to Saratoga from Chi-

cago without change, and Pullmans from Boston. Pullman reservations will be made for party use, and this year the war tax of ten per cent on seats, or berths, must be added to the usual rates.

RAILROAD RATES TO SARATOGA

Below are given the one-way through railroad fares on standard lines, as at present in force, tax of eight per cent included.

New York City.....	\$4.54
(Round trip \$8.62)	
Philadelphia	7.53
Washington	11.20
Boston	5.49
*Chicago	22.17
Omaha	34.75
Kansas City	32.56
Des Moines	32.75
St. Louis	26.64
Milwaukee	24.38
St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	32.43
Cincinnati	19.33
Detroit	17.12
Cleveland	14.26
Buffalo	9.29

*From Chicago and other mid-western points, including all cities shown below Chicago on this table, a rate of about \$2.00 less than price given is made on differential lines.

PARTY TRAVEL PLANS

New York Party

Mr. C. H. Brown of the Brooklyn Public Library (26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn) will have charge of the New York special party, and the plan is to leave New York City Sunday night, June 30, at about 6:30 o'clock, by the Albany night boat, transferring from boat to train for Saratoga at the dock in Albany. Due to arrive at Saratoga about 8:30 a. m., Monday, July 1.

Fare from New York to Saratoga on the night boat is \$3.43 one way (round trip \$6.59), but by use of a ten-party ticket, can be reduced to \$3.10.

Staterooms (accommodating two persons) are \$1.50 and up; or 75 cents and up for each person, plus ten per cent war tax.

Inasmuch as travel is very heavy at the

time of the Conference, and as this year's travel accommodations may be less than formerly, *reservations should be made for stateroom berths on the boat not later than June 10, and as much earlier as possible.* Make reservations through Mr. C. H. Brown, remitting to him one-half the price of stateroom ticket (plus tax of ten per cent) and also the amount of party ticket.

Those attending from points which would bring them through New York City are cordially invited to join the New York party and make reservations through Mr. Brown. [The fare from Philadelphia to New York City is \$2.43; Washington to New York City, \$6.10].

From New York several options are available for those not desiring to join the party. The New York Central railroad has service at frequent intervals, taking five hours for the trip, but a change of trains will in most cases have to be made in the Albany depot.

The Day Line boat to Albany leaves about 8:30 a. m. (Sunday excepted), which would not get delegates to Saratoga until about 8 p. m. (Rates by day boat will probably be about \$4.00.)

New England Party

A special party will leave from Boston, South Station, July 1 at 10 a. m. (Framingham, 10:38; Worcester, 11:15; Springfield, 12:40 noon; Pittsfield, 2:30) arriving at Albany at 3:48 p. m., leaving Albany at 4:45, due Saratoga at 6:25 p. m., in time for the opening session that evening. [Verify these times, as summer schedules may make some slight changes. It is possible that an earlier train may be put on from Albany to Saratoga, connecting with the Boston train.]

Fare, Boston to Saratoga one way, including war tax, \$5.49. Register for this trip *before June 20* with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., sending him the money for parlor car seat only. Buy railroad tickets of local agents. Parlor car seats, including war tax, are as follows: Boston to Albany, \$1.10; Worcester to Albany, 88 cents; Springfield to Al-

bany, 55 cents; Pittsfield to Albany, 28 cents. Should it be possible to run parlor car through to Saratoga without change, the additional 33 cents can be collected on the train. It is hoped that all who join the party will decide to take seats in parlor car, though of course coaches can be used if any desire to save the small extra outlay.

Chicago Party

Mr. John F. Phelan of the Chicago Public Library will be in charge of the special party. Arrangements have been completed with the New York Central railroad to operate special Pullman cars, without change, for the exclusive use of the delegates, leaving Chicago Sunday, June 30, LaSalle Street Station, at 5:30 p. m. and reaching Albany at 1:50 p. m. next day. Connections will be made with the Delaware and Hudson train at Albany at 4:45 p. m., arriving at Saratoga Springs at 6:25 p. m., allowing ample time to prepare for the opening session of the convention at 8:00 p. m., Monday, July 1. It is possible that an earlier train may be run between Albany and Saratoga, but between train connections delegates will have opportunity to tour this interesting city.

Railroad and Pullman Rates

It is doubtful whether round trip or summer excursion rates will be in effect this year. The one way fare Chicago to Saratoga Springs is \$22.17, including war tax, and Pullman fare Chicago to Saratoga Springs is \$4.95 (lower berth); \$3.96 (upper berth), including war tax.

Delegates from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and others passing through Chicago are invited to join the Chicago party, and are urged to register at an early date with John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, remitting Pullman fare to insure reservation. The time limit for such registration will be June 20.

Check baggage through Chicago to Saratoga Springs, using tags for this purpose which will be furnished upon registration.

POST-CONFERENCE

Although it has been decided not to plan any post-Conference trip this year, a very attractive post-Conference rest is offered through the kindness of Dr. Melvil Dewey. His Lake Placid club, situated in the most beautiful region of the Adirondack mountains, on the shores of Lakes Mirror and Placid, is readily reached from Saratoga by rail on the New York Central railroad via Albany or Schenectady; or via Plattsburgh over the Delaware and Hudson railroad. [Lake Placid is 120 miles from Saratoga by state roads, and would make a wonderful motor trip, and parties of 6, 11 or 14 could be handled that way. It would also be possible to go through Lakes George and Champlain, and reach Lake Placid Club by motor from Westport, 35 miles].

Dr. Dewey will personally welcome any who come to the club, making them members during their stay without admission fee, and thus give all the benefit of a reduction of fifty cents a day on the meals. That is, meals would be \$3.00 a day to the A. L. A. party. One dollar rooms are offered free, or a credit of \$1.00 on any larger room or room with bath, and a charge of half regular price for the difference. This is certainly a rare opportunity for an inexpensive rest-outing among the mountains and Adirondack lakes. To quote from Mr. Dewey's invitation:—"I

will give those who come a library banquet; a forty mile motor trip to our Stonhous farms, gardens, creamery, grist mill; and another thirty mile trip through our Placid farms, with an afternoon on the lake in the club launch, and a camp dinner on 'Moos Yland.' I will give them the free use of boats, canoes, golf courses, tennis, camps, during their stay; other rides, besides the two free ones, at half price for cars or carriages. Our Boston symphony music begins July 8. The party ought to plan to stay at least three days to get a good look at our dooryard, which is now ten miles long, and could remain as long as they wished until rooms were required for the regular tenants. My instinct is to have as many as possible of these hard-worked librarians get an extra nice trip out of it."

It is only necessary to add to the above that no one ever regretted such a visit as that offered, and to ask any who care to go to the Lake Placid club to write to Dr. Dewey there, of their wishes as to rooms and length of stay. *Please write him before June 20* for privilege cards entitling to reductions offered. The Travel committee will make arrangements for transportation if those going will apply at headquarters during the first three days of the Conference.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE,
F. W. FAXON, Chairman.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
January, March, May, July, September and
November

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.

First Vice-President—Judson T. Jennings, Public Library, Seattle.

Second Vice-President—Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland.

Executive Board—The President, vice-presidents and M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio; Frank F. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

SARATOGA CONFERENCE ITEMS

REGISTER AT HEADQUARTERS.

Carry with you to the Conference some thought which perhaps you may pass along to the worker who is confronting to-day what you tackled yesterday.

The Saratoga country abounds in beautiful walks and drives.

It is especially desired this year that

baggage shipped to the Conference city should be reduced to the lowest possible terms. Do not bring a trunk unless it is absolutely necessary. In keeping with the times, simplicity of dress should characterize the meeting of 1918.

Saratoga Lake, an attractive sheet of water, is four miles from the town of Saratoga Springs, and may be reached by trolley and auto. A very pretty public park is situated across the street from the headquarters hotel.

Lake George is about thirty miles distant from Saratoga Springs.

Baggage tags on which name of Saratoga Springs hotel should be written will be forwarded to each person making hotel reservation, in order to secure prompt delivery to hotels.

The following restaurants are available at Saratoga Springs:

Blue Bell Restaurant and Grill, 417 Broadway, one half block from Grand Union.

Favorite Restaurant, 445 Broadway, one block from Grand Union.

Skidmore Tea Room, 340 Broadway, one block from Grand Union.

It is expected that attendance at this Conference will be limited by prevailing conditions. The A. L. A. however hopes that a representative gathering, voicing afresh that concern which the activities of librarians have indicated in the national crisis, may extend its influence with no inconsiderable patriotic stimulus as well as professional incentive to those who miss the privilege of presence at the annual convocation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

The following nominations have been made by the committee on Nominations. The report of the committee has been adopted by the Executive Board.

For President: William Warner Bishop, librarian University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

For First Vice-president: Charles F. D. Belden, librarian Boston Public Library.

For Second Vice-president: Burton E. Stevenson, librarian Public Library, Chillicothe, Ohio.

For Executive Board (for three years):

Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Cleveland Public Library.

Adam Strohm, librarian Detroit Public Library.

For Council (for five years):

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian St. Paul Public Library.

Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Mary S. Saxe, librarian Westmount (Quebec) Public Library.

Jessie Fremont Hume, librarian Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.

Henry N. Sanborn, librarian Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.

For Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for three years): M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J.

The committee on Nominations was comprised as follows:

Walter L. Brown, chairman,

Mary L. Titcomb,

Gratia A. Countryman,

George H. Tripp,

Charles E. Rush.

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

An advance attendance register will be printed as usual. We want this to include all those who will attend the Conference. The list will be compiled from hotel bookings made through the A. L. A. representative at Saratoga Springs. All who expect to attend and who do *not* make their

hotel reservation through the above agency should send name, library position, home address and Saratoga Springs address not later than June 20 to American Library Association, care Manager Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

Library school dinners will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings, July 4 and 5. Programs for these evenings are scheduled to begin at 8:30 instead of 8, so as to allow dinner groups to remain together as long as possible. Those in charge of these dinners or reunions will please write the Secretary of the A. L. A., who will gladly help with arrangements. Dinners can most conveniently be arranged for and held at the Grand Union, although private dining rooms will not be available for all.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

President Montgomery will officially represent the American Library Association at a conference of the League to Enforce Peace, in Philadelphia, May 16-18. The object of the meeting, which will be addressed by a number of notable representative Americans, is expressed in their slogan: "Win the war for permanent peace."

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Illinois, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society, were appointed by President Montgomery to be the official representatives of the American Library Association at the Centennial Celebration of the Illinois State Historical Society, held in Springfield, April 16-17, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union.

ANALYTICAL CARDS

For titles in the following collections not already covered by the cards of the Library of Congress, analytical entries are to be printed by the University of Chicago Libraries:

1. Collection des poètes champenois antérieurs au XVII^e siècle. Reims (etc.), 1847-64. 24 vols. There will

- be 14 titles. L. C. has cards for the following: v. 4-5: 11-21001; v. 11: 13-26917; v. 14-15: 11-3087.
2. Colección selecta de antiguas novelas españolas. Madrid, Viuda de Rico. v. 1-2, 1906-1909. There will be 12 titles.
 3. Biblioteca rara, pub. da G. Daelli. Milano, G. Daelli e comp. 1845-65. 63 vols. There will be 47 titles. L. C. has cards for the following: v. 1: 17-13126; v. 2: 4-7191 rev.; v. 12: 17-24593; v. 16: 2-24165; v. 18: 17-6312; v. 35: 12-10688; v. 41-43: 2-28035; v. 60: 17-12550; v. 61: 17-12549; v. 63: 3-26781.

Orders will be received until June 15, 1918. Price 1 cent per card. Cards will, as usual, include indication of subject headings. The call number, according to Library of Congress classification, will appear at the bottom of the card. Libraries desiring to order should specify the number of sets wanted. All communications may be addressed to the Associate Director, The University of Chicago Libraries.

MEMOIR OF JOHN SHAW BILLINGS

The New York Public Library has available for distribution copies of the "Memoir" of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings, one time librarian of the Surgeon-general's Office and first Director of the New York Public Library, written by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison and published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1915. Libraries or librarians who wish the book and do not now possess it may secure a copy by forwarding postage to H. M. Lydenberg, Reference Librarian, New York Public Library.

The shipping weight of the book is about 3 pounds and the parcel post charges will be as follows:

Zone	Rate
Local	\$.06
1 .....	.07
2 .....	.07
3 .....	.10
4 .....	.15
5 .....	.20
6 .....	.25
7 .....	.31
8 .....	.36

The foreign rate is 12 cents a pound.

SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTS

(Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten-line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale, or exchange.)

WANTS

University of Toronto Library, Toronto, Canada.

Cumulative Book Index, Annual Cumulation, 1911.

American Library Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

A. L. A. Booklist, Jan., 1917.

The Booklist, Oct., 1917; March, 1918.

15 cents each offered.

FOR SALE

Brooklyn Public Library (F. Adele Masterson).

National Geographic Magazine, 1910-1917.

\$3.00 per volume.

Providence Public Library, Providence, R. I.

Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, 1877-1901 (incomplete) and Dec., 1914 (bound); 1915 (unbound).

St. Joseph Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

One 42-tray cabinet for 32-size cards.

Good condition.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Albion College Library, Albion, Mich.

Atlantic Monthly, vols. 1, 3.

Harper's Magazine, vols. 38, 41.

McClure's, vols. 22, 23.

Nature, vols. 1-4; 10-21.

Outlook, vol. 77.

Putnam's, vols. 1, 2; 7, 8.

World's Work, vol. 8.

All bound volumes.

Baylor University Library, Waco, Tex.

Atlantic Monthly, vols. 81, 93, 98 (unbound).

Library Journal, vol. 31 (bound).

Living Age, vols. 84, 138, 142, 153, 158, 268 (bound).

North American Review, vols. 50-53, 159 (bound); vol. 149 (unbound).

World's Work, vol. 6 (bound); vols. 14, 18-20, 22 (unbound).

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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VOL. 12, No.

[July, 1918]
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CHICAGO, ILL.

SEPTEMBER, 1918

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PRESIDENT

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY - - - *Pennsylvania State Library*

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

JUDSON T. JENNINGS - - - *Seattle Public Library*

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

LINDA A. EASTMAN - - - *Cleveland Public Library*

TREASURER

CARL B. RODEN - - - *Chicago Public Library*

SECRETARY

GEORGE B. UTLEY - - - *A. L. A. Executive Office, Chicago*



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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**FORTIETH ANNUAL
MEETING**

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

JULY 1-6, 1918

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, ILL.

1918

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SARATOGA SPRINGS CONFERENCE

JULY 1-6, 1918

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: CIVILIZATION

By THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *Librarian, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.*

I would not for a minute keep you in suspense in the adopting of such a title as I have given, nor alarm you with the thought that the whole of this meeting is to be given to a discussion of things from their beginnings. In the choosing of this title I have had in mind certain subjects that are interesting to me, tussocks, so to speak, in the oozy swamps of human activities, which enable one to bound lightly over the intervals of time and arrive at a triumphant conclusion within forty-five minutes. I hope to be pardoned for the few allusions that I make to my native state in a discourse of this kind. It is much better for a person of my limited horizon to speak of things with which I am familiar rather than to adopt sounding phrases dealing with ilimitable space.

If you will look in the dictionary as I have you will probably agree with me that the word "civilization" is the most unsatisfactory in the whole Webster concatenation. It bears very little relation to the word "civil" which precedes it and is even less satisfactory than the word "civilize" which follows it. Its definition contains no thought of charity, kindness, literature, music, nor goodness. It refers simply to advancement in the arts with a rather weak notion of refinement. Until it has been reorganized and rehabilitated it does not as a term deserve the respect of men. But grant that after this war is over it should be made to mean more, that some of the qualities which I have mentioned are included in its definition. Where should we look in the past for inspiration? The Egyptians were advanced in the arts but you would not seek it there, nor in Babylon, nor in Persia. Rome would give us little satisfaction and even Greece can

only inspire us with a few years of her history. Her wonderful literature, we are told by statisticians, was produced by some eighteen men only, nevertheless Greece was and is a satisfaction. In her architecture and in her sculpture the Greeks sought to make things more beautiful. It would have been impossible for a Greek to follow Rodin's example and depict "A man with a broken nose." True civilization was not found in the time of King John in spite of Magna Carta and all that meant to mankind. It was not much better after the introduction of the printed book, and in the times of Charles II. people were robbing each other and the government, and acting as if they were possessed of devils. Yet in the reign of the Merry Monarch a son was born to a distinguished man who was probably one of the worst grafters of his time, a child who was to become, in my humble opinion, the greatest contribution to civilization in the two hundred years that preceded and the two hundred years that followed that event. I allude to William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

His history is familiar to all of you. He is pictured in the beautiful series of paintings in the Pennsylvania Capitol as a student at Oxford where he had been sent to fit himself for the life of a courtier. He listens to the argument of the travelling Quaker and is impressed by the honesty and simplicity of his ways. Having adopted this faith he is driven from home by his irate father and is thrown into prison for his profane utterances. He is even shown writing tracts in his cell and upon his release visiting the prisoners and performing various kindnesses to the poor and neglected. Another picture shows him in the act of receiving the Charter for the

State of Pennsylvania from Charles II. Whenever Charles II. was not engaged in anything else he gave Pennsylvania to someone. Lord Baltimore thought the land belonged to him but Charles II. owed a large sum of money to Penn's father and this had to be liquidated whether Lord Baltimore liked it or not. The King jestingly alluded to Penn's ultimate consumption by the savages. He replied that he would have little trouble with them as he intended to buy their lands equitably. "Why," said the King in astonishment, "is not the land mine?" "No," replied Penn, "they are the original occupants of the soil and you have no more right to claim them by discovery than they would have for discovering Great Britain." His famous treaty with the Indians was never sworn to and never broken. Such was the influence which he exerted by his kindness, consideration and tact that for seventy years from the time of his coming there were neither wars nor even rumors of wars. Penn wrote to Thomas Holme, "When the great God brings me among you I intend to order all things in such a manner that we may live in love and peace one with another, which I hope the great God will incline both you and me to do." Even the Walking Purchase of 1737 did not in its rascality cause a break with the redskin, although by it the Delaware lost their most highly prized lands. It was not until the Indian learned that the white man could not keep his word that the Delaware, the Shawnee and the Mingo, oppressed from without by the unfriendly Iroquois and cheated from within, moved gradually westward, pressed by the throng of land-thirsty settlers who invariably by their association with the rum traffic made the Indian more savage than he had been before, and this disgrace has been perpetuated to the present time. The Indian has been routed out of each place assigned to him by the greed of those having charge of his affairs, but a kind Providence has always seen to it that the place to which he is banished provides riches for him in the form of mineral wealth or oil so that

he again becomes subject to the cupidity of those who should be his best friends. The utter absurdity of the provisions which allow an uneducated and brutal foreigner the full rights of citizenship and deny to the native American the right to dispose of his property except through a trustee, must be manifest to the crudest intellect. I like to think of American democracy as having had its birth at Valley Forge. It is impossible, however, to include the history of the Iroquois in such a conclusion. Its confederacy of five tribes, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas to which the Tuscaroras were afterwards added was associated under a plan which has lasted for more than three centuries and still exists today. Their importance is not due entirely to their early acquirements of firearms but to the wisdom of their system of government. The council of matrons, the construction of the clans (the members of which were not allowed to intermarry within the same clan) and their admittance of captured enemies to full tribal rights, all stamp them as of an advanced intelligence. Through a long series of years they held the balance of power between the French and English in America. They were good agriculturists and grew corn, tobacco and fruits. They also made splendid pottery and kept their public records upon wampum. Most certainly those who are interested in the equal rights of women must regard the Iroquois as a very advanced type of civilization. The limitation of descent belonged exclusively to the woman. A chieftain's son did not succeed him in office, but his brother. If there were no brother then a son of his sister or some descendant of the maternal line was chosen. When a decision had to be made it was by unanimous agreement. It was no wonder that such a people approved of Penn's League of Amity. Unfortunate as it was that warfare had to enter into the relations of the three nations, now joined together for the protections of the rights of man, these early contests with the Indians unquestionably developed a hardy

people whom even the sufferings of Valley Forge could not overcome, and the subsequent victory at Yorktown was due in no slight degree to the heroism engendered here in spite of privation and disease.

The free public school system forms another attractive stepping-stone in the path of general civilization. In my own state a system had prevailed for years of furnishing free schooling only to self-confessed paupers. This was based upon the old Friends' public school established in 1697, whereby the rich were schooled at reasonable rates and the poor for nothing. A class distinction was thus engendered which resulted in the poor people staying at home. Philadelphia was the first to cast aside this system and provide free schools at public expense. Agitation for the extension of this system finally culminated in an act of the legislature presented in 1834 which was passed with only one dissenting vote. On account of the taxation necessary for carrying out the act about one-half the districts rejected it and sent representatives to the legislature to have the law repealed. The Governor was told that any favorable consideration of the act on his part would result in his defeat for re-election. At this time there appeared upon the scene one who by his energy and ability immediately took front rank in the affairs of the Commonwealth. When I was a small boy I used to be told of the pithy remark of Mr. Chauncey Depew that the three great Pennsylvanians were Benjamin Franklin of Massachusetts, Albert Gallatin of Switzerland and Thaddeus Stevens of Vermont. Slightly worn by the repetition of this bon mot I remarked that I would like to add another, George Washington of Virginia. Whenever George Washington wished to do any thing he came to Pennsylvania. His expeditions through western Pennsylvania in 1753, 1754 and 1755 are well known. He was at Brandywine, Whitemarsh, Germantown and Valley Forge and while President of the United States he resided in Philadelphia, except during the short visits that he paid to New York. Incidentally I be-

lieve it is part of the education of every gentleman that he should pay short visits to New York. George Washington, however, seldom went to Virginia except to look after the crops or to attend a fox hunt.

The speech of Thaddeus Stevens in saving the free school act from defeat was one of the most masterly in his career. "If," said he, "the opponent of education were my most intimate and personal political friend and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty, as a patriot, to forget all other considerations and I should place myself unhesitatingly and cordially in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light." People who had no children said that the tax was unjust to them, and he replied that the wealthy farmer was taxed to support criminal courts and jails, although never tried for a crime nor having enjoyed the hospitality of a prison. Of course, it was understood that a great part of the opposition to the free schools was on the part of the sectarian institutions, the projectors of which did not wish to be taxed for both.

Only second to the public schools has been the civilizing effect of our public library system. In some respects it is more important, for its influence extends from the cradle to the grave. I don't know whether it is a general feeling but I have myself an intense and loving respect for the men who first forwarded the idea of the free distribution of books. Of those of our guild who met in 1853, Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Dr. W. F. Poole and Dr. Edward Everett Hale are the only ones whom I knew and of these Dr. Poole was the only one associated with the free library movement. It is wonderful, however, to think that such an assemblage of librarians could take place at that day. The opening remarks of the President show why. "To every one who knows the nature of the librarian's duties, the details which consume his days and render absence from his post impossible, except at the cost of severe labor on his return, it must be manifest that we have met at considerable

sacrifice. We obey some strong heartfelt impulse in incurring the expense of this gathering." How expensive it was may be gained from the report on salaries. Only twelve men at that time received for their services \$1,000 or upwards and the highest salary in the country was \$1,900, given to the state librarian of Massachusetts. Nevertheless we find these men going forth to spread the doctrine throughout the country and in 1876 they met almost spontaneously to form the association of which you and I are proud. It is no easy task to accomplish the results which have been attained by enthusiasm alone, yet such has been the fascination of our propaganda that it has increased in influence year by year with but one important gift to help the cause, and now in this year of the war we find ourselves the trustees of books and dollars by the million in the effort to preserve civilization in the soldiers' and sailors' rough life. This work has been well done. It has been well done because the former President of the Association had a thorough grasp of the situation and appointed a committee upon which it would have been very hard to improve, and that committee being thus intelligently

constituted knew that the Librarian of Congress should be given the widest latitude in prosecuting the work. I shall refrain from speaking of the events of the past year. The future I have consigned to one far abler than I, but I should like to bring this before you. After the war is over, where are the youths of the nations to assemble to accomplish their post-graduate work under competent supervision? It is not likely that they will submit themselves to the influence linked with the Prussian propaganda. England cannot receive them. France is far-spent. It may be that America may be called upon, with its great educational foundations, to provide a center for the students of the whole civilized world. God grant that she may prove equal to the demands which may be made upon her! It is evident that the German language is to be driven from our schools. I hope that Portuguese and Spanish may be substituted, so that we may understand our neighbors to the south and thus lead up to a United States of America extending from Tierra del Fuego to the Arctic Ocean, its citizens fighting shoulder to shoulder for the protection of the rights of man.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, *Regent of the University of the State of New York*

Conscious as I am of the honor accorded me as the representative of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, really representing the State of New York, of extending a word of welcome to this distinguished conference of the American Library Association, yet it is with a new spirit of appreciative understanding that I bring to you the greetings of the governing Board of our educational system.

I feel an added pride in greeting you in renowned and historic Saratoga. This region has a particular interest to us at this time when our minds are so often turning

for inspiration to the glories of our past history and to the heroes who made us a nation. This region, because of its wonderful water routes, has been the great strategic point in the wars waged for the control of this continent. The battles of Saratoga in 1777 and the surrender of General Burgoyne broke up the great campaign which was planned to sever and conquer the warring colonies; they aroused great enthusiasm throughout the country, and were the determining event which led France to form the alliance which assured our independence. George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, George Clinton and

Philip Schuyler are early names in the long list of distinguished personages who have enjoyed the benefits and pleasures of this great resort. One may drink deep of patriotism, too, at these Pierian springs.

I am, however, here primarily to extend to you the cordial invitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York to visit another historic place, a few miles south of us. This year we celebrate the centennial of the New York State library. We feel a pardonable pride in its history—in its growth and achievement and service to the educational life of our State. There is needed only your presence to make this the notable occasion we wish it to be and which we believe it deserves to be in the library and educational history of the country. We expect to have the honor of welcoming you at Albany next Saturday, July 6, 1918.

Merely to glance over your program is to gain an inspiring realization of the myriad activities of our libraries which touch all phases of the nation's life, and of their efficient adaptation to the great emergency which we face. The theme of your program is the war and your consideration will be the utmost utilization of your organized activities in bringing the victory that will assure the permanence of the institutions built by the world-old struggle for freedom and human happiness.

The French Army has a saying: *Pourvu que les civils tiennent*; that is, that victory is certain, "if the civilians hold out." I have wondered if this aphorism was born of the bitterness of those whose lot it was to suffer and die or of a deep understanding of the essential truth of it. We have looked with a horrible loathing at the travesty on civilization which prostituted the entire efficiency of a modern nation's social and economic life to the work of consuming and destroying. But the enemy has employed brute force as his fundamental argument and we have no alternative but to answer it in kind. To-day nations war, with all their stupendous and marvelously organized forces. Lloyd George has said that he feared the thor-

ough organization of Germany's civil life, educated and drilled during a generation to obedience and efficiency, more than the armed forces of the enemy. Our armies cannot be defeated if your civil population, their indispensable foundation, is strong and unyielding. The democracies of the world, which live in the intelligent support of the people, are warring with a power which exacts a blind, pitifully blind, obedience of its myrmidons. It is a matter of training, of education. This is well recognized. Everywhere posters confront us, exhorting, admonishing, advising; the government disseminates information throughout the land; public speakers provide enlightening knowledge; our great, free press is ubiquitous. The people must be informed—must be taught what to do and how to do—to conserve and bring to bear the great, latent strength of the nation.

In this world conflict the war has illumined things hitherto unnoticed. Among other things, it has illumined the idea of duty. Today this does not consist in doing the immediate thing for which one is employed, but in doing the best thing possible in the service of the nation. This was well illustrated when one of our officers checked the advance of the foe the other day by marshaling around him certain cooks and other camp followers. The cooks might very well have said that they were not there to fight but to cook, but each man of the miscellaneous gathering surrounding the officer left his immediate occupation and they baffled the foe. So for example the idea of sacrifice, which until the war was treated by many as an obsolete function; but now with millions making sacrifices and ready to make the great sacrifice, the world is enlightened. So also the old phrase, "a life for a life," is constantly illustrated, as it was the other day where the enlisted man carried his officer along the deck, and just as he got the officer in a place of safety was himself killed.

In the ability to reach, educate and affect the adult population the library occu-

ples a position of great responsibility and is a great power for national defense. This situation, which offers our libraries the greatest opportunity in their history to demonstrate their educational value to the nation has been fully realized and thoroughly acted upon by the American Library Association.

With its watchword, "War service," this Association has bent its fullest energies to the duty, and its splendid work forms an inspiring chapter in the history of the war. Educational results are mostly indeterminate, but some tangible accomplishments are noted with marveling gratification. I wish all of our people could know of the great fund raised for the war work; of the acquisition of innumerable books; of the erection of the many library buildings and the establishment of branch libraries in our camps; of the library work in hospitals; of the technical and recreative books placed in our forts, naval vessels, camps, and sent abroad; of the labor and time given by trained men to the

work; and of the other countless activities of the "Library war service." It is demonstrated that the library provides as high and important a war service as any other field of effort.

To many this realization of the great power and influence of the library comes with some surprise. The extraordinary development of this branch of our educational system has not been generally comprehended. Indeed, it is a far cry from the modest beginning of the American Library Association in that convention at Philadelphia in 1876 to this great business organization which affects our entire educational and social life. By its progressive methods, this Association has established the public library as a familiar and potent agent of our civilization; and it has made library work a science indeed, efficient, economical, practical. And one has only to study the library history of Europe to realize that you have done pioneer work, and furnished a vitalizing spirit to the library life of the world.

THE FUTURE OF LIBRARY WORK

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

When a railroad train is on its way, its future history depends on which way it is heading, on its speed, and on whether its direction and its speed will remain unchanged. With these premises, one may confidently predict that a train which left Chicago at a given hour on one day will reach New York at a given hour on the next. Of course, something may happen to slow the train, or to wreck it, or even to send it back to Chicago, in which cases our predictions will come to naught. This is what the weather man finds. His predictions are based on very similar data. Our weather conditions travel usually across the continent from west to east at a fairly uniform rate. If that rate is maintained, and the direction does not change, and nothing happens to dissipate or alter the

conditions, we can predict their arrival at a given place with a fair degree of accuracy. Those who rail at the weather man's mistakes are simply finding fault with our present inability to ascertain the causes that slow up storm centers, or swerve them in their course, or dissipate them. When we know these things, and know in addition what starts them, we can give up making forecasts and write out a pretty definite weather time-table—as definite and as little subject to change, at any rate, as those issued by the railroads.

My business at this moment is that of a forecaster. We know just where and what the library situation is at present, and some of us think we know where it is headed. If it should keep on in the same direction and at the same rate, we ought to

be able to describe it as it will be, say, in 1950. Of course, it may get headed in some other direction. It may slow down or speed up; it may melt away or strike a rock and be irrecoverably wrecked. If I see any chances of any of these things, it is my business to mention them. If my forecast should turn out a failure no one can prove it until 1950 arrives, and then I shall not care.

To begin with the necessary preliminaries of our forecast—what and where are we now? I have said that I know; probably you think that you do; but as a matter of fact our knowledge is neither comprehensive nor accurate. We need a general library survey. We have, as a sort of statistical framework, the figures now printed annually in tabular form in the A. L. A. Proceedings, but probably no one would maintain that these do, or possibly could, give an adequate idea of the character or extent of the work that our libraries are doing. Those of us who think we know something of it have gained our knowledge by experience and observation and neither is extensive enough in most cases to take the place of a well-considered and properly-managed survey of existing conditions and methods.

In default of a survey, we must, as I have said, fall back upon observation and experience. I can certainly claim no monopoly of these, and what I say in this regard is, of course, largely personal. But it seems to me that the distinguishing marks of library work, as at present conducted, include the following. As you will see, they are all connected and overlap more or less. They are all growth-products. They are:

- 1 Size and expense
- 2 Socialization
- 3 Professionalization
- 4 Popularization
- 5 Nationalization.

First, library work in our country today is large and costly. Extensively it covers a great territory and reaches a huge population. Intensively it embraces a large variety of activities—many that

one would hesitate, on general principles, to class as "library work."

Secondly, a large amount of this increase of activity has been of a kind that we are now apt to call "social." It deals with bodies or classes of people, and it tends to treat these people as the direct objects of the library's attention, instead of dealing primarily with books, as formerly, and only indirectly with their readers. In fact, the persons with whom the library now deals may not be readers at all, except potentially, as when they are users of club or assembly rooms.

Thirdly, librarians are beginning to think of themselves as members of a profession. At first sight this may seem to be a fact of interest only to library workers, and not at all to the public. Its significance may appear if we compare it to the emergence of the modern surgeon with his professional skill, traditions and pride, from the medieval barber who simply followed blood-letting as an avocation. Professionalism is a symptom of a great many things—of achievement and of consciousness of it and pride in it; of a desire to do teamwork and to maintain standards; to make sure that one's work is to be carried on and advanced by worthy successors.

Fourthly, libraries are now conducted for the many; not for the few. It is our aim to provide something for every one who can read, no matter of what age, sex, or condition. We do not even limit ourselves to readers, for we provide picture books for those who are too young to read. We are transferring the emphasis of our work from books to people. This characteristic is closely connected with what I have called "socialization," but it is not the same thing. An institution may deal with all the people without dealing with them socially or in groups; and it may deal entirely with groups without dealing with everybody. The library now does both.

Fifthly, the library is now a national institution, at least in the same sense as is the public school. It is national in extent, national in consciousness, if not national in administration. Our own association

has played its part in this development; the present war has given it a great stimulus. Those who see no nationalism without complete centralization and who say that we are not yet a nation because all our governmental powers are not centered at Washington, will doubtless deny the nationalization of the library. They take too narrow a view.

We may now combine two or more lines of inquiry. In what direction is the library moving in each of these respects? Is it speeding or slowing up? Is there any reason to look for speeding or slowing up in the future?

As regards size and cost, our development has been swift. We cannot, it seems to me, keep up the rate. Twenty years ago the institutions now constituting the New York Public Library circulated a million books. They now circulate ten million. Does anyone believe that twenty years hence they will circulate one hundred million? There must be further increase, because we are not now reaching every person and every class in the community, but it will not and cannot be a mere increase of quantity. We must do our work better and make every item and element in it tell. We must substitute one book well read for ten books skimmed. In place of ten worthless books we must put one that is worth while. There are already signs of this substitution of quality for quantity in our ideals.

Extension, as opposed to intension, has appealed to many enthusiastic librarians as "missionary work." Perhaps the term is well chosen. Some of it is akin to the missionary fervor that sends funds to convert the distant heathen when nominal Christians around the corner are vainly demanding succor, material, mental and spiritual. We have too much of this in the library; attempts to form boys' clubs with artificial aims and qualifications when clubs already formed to promote objects that are very real in the members' minds are ignored or neglected; the provision of boresome talks on "Rubber-culture in Peru" and on "How I climbed Long's

Peak," when members of the community would be genuinely interested in hearing an expert explain the income tax; the purchase of new books that nobody wants when an insistent demand for old standards of sterling worth has never been adequately met; all sorts of forcing from the outside instead of developing from the inside. This kind of thing, like charity, begins properly at home, and the real missionary takes care to set his own house in order before he goes far afield—to fill the nearby demand, when it is good, before attempting to force something on those who do not want it.

It is in this direction that our promise of continued progress lies when we cannot see grounds for expecting great future increase of income.

This leads us naturally to discuss what I have called our socialization, which is just beginning. It is running strong, but there is room for a long course, and that course, I believe, it will take. In the first place, we are functioning more and more as community centers, but there is enormous room for advance. We are straggling all along the line, which is one sign of an early stage. Some of us have not yet awakened to the fact that we are destined to play a great part in community development and community education. Others are reluctantly yielding to pressure. Others have gone so fast that they are in advance of their communities. Take, if you please, the one item of the provision of space for community meetings, regarded by some as the be-all and the end-all of the community center idea. It is really but one element, but it may serve as a straw to show which way the wind blows. Some libraries are giving no space for this purpose; some give it grudgingly, with all sorts of limitations; others give quite freely. None of us gives with perfect freedom. I suppose we in St. Louis are as free as any. In 15 assembly and clubrooms we house 4,000 meetings yearly. Our only limitations are order and the absence of an admission fee. I incline to think that the maintenance of

order should be the only condition. If an admission fee is charged, part of it should go to the library, to be devoted to caring for the assembly and clubrooms and improving them. There are many community gatherings that can be best administered on the plan of a paid admission. These ought not to be excluded. Most of our restrictions are simply exhibits of our reluctance to place ourselves at the complete social disposal of the community. A community is not a community unless it has political and religious interests. If we are going to become socialized at all, why balk at these any more than we should exclude from our shelves books on politics and religion? I look to see socialization, in this and other directions, proceed to such lengths that the older library ideals may have to go entirely by the board. Some of them are tottering now. I have said that I consider this matter of the use of assembly rooms only one item in what I have called socialization. It may all be summed up by saying that we are coming to consider the library somewhat in the light of a community club, of which all well-behaved citizens are members. Our buildings are clubhouses, with books and magazines, meeting rooms, toilet facilities, kitchens—almost everything, in fact, that a good, small club would contain. If you say "then they have ceased to be libraries and are something else," that does not affect me any more than when you show that we are no longer speaking Chaucer's language or wearing the clothes of Alfred the Great.

When we were trying to explain to the architects of the New York branch buildings exactly what we wanted in those structures and met with the usual misconception based on medieval ideas of a library, one of the most eminent architects in the United States suddenly sat up and took notice. "Why, these buildings are not to be *libraries* at all," he said, "they are to be reading clubs." He had learned in a few minutes what many of us still see through a glass darkly.

An even more important manifestation

of what I have called socialization is the extension of occupation groups to which the library is giving special attention and special service. The library has always had in mind one or more of these groups. Once it catered almost entirely to a group of scholars, at first belonging predominantly to the clergy. In later years it added the teachers in schools and their pupils, also the children of the community. These are definite groups, and their recognition in the rendition of service is a social act. Other groups are now being added with rapidity, and we are recognizing in our service industrial workers, business men, artists of various kinds, musicians and so on. The recognition of new groups and the extension of definite library service to them is progress in socialization, and it is going on steadily at the present time.

Just now the most conspicuous group that we are taking in is that of business men. In adjusting our resources and methods to the needs of this group we are changing our whole conception of the scope of a library's collection. As Mr. Dana has pointed out, we now collect, preserve and distribute not books alone, but printed matter of all kinds, and in addition records of other types, such as manuscripts, pictures, slides, films, phonograph discs and piano rolls. Some of these, of course, are needed to adapt our collection to others than the business group—to educators, artists or musicians. We shall doubtless continue to discover new groups and undergo change in the course of adaptation to their needs.

The recognition of special groups and the effort to do them service has proceeded to a certain extent outside the public library, owing to the slowness of its reaction to this particular need. The result has been the special library. I am one of those who are sorry that the neglect of its opportunity by the public library has brought this about, and I hope for a reduction in the number of independent special libraries by a process of gradual absorption and consolidation. The recent acquisition of some formerly independent municipal ref-

erence libraries by the local public libraries is a case in point. There must always be special libraries. The library business of independent industrial and commercial institutions is best cared for in this way. But every group that is merely a section of the general public, set apart from the rest by special needs and tastes, may be cared for most economically by the public library. If its service is not adapted to give such care, rapid and efficient adjustment is called for.

In a library forecast made several years ago, Mr. John C. Dana stated his opinion that the library, as it is, is "an unimportant by-product," that it is to be of importance in the future, but will then have departed from the "present prevailing type." Without necessarily agreeing to our present insignificance, we may well accept, I think, this forecast of future growth and change.

Professionalization, too, has by no means reached its limit. As has been pointed out, it is a symptom, rather than the thing itself. It is like a man's clothes, by which you can often trace the growth or decay of his self-respect. Pride in one's work and a tendency to exalt it is a healthy sign, provided there is something back of it. The formation of staff associations like that recently organized in New York is a good sign, so is the multiplication of professional bodies. The establishment of the A. L. A. in 1876 was the beginning of the whole library advance in this country. It was only a symptom, of course, but with the healthy growth of libraries I look for more signs of our pride in what we are doing, of our unwillingness to lower it or to alter its ideals.

The familiar question, "Is librarianship a profession?" reduces to a matter of definition. We are being professionalized for the purposes of this discussion if we are growing sufficiently in group consciousness to let it react favorably on our work.

One of the earliest developments of a feeling of professional pride in one's work is an insistence on the adequate training of the workers and on the establishment of

standards of efficiency both for workers and work. Here belongs a forecast not only of library school training, but of official inspection and certification, of systems of service, etc. Standardization of this kind is on the increase and is bound to be enforced with greater strictness in the future. In our professional training as in other professions the tendency is toward specialization. With us, this specialization will doubtless proceed on the lines of facilities for practice. An engineering school cannot turn out electrical engineers if the only laboratories that it has are devoted to civil and mechanical engineering. A specialist in abdominal surgery is not produced by experience in a contagious disease ward. Similarly we ought not to expect a school remote from public library facilities to specialize in public library work, or a school in close connection with a public library to produce assistants for the work of a university library. Increasing professional spirit among us will demand specialization according to equipment.

Popularization, some may think, has already gone to the limit. How can we be more of the people than we are today? Are we not, in sooth, a little too democratic, perhaps? Personally I feel that a good deal of the library's social democracy is on the surface. Any member of a privileged class will assure you that his own class constitutes "the people" and that the rest do not matter. The Athenians honestly thought that their country was a democracy, when it was really an oligarchy of the most limited kind. England honestly thought she had "popular" government when those entitled to vote were a very small part of the population. A library in a city of half a million inhabitants honestly thinks that a record of 100,000 cardholders entitles it to boast that its use extends to the whole population. We cannot say that we reach the whole number of citizens until we really do reach them. The school authorities can go out to the highways and hedges and compel them to come in; we cannot.

Herein doubtless lies one of our advantages. Our buildings are filled with willing users. It is our business to universalize the desire to read as the schools are universalizing the ability. But we have not yet done so, and popularization proceeds slowly. I cannot say that I see many indications of speeding up in the rate, although our increase in the recognition of groups, noted above, may have an influence here in future. As groups develop among that part of the population that uses the library least, our opportunity to extend our influence over that part will present itself. One such group is ready for us but we have never reached it—that of union labor. The recognition of the unions by the library and of the library by the unions has been unaccountably delayed, despite sporadic, well-meant, but ineffective efforts on both sides. No more important step for the intellectual future of the community can be taken than this extension of service.

Nationalization has just begun. It is speeding up and will go far, I am sure, in the next twenty years. Our libraries are getting used to acting as a unit. We should not like administrative nationalization and I see no signs of it; but nationalization in the sense of improved opportunities for team work and greater willingness to avail ourselves of them we shall get in increasing measure. For instance, one of our greatest opportunities lies before us in the inter-library loan. It knocks at our door, but we do not heed it because in this respect we have not begun yet to think nationally. But having begun national service in the various activities brought to the front by the war, we shall not, I am sure, lag behind much longer. The national organization of the A. L. A. has long provided us with a framework on which to build our national thoughts and our national deeds, but hitherto it has remained a mere scaffolding, conspicuous through the absence of any corresponding structure. The war is teaching us both to think and to act nationally, and after it is over I shall be astonished

if we are longer content to do each his own work. Our work is nationwide, in peace as in war and our tardy realization of this fact may be one of the satisfactory by-products of this world conflict.

Now it is not beyond the possibilities that the library movement, headed right and running free, may still fail because it meets some obstacle and goes to pieces. Are there any such in sight? I seem to see several, but I believe that we can steer clear. If we split on anything it will be on an unseen rock, and of such, of course, we can say nothing.

One rock is political interference. The library has had trouble with it of old and some of us are still struggling with it. It is assumed by those who put their trust in paper civil service that it has now been minimized. This overlooks the undoubted fact that in a great number of cases the civil service machinery has been captured by politicians, and now works to aid them, not to control them. The greatest danger of political interference in public libraries, now lies in well-meant efforts to turn them over to some local commission established to further the merit system, but actually working in harmony with a political machine.

Another rock on which we may possibly split is that of formalism. Machinery must be continually scrapped and replaced if progress is to be made. It will not grow and change like an organism. The library itself is subject to organic growth and change, but its machinery will not change automatically with it. If we foster in any way an idea that our machinery is sacred, that it is of permanent value and that conditions should conform to it instead of its conforming to them, our whole progress may come to an end. I have called this a rock, but it is rather a sort of Sargasso Sea where the library may whirl about in an eternity of seaweed.

Another obstacle, somewhat allied to this of formalism, is the "big head"—none the less dangerous because it is common and as detrimental to an institution as it is to an individual. Just as soon as a per-

son, or an institution, sits down and begins to appreciate himself or itself, to take stock of the services he or it is rendering the community, to wonder at their extent and value, those services are in a fair way to become valueless. The proper attitude is rather that of investigation to discover further possible kinds of service, with the exercise of ingenuity in devising ways to render them effectively.

We have occasionally been accused of taking the attitude of self-laudation, but I really do not think there is great danger of an epidemic of this malady. We do not receive enough encouragement. Once in a while, to be sure, someone tells us, or tells the public, what a great and valuable institution the public library is, but the treatment that we receive is generally mildly humorous when it is not characterized by downright indifference and neglect. Whenever a book comes into my hands telling of some movement in which I know that the library has borne an honorable part I always turn first to the index and search for recognition under the letter L. Generally it is not there; when it is, it is almost always inadequate. If we are attacked by the "big head," it will have to be a case of auto-intoxication.

Exploitation is another possible rock. I have already alluded to the danger of capture by a political machine, but there are other interests more subtle and quite as dangerous. Many a useful institution, intended to be nonpartisan, has been captured and used by some interest or other while remaining nonpartisan on the surface. Our safety, so far, has resided in the inability of most interests to see that we are worth capture. When the drive comes, as I believe it will, our continued safety will lie, not in resistance, but in an equal yielding to all—a willingness to act as the agent for all isms, religious, economic, political and industrial, without exalting one above another or emphasizing one at another's expense. Something of this we are already doing, and in so far as we succeed in it we are placing ourselves in a

position of vantage from which it will be very difficult to dislodge us.

Assuming the truth of all this—and it is something of an assumption, I grant you—what then, is our library of 1950 to be? An institution not very much larger or more expensively operated than our present maximum, although with a higher minimum, carried on with a more careful eye to economy and watching more jealously the quality of its output. It will have two units of service, as at present, the book and the citizen, but it will tend to regard the latter as primary, rather than the former and will shrink from no form of service that it can render him. The higher quality of its work will be reflected in the greater pride of the worker—in a spirit of professionalism that will insist on adequate training and proper compensation, and possibly will use organization to enforce these ideals. It will reach out somewhat further among the people than it does now, although not so much that the difference will be notable. Finally the teamwork between different libraries will be more frequent and effective, assistants will be exchanged freely, readers' cards used interchangeably and inter-library loans will take place easily and often.

What effect will these changes have on the desirability of library work as a profession? The only conclusion can be that it will be greatly increased. By this I mean that it will be more interesting, more likely to give pleasure to the worker as a by-product. I do not mean that it will necessarily pay very much better. The most interesting and pleasurable occupations are generally, I think, those that do not pay well in money. One should not expect full payment in both cash and pleasure. The exception is where the acquisition of money is itself the feature of the occupation that gives the pleasure. I do not quarrel with those who pursue this form of pleasure, but they certainly have no business to be librarians or teachers, or artists or authors, or to engage in any occupation which in itself constitutes to the worker the fullness of life and its il-

lumination. The library profession will make its appeal in 1950, as it does today, to men and women who like to work with and among and through books; who also like to work with and among and through people: who enjoy watching the interplay of relations between the man and the book and using them for the advancement of civilization. This is an intellectual and spiritual appeal, and it is not likely to be replaced by that which glitters on the metallic face of the dollar.

In taking leave of our subject we may go back to our opening simile of the railroad train. The flier that reaches New York is the same train that left Chicago;

its passengers have not greatly changed, and yet its environment is wholly different, so that the outlook of those within it has totally altered. It is in some such fashion that the library of 1950 will differ from that of today. It will be the same institution with the same staff, but it will have traveled far on the rails of time. Its environment, its outlook will be different, and in its response to that variation it must needs do different things and render a different service. May its motive power never fall, its machinery be kept well oiled, and the crew maintain their strength, intelligence and sanity!

WHAT THE CITY LIBRARY IS DOING TO HELP WIN THE WAR

By HILLER C. WELLMAN, *Librarian, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.*

When war was declared, a new day dawned in America. There took place over night a complete transformation of values. Whatever the private interests and concerns of the individual, if the Government said go, he dropped all and went. Similarly, no matter what the previous functions and practice of the public library, any aid that it could properly render in connection with the war became paramount. Buildings, books, and service were to be regarded first with a view to the help they could appropriately give in the gigantic task before the nation.

In Springfield, the first and immediate duty seemed to be service to the officers and enlisted men who were at once stationed at the Armory and the Watershops. Drill manuals, guides for soldiers, French textbooks, books on aeroplanes, machine guns, and many other branches of military science and on military sanitation were liberally supplied. Personal letters were sent to officers inviting them to use the library's resources, and important technical works furnished, some of which were

not otherwise obtainable. Textbooks and reference books were furnished also for the classes receiving military instruction—both officers and men. Civilians of draft age were given publications describing the conditions of military life; and men who had taken the training at Plattsburg were provided with officer's manuals, works on military map making, and the like. The library early printed a list of books on military subjects, which has been widely used; and the khaki uniform is a common sight in the reading rooms.

Manufacturers of military supplies were another object of attention. They resort to the library for all sorts of information, often involving much research. A manufacturer of aeroplanes, for example, asks for tests showing the qualities of hickory; a maker of saddlery looks up publications on leather; a Government silk inspector refers to treatises on silk culture and spinning; a teacher in a school of aeronautics asks for the latest information in print; an army officer uses special dictionaries in translating an important military work; men from the factories consult all sorts of books on machinery, fuel oils, aeroplane

motors, and a host of similar topics. In fact, no day passes without many calls for technical books directly or indirectly bearing on the war.

When the American Library Association undertook last fall to raise a million dollars to supply books and libraries for our soldiers and sailors, public libraries throughout the country conducted the campaign. That was almost the first of the national campaigns for funds, and showed splendid vision on the part of the American Library Association's leaders. But projects of the kind were novel; it was necessary to convince librarians, trustees, and public of the necessity of the work. In the light of later campaigns, the amount required seems trivial; but at the time the quotas assigned to each library looked formidable indeed, and I suspect many a librarian confronted the problem with misgiving. The occasion, however, furnished an exceptional opportunity for impressing on the public the importance of books and libraries. In Springfield the task was rendered easier by the city's being made a center for western Massachusetts, and holding a large meeting addressed by speakers furnished by the Association. The program suggested was followed, and a committee organized consisting of seventy patriotic women who canvassed the city. By the middle of the campaign week, Springfield's quota was fifty per cent over-subscribed. The experience raises a query, however, as to the best method of proceeding in subsequent campaigns. It is desirable that contributions should come from as many individuals as possible, and yet the total amount to be raised seems hardly great enough to warrant the time and energy of a large organization and a house-to-house canvass.

Just as soon as war was declared, as already stated, large contingents of soldiers were stationed in Springfield to guard the Armory, the Watershops, and certain other places. The need of recreational reading by these men was so obvious that the library supplied deposits of books before the American Library Association be-

gan operations; and it has continued to care for these groups, requisitioning from the American Library Association the more technical books and special publications not obtainable by gift in the city. Books for the soldiers have been solicited continuously, and have been shipped to the camps and dispatch offices. Pictures have been gathered and classified for use in military instruction at Camp Devens, and scrapbooks have been made for the hospitals. In March when the book campaign week was instituted, the plan was tried of enlisting the pupils in the high schools. In proportion to the effort involved, the results were surprising. The newspapers responded generously, and for seventeen days contained items ranging from a few paragraphs to special articles of two or three columns. The coöperation of the high school principals was obtained, and an opportunity secured to address the pupils in each of the three schools. They were asked to assume entire responsibility for gathering the books; and they took hold with a will. A wholesome rivalry between schools set in, and the result was more than 34,000 excellent books. Members of the Woman's Club lent automobiles, a local box company presented packing cases, trucking companies furnished transportation, and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense helped in plating and preparing the books for circulation.

The library has, naturally, been active in the movement for food conservation. It promptly printed lists of books to help the housekeeper make the best use of food supplies, and it has, of course, displayed all sorts of charts and posters showing the nutritive value of foods. The newspaper is doubtless the best medium for arousing widespread interest, but you cannot depend upon people's taking the trouble to clip; for recipes, food cards, or other material which is to be kept and consulted frequently, other methods of distribution are desirable. In this connection, the public library affords an admirable channel for reaching the homes of the people. Be-

sides printing lists on gardening, beekeeping and similar subjects, the Springfield library has procured and distributed thousands and thousands of pamphlets on diet, canning, vegetable raising, thrift, etc. With the aid of the high schools and of the Hampden County Improvement League, it prepared model meals for meatless, wheatless and other days, all showing a correctly balanced diet. Throughout these exhibitions the cases were surrounded by housewives copying the recipes and diligently figuring the calories. The library then arranged with the Committee of Public Safety for a continuous series of exhibits and demonstrations in the main building and also in the branches. It has tucked in library books, when borrowed, thousands of excellent recipes to encourage the use of substitutes for meat, wheat, sugar, fats and oils—and please note the adjective *excellent*, for many of the recipes printed have been almost as deadly as enemy shells. In the same way, at appropriate branches recipes have been distributed in foreign languages, and in one instance a speaker was obtained to address a gathering of foreign housewives.

Of course, pictures, notices, posters and lists have been constantly displayed in aid of all patriotic movements, and the monthly *Bulletin* has constantly urged their importance. The reference department has gathered material on women's war work, and maintains also a directory and register of local organizations engaged in war work. The hall and rooms of the library and museums have been placed freely at the service of patriotic organizations, and parties have been held for the soldiers. Precedent has gone to the wall, and solicitation in the library of contributions for furthering patriotic work has been allowed. Campaigns for the Red Cross, the Red Triangle, the War Chest, Liberty Loans, and allied projects have been assisted, the librarian and other members of the staff have served as canvassers, and they have also represented the library on committees for food conservation, Americanization, draft registration and the like.

A meeting of librarians in the western part of the state was called to further war gardening, conservation and thrift. A booth was installed to raise money for the Young Men's Christian Association; a station established for selling thrift stamps to the public; and thrift clubs were organized among the children. In short, like public libraries everywhere, the institution has tried to cooperate in every possible way with food and fuel conservation commissions, with the Council for National Defense, the Committee of Public Safety, and all similar organizations. But the significant fact is that while for months with perhaps a single exception, all work of this kind in the library was undertaken by the initiative of the library, the field of its usefulness is now recognized. Within the space of two days, for example, it has been asked to further the Red Cross knitting campaign, to distribute circulars for thrift stamp week and to take charge of the distribution of sugar cards.

Not least important in these trying times is the opportunity the library affords for relaxation from nervous strain. With this in mind, incidentally, a little booklist was printed entitled "Nonsense and humor." The war is continually present, consciously or subconsciously and the resulting tension is depressing. Many a man or woman finds in books which lead the thoughts into other fields, the relief and refreshment that make for sanity and emotional poise.

We should not forget, however, that probably the most fundamental service is rendered by the library through its large collection of books on the war. A catalog with descriptive notes was printed and 4,000 copies distributed, listing the best and most popular. Books of this kind exert a powerful influence in educating public opinion. Circulated by the thousands throughout the whole community, they give an intelligent comprehension of the issues at stake, further unity of thought and action, stiffen the determination to win, and promote in no small measure increased willingness to bear the deprivations.

tions, hardships and losses necessary for success.

The record, in truth, is modest enough, especially when contrasted with the service and sacrifice of those who hazard their all in the battle front. But no great war nowadays can be won in the field alone; the men in khaki, to win, must be backed by the whole civil population at home. Here lies the opportunity of the library. Through the public library system, the people can be reached as by no other agency save the press, and with an influence in some ways different and more en-

during. In aiding the production of munitions and food, in assisting all forms of community effort necessary to maintain the fighting forces, in making known and reënforcing the wishes of Governmental agencies and commissions, in stimulating informed and intelligent patriotism, and in sustaining the morale of the nation, the library finds a work by no means to be despised. And library workers may take comfort in knowing that their effort in their home libraries forms a real and important, if humble, part of the vast war machinery.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WAR LITERATURE: PROSE

By GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia*

The student of the prose writings of this war is already confronted with an embarrassment of riches perhaps unequaled in the history of literature. Incomplete bibliographies have recorded more than 15,000 titles of books and pamphlets on the war. The purpose of this paper is to select from this mass a very few of the most important and typical books for comment. I do not intend to be critical, but I shall attempt to show something of the spirit of the books selected for consideration.

Although an interesting subject for study, the books generally considered to have had an influence in fathering the war, such as the writings of Treitschke, Bernhardi and Nietzsche must be omitted, as must also the writings treating of the causes and political aspects of the war, even though they include the significant and eloquent utterances of President Wilson, watched for the world over; the books by James M. Beck that did so much to bring to America conviction of the justice of the cause of the Allies; Friedrich Naumann's "Central Europe," regarded as the official statement of Germany's territorial ambitions in this war; the answer to Naumann by André Chéradame in his "Pangerman plot unmasked" and other

writings, and the group of books by Germans who have left Germany and are now opposing her, "J'accuse, by a German" and "The crime," by the same author, and "Because I am a German" and "The coming democracy" by Hermann Fernau. Limitations of time compel me to represent this phase of my subject by two books only, treating of the psychology of the war in England and France, with mention of a third book on the psychology of German kultur.

The spirit and temper of England cannot be better shown than by a brief extract from a fascinating book by Professor Gilbert Murray, entitled "Faith, war, and policy" (1917). From this gentle Oxford don and classicist we have the righteous indignation that any right-minded man must feel at the present time. We must not hate, we are told (in August, 1914), but there is to be no softening of fiber—resolution rather "to face death and kill."

"For there is that side of it too. We have now not only to strain every nerve to help our friend—we must strain every nerve also to injure our enemy. This is horrible, but we must try to face the truth. For my own part, I find that I do desperately desire to hear of German dreadnaughts sunk in the North Sea. Mines are

treacherous engines of death; but I should be only too glad to help to lay one of them. When I see that 20,000 Germans have been killed in such-and-such an engagement, and next day that it was only 2,000, I am sorry. That is where we are. We are fighting for that which we love, whatever we call it. It is the Right, but it is something even more than the Right. For our lives, for England, for the liberty of western Europe, for the possibility of peace and friendship between nations; for something that we would rather die than lose. And lose it we shall unless we can beat the Germans."

Something of the French spirit may be gathered from an unusual book by Gustave LeBon, "The psychology of the great war" (1916), which aims not to examine the historical events of the war but rather "to analyze the psychological phenomena which surround its genesis and evolution." His theme is the preponderance of what he calls the mystic over the rational bases of action in the present struggle. To quote a few extracts from his introduction:

"The present war is a contest between psychological forces. Irreconcilable ideals are grappling with one another. Individual liberty is drawn up against collective servitude, personal initiative against the tyranny of state socialism, old habits of international integrity and respect for treaties against the supremacy of the cannon. The ideal of the absolutism of force, whose triumph Germany is now striving to secure, is nothing new, for in antiquity it reigned supreme.... Men were beginning to forget the dark ages in which the weak were pitilessly crushed, the useless brutally cast off, and the ideals of the nations were conquest, slaughter and pillage. But the belief that the progress of civilization had once and for all destroyed the barbarous customs of primitive periods was a dangerous illusion, for new hordes of savages, whose ancestral ferocity the centuries have not mitigated, even now dream of enslaving the world that they may exploit it."

And from the concluding chapter:

"Even though the German armies should win a hundred battles and lay a hundred cities waste, the world needs liberty so much and has so many means of defense that no Caesar may hope to subject it to his laws."

And again:

"All these disasters will have no result

if our will to win persists, for the conquest of a nation's territory is not enough. To dominate a people its soul must be vanquished too.... Germany has not enfeebled the will of any nation which she has invaded. All of them would rather die than submit.... The future depends, beyond all else, upon the continuance of our will. CONQUER OR DIE, BUT NEVER YIELD! must be the brief watchword of the nations which Germany would enslave. Neither Nature, nor Man, nor Fate itself, can withstand a strong and steadfast will."

Although published early in the war and then criticized by some as not sufficiently judicial, Dr. Thomas F. A. Smith's "The soul of Germany" is now, in the light of Germany's crimes, seen to be an acute and illuminating study of German character and ideals. The author, an Englishman, spent twelve years in Germany as a student and teacher and as a lecturer in the University of Erlangen and throughout the country. His book is especially important for its analysis of the German system of education, in which he characterizes the German schools as intellectual barracks and the universities as high schools of kultur and brutality. Defending his statements from German official statistics of vice and crime, the author makes an appalling but unanswerable indictment of the moral state of the German people that helps to explain their conduct of this war, without regard for honesty, honor, decency, pity, or chivalry.

From the books of discussion and criticism let us turn to the literature of personal experience.

One of the most interesting and widely read contributions to the literature of the war is a book so unique as almost to defy classification. I refer to Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond, a life and death," a memoir of the great scientist's youngest son who was killed in action. The exceptional character of the book lies in the fact that it not only pictures the son while alive and doing a man's work in the trenches, but also follows him beyond the grave and by means of what the father regards as authentic messages received through a trance medium represents him as a still

living personality, exhibiting the same interest in and affection for his family that he felt in his life on earth. As is well known, Sir Oliver Lodge, a scientist of the first rank, has long been a believer in psychic communications between the living and those who are physically dead. From these communications the author argues a certainty of the continuity of life. He holds also that without such a belief all the great sacrifice of human lives that the war involves has no meaning. Dr. Conan Doyle says of this book:

"It is a new revelation of God's dealing with man, and it will strengthen, not weaken, the central spirit of Christianity. It is one of the few books of which it can be said that no one can read it with care and understanding and be the same man or woman afterward. If you are a believer in such things already it will have left that belief wider and more definite. If you are not a believer you will find opened up to you a new world which you cannot lightly dismiss from your philosophy of life."

The books that make the widest appeal to those who are taking only a distant and safe part in the war are those which relate the experiences of combatants and noncombatants in camp, trench, hospital, and throughout the belligerent and invaded countries.

From the large and growing list of books by fighting men it is possible to choose only five or six of the most vivid.

"Over the top," by Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, is deservedly the most popular war book by a soldier. Empey, or "Emp," as he calls himself when, on the public platform, he puts the punch of his vigorous personality into the interpretation of his thrilling story, has lived a great deal in his relatively few years. After sixteen years spent in knocking around the world, including service in the United States Regular Army, he had settled to his engineering profession when the European War broke out. The news of the sinking of the Lusitania caused him to write emergency telegrams to the members of his National Guard command ready to be sent as soon

as the expected order should come from Washington to report for duty. One day after the messages had been covered with months of dust, a lucrative professional offer came over the 'phone and to his own surprise he found himself declining it because he was off for England. Arriving there he enlisted in the British army, went to the front, always volunteered for extra hazardous duties, was wounded three or four times, once lying for thirty-six hours unconscious in a shell hole. His necessary surgery included a pretty operation in facial restoration. A wound in the shoulder prevented further fighting, so that after eighteen months he was discharged as "physically unfit for further war service." Since his return to America he has written "Over the top," and other sketches first published serially and later issued in book form as "First call."

"Over the top" is a perfectly direct account of his experiences as a British Tommy. One gets no heroics, but rather the hard work, the fatigue, the discomfort, the filth, the torture endured from cooties, the danger and suffering, and also the humor, the fun, and the practical jokes. Early in his book he speaks of some conversation as happening after he had learned to "understand English," meaning of course the Cockney and other dialects of unlettered Englishmen. For his readers he has furnished a thirty-five page glossary entitled "Tommy's dictionary of the trenches." Some of these terms are "Blighty," meaning home; "No man's land"; "Carry on," keeping at it; "the best of luck," the Jonah phrase of the trenches, used whenever a man goes "over the top" or into extra hazardous duty; "gone west," to have been killed.

From a book all so quotable it is difficult to choose, so I will content myself with this bit from his hospital experience:

"Some kindly looking old lady will stop at your bed and in a sympathetic voice address you, 'You poor boy, wounded by those terrible Germans. You must be suffering frightful pain. A bullet, did you say? Well, tell me, I have always wanted

to know, did it hurt worse going in or coming out?"

Tommy generally replies that he did not stop to figure it out when he was hit.

One very nice looking, over-enthusiastic young thing stopped at my bed and asked, "What wounded you in the face?"

In a polite but bored tone I answered, "A rifle bullet." With a look of disdain she passed to the next bed, first ejaculating, "Oh! only a bullet? I thought it was a shell." Why she should think a shell wound was more of a distinction beats me."

Almost his closing words are:

"War is not a pink tea, but in a worth while cause like ours, mud, rats, cooties, shells, wounds, or death itself are far outweighed by the deep sense of satisfaction felt by the man who does his bit."

I am informed that "A student in arms," by Donald Hankey, has become almost a second Bible with all Y. M. C. A. men engaged in war work. The author was an Oxford man, a student for the ministry. He was killed in October, 1916, leading his men. The two volumes published under this title are made up of short essays, and imaginary conversations, originally published chiefly in the *Spectator*. They are filled with lofty idealism and charged with religious spirit. They deal not so much with the actual incidents of the war as with soldiers' attitude toward life at the front, toward religion, the church, their officers and each other.

The character of the books may be gathered from this brief extract from a chapter entitled, "Of some who were lost and afterward were found," meaning the black sheep in his command, the men who, he says, "would not fit into any respectable niche in our social edifice," who "were incurably disreputable, always in scrapes, always impecunious, always improvident," "drunken and loose in morals." But this is the way they acted in an engagement:

"Then at last we 'got out.' We were confronted with dearth, danger and death. And then they came to their own. We could no longer compete with them. We stolid respectable folk were not in our element. We knew it. We felt it. We were determined to go through with it. We succeeded; but it was not without much in-

ternal wrestling, must self-conscious effort. Yet they, who had formerly been our despair, were now our glory. Their spirits effervesced. Their wit sparkled. Hunger and thirst could not depress them. Rain could not damp them. Cold could not chill them. Every hardship became a joke. They did not endure hardship, they derided it. And somehow it seemed at the moment as if derision was all that hardship existed for! Never was such a triumph of spirit over matter. As for death, it was, in a way, the greatest joke of all. In a way, for if it was another fellow who was hit it was an occasion for tenderness and grief. But if one of them was hit, O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory? Portentous, solemn Death, you looked a fool when you tackled one of them! Life? They did not value life! They had never been able to make much of a fist of it. But if they lived amiss, they died gloriously, with a smile for the pain and the dread of it. What else had they been born for? It was their chance. With a gay heart they gave their greatest gift, and with a smile to think that after all they had anything to give which was of value. One by one death challenged them. One by one they smiled in his grim visage and refused to be dismayed. They had been lost, but they had found the path that led them home; and when at last they laid their lives at the feet of the Good Shepherd, what could they do but smile."

John Masefield's "Gallipoli" deserves to be included in this study because, as one critic has said, it is "literature so magnificent, so heroic, so heartbreaking, that it sends us back to the Greek epics for comparison." Though he does not say so, Mr. Masefield was at Gallipoli and participated in the events he records. The book is a clear and connected account of the Dardanelles campaign from the landing at Cape Helles to the final evacuation in January, 1916. The author refers to the campaign as "a great human effort, which came, more than once, very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed in the end, as many great deeds of arms have failed, from something which had nothing to do with arms nor with the men who bore them..." "This failure," says Masefield, "is the second grand event of the war; the first was Belgium's answer to the German ultimatum."

The strength of the book consists not in its arguments against the military blunders of the campaign, but in its recital of a pathetic and dramatic human story, a breathless story, filled with disaster and death. The quality of the story is shown by this passage, at the close of the book. Until the truth is known, he says, as to why the Peninsula was not won, let our enemies say this:

"They did not win, but they came across three thousand miles of sea, a little army without reserves and short of munitions, a band of brothers, not half of them half trained, and nearly all of them new to war. They came to what we said was an impregnable fort on which our veterans of war and massacre had laboured for two months, and by sheer naked manhood they beat us, and drove us out of it. Then rallying, but without reserves, they beat us again and drove us further. Then rallying once more, but still without reserves, they beat us again, this time to our knees. Then, had they had reserves, they would have conquered, but by God's pity they had none. Then, after a lapse of time, when we were men again, they had reserves, and they hit us a staggering blow, which needed but a push to end us, but God again had pity. After that our God was indeed pitiful, for England made no further thrust, and they went away."

Mr. Masfield has since written a book on the war on the western front, "The old front line," and has recently been lecturing in this country. Those who heard him, as I suppose many of you did, will not soon forget his sad face and his melancholy voice as he told of the war.

The little book by Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, "Carry on," consists of a collection of letters to his family characterized by vividness of impression, sympathetic insight, and a spirit of heroism. The author on his graduation from Oxford came to America and spent a year in Union Theological Seminary. Giving up the ministry he turned to writing and published two or three novels including the "Garden without walls" and "The slaves of freedom," the latter early in 1916. Securing a commission in the Canadian field artillery he was soon in France. These letters, which are most intimate and personal,

were written from dugouts on the Somme battle front in the intervals of artillery fire. They were published altogether without the knowledge of the author, with a biographical introduction and editorial notes by his father, the Reverend Dr. W. J. Dawson. For its size this book is quite the most abundant in quotable passages:

"We have got to win," he writes, "so that men may never again be tortured by the ingenious inquisition of modern warfare."

"If unconscious heroism is the virtue most to be desired, and heroism spiced with a strong sense of humor at that, then pretty well every man I have met out here has the amazing guts to wear his crown of thorns as though it were a cap-and-bells. To do that for the sake of corporate stout-heartedness is, I think, the acme of what Aristotle meant by virtue."

"All night the machine guns tap like riveting machines when a New York skyscraper is in the building."

"There's a picture in the Pantheon in Paris, I remember; I believe it's called 'To glory.' One sees all the armies of the ages charging out of the middle distance with Death riding at their head. The only glory I have discovered in this war is in men's hearts—it's not external. Were one to paint the spirit of this war he would depict a mud landscape, blasted trees, an iron sky; wading through the slush and shell-holes would come a file of bowed figures, more like outcasts from the Embankment than soldiers. They're loaded down like pack animals, their shoulders are rounded, they're wearied to death, but they go on and go on. There's no 'to glory' about what we're doing out here; there's no flash of swords or splendor of uniforms. There are only very tired men determined to carry on. The war will be won by tired men who could never again pass an insurance test, a mob of broken counter-jumpers, ragged ex-plumbers and quite unheroic persons. We're civilians in khaki, but because of the ideals for which we fight we've managed to acquire soldiers' hearts."

Lieutenant Dawson has since published "The glory of the trenches," likewise filled with inspiring idealism, and has been sent by the British Government to France to make a study of the American army there. A book recording his observations is announced with the title, "Out to win."

Another recent lecturer is the author of

two books on England's early experiences in the war, "The First Hundred Thousand" and "All in it—K (1) carries on," by Ian Hay, that is, by Captain, now Major John Hay Beith, also a novelist of note. These sketches of "the personal adventures of a typical regiment of Kitchener's army" give a detailed, unofficial chronicle of a unit of "K (1)," a company of Scotch Highlanders of which the author was a member. He says that the "characters are entirely fictitious but the incidents described all actually occurred." He shows how a green regiment is whipped into shape, how it behaved under fire, and how irrepressible humor, his own and his companions', could lighten any situation. As the reader follows the unit through these two volumes he comes to know by name and characteristics and so much to love the individual officers and men that when each engagement is over he is eager to learn whether Bobby Little, Captain Wagstaffe, Corporal Mucklewaine, Privates Cosh and Tosh and all the other kilted Jocks and Jimmies, Sandies and Andies are still alive and safe. The first volume closes with the Battle of Loos; the second extends to "profitable participation" in the Battle of the Somme. The author announces that there will not be a third volume, for the First Hundred Thousand, as such, says he, are no more. As Sergeant Mucklewaine observed, "There's no that mony of us left now, onyways."

These books also afford abundant material for quotation, of striking and humorous incident and dialogue; much of the latter, however, is in Scotch dialect that needs the tongue of a Scotsman for its proper rendition.

In view of the criticisms formerly leveled at our own earlier official management of this war, there is pertinence in Major Beith's chapter on "Olympus" which is divided roughly, he says, into three departments:

- (1) Round game department (including docketts, indents, and all official correspondence);
- (2) Fairy godmother department;
- (3) Practical joke department.

"The outstanding feature of the round

game department is its craving for irrelevant information and its passion for detail.... Listen, and we will explain the rules of the game. Think of something you want immediately—say the command of a brigade, or a couple of washers for the lock of a machine-gun—and apply to us. The application must be made in writing, upon the army form provided for the purpose, and in triplicate. And—you must 'put in all the details you can possibly think of.'"

For instance in the case of the machine-gun washers—by the way in applying for them you must call them "gun, machine, light Vickers, washers for the lock of two." That is the way they talk at the ordnance office. An ordnance officer refers to his wife's mother as "Law, mother-in, one." You should state when the old washers were lost, and by whom; also why they were lost, and where they are now. Then write a short history of the machine-gun from which they were lost, giving date and place of birth, together with the exact number of rounds which it has fired—a machine-gun fires about 500 rounds a minute—adding the name and military record of the pack animal which usually carries it. When you have filled up the document you forward it to the proper quarter and await results.

The game then proceeds on simple and automatic lines. If your application is referred back to you not more than five times, and if you get your washers within three months of the date of application, you are the winner. If you get something else—say an aeroplane, or a hundred wash hand basins—it is a draw. But the chances are that you lose."

Of the books of personal experiences by noncombatants the most interesting to me, the most sprightly and entertaining, the most moving is Hugh Gibson's "Journal from our legation in Belgium." Written for the eye of his mother, it covers the period from July 4 to December 31, 1914. The author was first secretary of the American legation in Brussels. He begins by lamenting that he had been sent to such a quiet post and expressing his resolution to ask for a transfer to some busier place. Then comes the end of July. From that time on the reader is constantly wondering how he found time to sleep, much less keep this journal. Indeed, there are days at a time when he was absent in Louvain, Antwerp,

Havre and London, when he slept little, and wrote nothing. He was often in places of great danger, as for example in Louvain while street fighting was in progress; his official duties took him back and forth between the German and Belgian lines during engagements. Through it all he was ever cheerful and helpful and was especially active in carrying messages of good cheer between Belgian husbands and fathers and their beleaguered families in Brussels. His sympathies were at all times clearly with the Belgians and his book constitutes a strong, first hand indictment of German treachery. Anyone who doubted the stories of German atrocities has only to read this record of our own representative in Belgium to find on almost every page unstudied testimonies to robbery, pillage and murder committed by the Germans everywhere in the most deliberate and systematic fashion.

Mr. Gibson was not in Louvain at first, but arrived in time to see much of the work of destruction. It is his conviction based on first-hand evidence that for six days the German army indulged in an orgy of bestiality and murder, and that "the whole affair was part of a cold blooded and calculated plan to terrorize the civilian population." At this time all of the details cannot be published without endangering the lives of people remaining in Belgium, but later on "the true facts of the destruction of Louvain will startle the world—hardened to surprise at German crimes though it has become." When food was nearly exhausted someone remarked that the Germans must not let the Belgians starve. General von Lüttwitz replied with warmth that the Allies might feed them; if they did not, they were responsible for whatever might happen; that if there were riots, the whole civil population might be driven into some restricted area and fenced in and left to die.

From pages crowded with tragic events the difficulty is in deciding what not to quote. There was the morning when the German army occupied Brussels, going through its streets, haughty, contemptuous,

in marvelous array and equipment. "It was a wonderful sight, and one which I never expect to see equaled as long as I live. They poured down the hill in a steady stream without a pause or a break; not an order was shouted or a word exchanged among the officers or men. All of the orders and signals were given by whistles and signs."

At Louvain an officer declared to Mr. Gibson: "We shall make this place a desert. We shall wipe it out so that it will be hard to find where Louvain used to stand. For generations people will come here to see what we have done, and it will teach them to respect Germany and to think twice before they resist her. Not one stone on another, I tell you—kein Stein auf dem andern!"

Mr. Gibson reports that the Germans had trained the population to throw up their hands as soon as anyone came in sight. One of his most moving experiences at Louvain was when in going around a corner in the motor they came on a little girl of seven carrying a canary in a cage. As soon as she saw them she threw up her hands and cried out something that they did not understand. Thinking that she wanted to give them some warning they put on the brakes and drew up to the curb. "Then she burst out crying with fear and we saw that she was in terror of her life. We called out to reassure her, but she turned and ran like a hunted animal."

Later when the German authorities began to appreciate the loathing of the world at the crime of Louvain the order was issued to stop the work of destruction. Mr. Gibson says: "It was only when he learned how civilization regarded his crimes, that the Emperor's heart began to bleed."

He tells of another case when a troop train passed over a railway crossing and there was an explosion like the report of a rifle. The train was promptly stopped, and the officer in command at once collected all of the men in the vicinity and had them stood up against a wall and shot. After they were all safely dead the German switch tender got a chance to explain that

he had placed an explosive cap on the track as a signal to stop the train before reaching the next station.

But Mr. Gibson's book is by no means grim and gloomy. Every day's record is lightened by humor, especially by the author's dry comments on the stupidity and asininity of German officialdom.

Visitors to Belgium in peace time who remember the omnipresent dog drawing a milk cart will here find him hauling machine guns and ammunition carts.

Throughout the book one is impressed by the different attitudes of the Belgians and Germans toward the Americans. The Germans were usually polite, affable and correct in form, profuse in promises, but showed clearly their distrust and their underlying hostility, and seemed to assume that American sympathies were not with them. The Belgians, on the other hand, always took it for granted that the Americans were friendly to them. The American flag on the legation motor was always cheered. He relates that on his memorable trip to Louvain the citizens "were pathetic in their confidence that the United States was coming to save them. In some way word had travelled all over Belgium that we have entered the war on the side of Belgium and they all seem to believe it. Nearly every group we talked to asked... when our troops were coming.... A little boy of eight asked if we were English and when I told him what we were, he began jumping up and down, clapping his hands and shouting, 'The Americans have arrived.'"

It is quite natural that Ambassador James W. Gerard's "My four years in Germany" should be eagerly read because of its first-hand, inside, authoritative information about America's relations with Germany. The book more than meets one's expectation of it. The value consists not only in its account of the diplomatic matters which the author handled with so much credit to his country, but also for his pictures of German conditions, temperament and psychology, for his rehearsals

of his conversations with the Kaiser and German ministers of state, for his accounts of prison camps and of conditions among working men.

In reading this book every American is thankful that we had at Berlin a man who could tell the German foreign office that if an insult to this country, hung by the League of Truth in a conspicuous place, was not removed he would go with a moving picture operator and take it down himself; who could tell the Chancellor that he would sit in the street in front of his office until attention was paid to a proposal about the war prisoners; who could tell Zimmermann that there was a lamp post in America for every German here who would rise against this country; who could tell the foreign office that he would stay there "until hell freezes over" before he would sign the treaty demanded of him as a condition of the embassy's safe-conduct out of Germany—and carry his point in each case.

This is a book that should be read entire by every American for its illuminating picture of our enemy. Nearly every page has something worthy of quotation. Most noteworthy perhaps is Mr. Gerard's interview of over an hour with the Emperor in October, 1915—an audience had been refused for more than six months—in which the Kaiser showed intense bitterness against the United States. Standing very close to Mr. Gerard, the Kaiser said repeatedly: "America had better look out after the war"; and, "I shall stand no nonsense after this war."

The ambassador gives it as his opinion that "the Germans believe that President Wilson had been elected with a mandate to keep out of war at any cost, and that America could be insulted, flouted and humiliated with impunity." He also says: "I believe that today all of the bitterness of the hate formerly concentrated on England has now been concentrated on the United States." He adds that German-Americans are hated worse than other Americans because they have neither as-

sisted Germany nor kept America out of the war.

In closing his book Mr. Gerard says of the causes and the outcome of the war:

"It is because in the dark, cold, northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another, and preaching the virtue and necessity of war; and until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth.... And there must be no German peace. The old regime, left in control of Germany, of Bulgaria, of Turkey, would only seek a favorable moment to renew the war, to strive again for the mastery of the world. Fortunately America bars the way."

Mr. Gerard has since published "Face to face with Kaiserism," described by the author as a continuation of his earlier book.

Out of the large number of novels the war has brought forth, I can name only a few, grouping them under the countries that they in a sense represent. For Germany I shall mention Cholmondeley's "Christine"; for Russia, Walpole's "The dark forest"; for France, Benjamin's "Private Gaspard" and Barbusse's "Under fire," and for England, H. G. Wells' "Mr. Britling sees it through" and May Sinclair's "The tree of heaven."

In spite of the fact that it is slight and intrinsically not very important, I include "Christine," by the author who writes under the pseudonym of Alice Cholmondeley, because it has been widely read and because it probably gives a better and a more accurate picture of Germany at the outbreak of the war than does any other novel. It is written in the form of letters, vivacious and readable, from a young English girl to her mother. Christine is studying music in Germany and becomes engaged to a German officer. The story brings out with quaint humor the German servility toward the *officier*, and authority generally and the adoration of the Kaiser. When she was simply an English girl she was nothing, was crowded off the sidewalk; when she was betrothed to an officer she was petted and congratulated on the fact that she was going to be a "good German";

when Great Britain declared war her lover was practically commanded to give her up and she was humiliated and insulted.

One of the best touches is that of the transformation of Kloster, her great music master, from a rebel who constantly denounces the authority of the military caste to a good yeoman in the Kaiser's service by his decoration with the Order of the Red Eagle, first class, with title of Wirklicher Geheimrath mit dem Prädikat Excellenz. On receipt of that honor he casts off his former confidante and most promising pupil (Christine) without a word of explanation.

While war was brewing she was compelled to hear much of Germany, its history, achievements and character.

"By the time the servant came to take the tea things I had a distinct vision of Germany as the most lovable of little lambs with a blue ribbon round its neck, standing knee-deep in daisies and looking about the world with kind little eyes."

After the Austrian note had been sent to Serbia she had this conversation with her hostess, who said:

"Russia and France will not interfere in so just a punishment."

"But is it just?" I asked.

She gazed at me critically at this. It was not, she evidently considered, a suitable remark for one whose business it was to turn into an excellent little German. "Dear child," she said, "You cannot suppose that our ally, the Kaiser's ally, would make demands that are not just."

"Do you think Friday's papers are still anywhere about?" was my answer. "I'd like to read the Austrian note, and think it over for myself. I haven't yet."

The Gräfin smiled at this, and rang the bell. "I expect the butler has them.... But do not worry your little head this hot weather too much."

"It won't melt," I said, resenting that my head should be regarded as so very small and also made of sugar.

"There are people whose business it is to think these high matters out for us," she said, "and in their hands we can safely leave them."

"As if they were God," I remarked.

"Precisely," she said, "Loyal subjects, true Christians, are alike in their unquestioning trust and obedience to authority."

I am able to offer no opinion as to wheth-

er the real author of "Christine" is or is not the writer usually known in literature as the Countess von Arnim, author of "Elizabeth and her German garden."

Some may think that to represent Russia in war fiction I ought to include Andreyev's "Confessions of a little man in great days," since it is by a prominent Russian novelist and is about the war. However, as I detest the whining, self-pitying tone of its soul analysis, I prefer to include a more robust book, "The dark forest" by the English novelist, Hugh Walpole, author of "Fortitude." In "The dark forest," the story is concerned with a Red Cross "Otriad" or surgical unit whose members follow the Russian armies on their advance and their great retreat in Galicia. Types of English and Russian character are contrasted and the Russian mystical temperament and belief in psychic phenomena play an important part in the development of the story. The atmosphere is that of war and of Russia. There are many vivid impressions of actual warfare. One has to do with the lack of ammunition which caused the Russian breakdown. The following is an extract from Tran-chard's diary:

"They say that the Austrians are straining every nerve to break through to the river and cross. We are doing what we can to prevent them, but what can we do? There simply is *not ammunition!* The officers here are almost crying with despair, and the men know it and go on, with their cheerfulness, their obedience, their mild kindness—go into that green hill to be butchered, and come out of it again, if they are lucky, with their bodies mangled and twisted, and horror in their eyes. It's nobody's fault, I suppose, this business. How easy to write in the daily papers that the Germans prepared for this war and that we did not, and that after a month or two all will be well.... After a month or two! tell that to us, stuck here in the forest and hear how we laugh!"

To René Benjamin was awarded the Goncourt prize for 1915 for his "Private Gaspard, a soldier of France." The slang of the original is almost untranslatable and though the book has been reproduced in good American slang, the spirit of France

breathes in spite of the inadequacies of the translation. The hero is a Montmartre snail merchant, but he is also the traditional gamin grown up; according to one critic he is the Gallic cock of legend. He is irrepressible, bubbling over with assurance, humor and sympathy. We find in Gaspard the spirit of France, gay and brave, despite the horrors of war, the France that so marvelously disappointed her enemies, the France that recreated herself out of the war. The buoyancy, courage and vigor that pervade the story are a fitting symbol of the land that produced it. These extracts illustrate the quality of the book:

"Gaspard inquired: 'What do you call this place?'"

The sergeant replied: 'They tell me it's G—.'

'G—?' said Gaspard. 'Never heard of it.'

He was obviously dissatisfied. No one ever heard of G—. What he wanted was the name of one of the great battles of history. To have been wounded at G— would mean nothing, however great an escape from death he might have had. He had seen so many fall and die! The only ones he hadn't seen were the Germans. He asked the others: 'Did you see the Germans?'

A wounded man replied: 'Much do I worry about that! I don't want to see them.'

'Well, you think like a fool. He doesn't care to see them!... Well, who does?... Only I sure didn't think that war was anything like this. And I'm not the only one at that. When I fight I'm not afraid to show myself; I don't go into hiding! But with these swine, they stay at home and fire at you all their rotten steel and iron. We were willing to go right to it; all we wanted was a hand to hand fight.'

A voice from the shadows said: 'Unfortunately those are no more the conditions of modern warfare.'

'Modern be damned!' said Gaspard. 'I don't know any big words like that but I know what I'm talking about. And if I'd known before I wouldn't have gone into the infantry.'

'Where would you have gone?' said the same voice.

'Where would I have gone? Why, in a flying corps! I would have applied for a job as an aviator... and that's the kind of a job I'd like, because I could spit on the Germans!'

Gaspard was allowed to go home on

three days' leave. He hurried to Paris, arriving at his home at midnight and waked up his mother, his mistress Marie, and his little son and told them all of his experiences at the front.

During the night of his arrival, after drinking the coffee which she prepared for him, all the memories of the past months came back to him; he was happy to find his home in such good condition and looked affectionately first at Marie and then at the boy. While thinking over the past he became suddenly aware of a deep feeling of gratitude toward this brave woman who had brought up his son and taken such good care of him. He said:

'I'll tell you what we'll do.... I just got an idea.... This is war, you know... and there is nothing like war to give you an idea...not that there's anything new about it, but war changes everything.... Listen here, Bibiche, don't you think it would be better... if we went out... and got married?'

This was entirely unexpected and she was so happy she could hardly reply.

Gaspard, with all the frankness of his simple soul, went on:

'I just came to think of it... and when you think of it you might as well do it... because, you know... later on we might forget all about it.'

His mother began to worry.

'You're not afraid that you're going to be killed when you go back, are you?'

'Killed!' Gaspard cried, 'killed!' Well I don't think! Never... but this is the way; so long as we're doing a general cleanup we might as well settle up our own private affairs. Here's a little kid who doesn't know just what he is. That was all right before the war. But when it is all over everything will be straightened out and we don't want to be behind the others.'

Married he was, though it took him five days and his leave was only three and this resulted in imprisonment when he reported back for duty, which seemed pretty hard when he had been to such pains to marry his wife and give his son a father."

Although Henri Barbusse's "Le Feu" (English translation entitled "Under fire") received the Goncourt prize for 1916 and is by some French critics regarded as the book of the war most likely to hold a permanent place in literature, I mention it not to commend it but to condemn its spirit and effect. Most French people deplore the vogue it has gained in America

and even charge its circulation here to German propaganda. They resent the book as a false picture of the pollu. With extreme naturalism the author dwells on the filth and the stench of trench life and on the animalism of the common soldiers who are for the most part pictured as without ideals, without a spirit of patriotism, as simply dragging out a sordid existence in the trenches until they get to billets where they can be gluttons and become sodden with drink. A book that has been so generally read and so violently discussed cannot be ignored. However, it comes so far short of doing justice to the sufferings, the heroism and the patriotism of the French, that in spite of its brilliancy, the general effect of this book by an avowed pacifist is unwholesome and its circulation is not designed to help win the war.

I fancy that it is not necessary to make any extended comment on H. G. Wells' "Mr. Britling sees it through," probably the most widely read novel that the war has produced. Published before we went into the war, this novel of England in war time has peculiar interest for Americans, for it is through the eyes of an American visitor that Mr. Wells first shows us Matching's Easy, with its lighthearted, inconsequential life running with ordered smoothness. All through the story Mr. Direck remains as representative of America, torn between two conflicting states of mind by the war, just as Herr Heinrich, the German tutor, simple, methodical to the point of absurdity, stands for the deluded, docile German people. But in its essentials this is the story of Mr. Britling, and through the story of what the war is doing to England, taking from him, as from thousands of others, his best loved son, but also making him look beyond the personal love, beyond nationalism to find a meaning that will justify the sacrifice.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the book is that in it Mr. Wells through Mr. Britling gives an amazingly frank, transparent portrait of himself, his ideas, his sympathies, his character as a man of letters and finally that he sets forth what

may be called his own conversion to religion. The most quoted passage of the book is the letter written by Mr. Britling, after the loss of his son Hugh, to Heinrich's father, whose son has also been killed. After many futile attempts he concludes:

"Religion is the first thing and the last thing, and until a man has found God and has been found by God, he begins at no beginning, he works to no end. He may have his friendships, his political loyalties, his scraps of honor. But all these things fall into place and life falls into place only with God. Only with God. God, who fights through men against Blind Force and Night and Non-Existence; who is the end, who is the meaning. He is the only King. Of course, I must write about Him. I must tell all my world of Him. And before the coming of the true King, the inevitable King, the King who is present whenever just men foregather, this bloodstained rubbish of the ancient world, these puny kings and tawdry emperors, these wily politicians and artful lawyers, these men who claim and grab and trick and compel, these war makers and oppressors, will presently shrivel and pass—like paper thrust into the flame. ...Our sons who have shown us God."

Mr. Wells has continued the explanation of his theory of religion with God as the militant king of a united world in his essay, "God the invisible King," and in his recently published novel, "The soul of a bishop."

A novel which is perhaps fully as significant as "Mr. Britling" in its portrayal of England's gradual progress from stunned incredulity regarding the war to intense and grim absorption in it, and a novel which is certainly far more artistic as literature than "Mr. Britling" is May Sinclair's "The tree of heaven." The overwhelming effect of the war on one prosperous and comfortably self-satisfied family is made to seem typical. Miss Sinclair has intensified the impression she gives of the war as fate by devoting over half of her book to the life of the family before the war begins. We see the four children growing up about their mother, who is complacently contented with herself, her home, her husband, and above all her

children whom she secretly holds dearer than her husband. She has a complacent feeling of pride too that England is her country, when she gives the matter a thought, but for the most part England means little to her but her own immediate surroundings—her home with its charming garden in which stands the "tree of heaven." Anthony, her husband, is absorbed in his thriving business and in providing generously for the demands of his family.

Then the war comes. At first their life goes on very much as usual; then they are all drawn gradually into its vortex, until finally the old placid personal life is a thing of the past—never to return. Tragedy has come to the household through its children, but with tragedy has come the awakening of something in the souls of Anthony and his wife of which they had never before been really conscious—passionate devotion to England and its ideals of liberty.

The presence in this novel of more than a suggestion of belief in spirit communication with the living is very interesting because it is one of many illustrations of the turning of English thought and belief in that direction since the outbreak of the war.

It should be observed that America has not produced any great war novel, perhaps for the reason that not yet has the iron really entered into her soul.

The books I have commented upon form but a very small selection from the eligibles. Though several of them were published somewhat early in the war, their value is attested by their continued popularity. Another paper of similar length might be devoted to an altogether different group of war books that taken together would probably prove only a little less interesting than those I have treated.

I have tried to communicate something of the spirit of the prose literature of the war by means of abstracts of and extracts from some of the most important and typical books produced by the war; that is, I have aimed to be as direct a means as

possible of communication from the authors to my hearers, instead of interposing my own reactions between my audience and the writers whose books I have chosen for comment and quotation. To summarize briefly some of the impressions I have gained from my reading, I may instance as most prominent these characteristics:

Everywhere there is loathing for the Germans—the men as well as their military masters—for their treachery and deceit—they don't fight fairly or like good sportsmen—for their cruelty, for their dastardly attitude toward women and children and noncombatants. It is quite as evident to the fighting man as to the statesman that the Germans have carried the world back to a state of savagery from which it must be rescued. The fighting men among the Allies believe themselves to be engaged in a high crusade, not simply to make the world safe for democracy, but something more elementary than that,

to make it a place in which human beings may again live in safety. And the hope is everywhere present that this may prove the last and final war and that civilization may never again be put to the torture. Though the sense of danger, the apprehension of death, the grumbling at the discomforts incident to life in camp and trench, the irritation at the injustice at being uprooted from habitual life and employment and at being forced by the Kaiser to clean things up are always present, in most of the books I have read, cheerfulness, good spirits, take it as it comes, be a good sport, fun, practical jokes, comradeship, goodfellowship, sympathy, helpfulness and tenderness are much more prevalent. Finally the will to victory, the spirit that has dominated France and made her the marvel of the world, is the spirit that pervades all of this literature, and will prove, I believe, the strongest factor in bringing the war to the only conclusion that America will tolerate.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WAR LITERATURE: POETRY

By MAY MASSEE, *Editor, The Booklist*

The two great mysteries of this life are love and hate, and as war is such a marvelous manifestation of both in their highest and lowest expressions it intrigues the minds of men to find the answer, to understand, to explain, to glorify in all its wonder and to hideously expose in all its horror.

When men are moved to the point where they can interpret their own emotions, their speech becomes the speech of poets, the seers, and as never before have so many men been shaken to the depths, never before have there been so many poems to voice the immediate feelings of a generation. They express every shade of feeling from the lightest to the deepest, from poems which are inspired to those which are—not inspired, until one who reads hundreds of these expressions is divided be-

tween sincere admiration and half-ashamed appreciation of Mr. Dooley's idea that the bombardment of defenseless citizens by "concealed batt'ries iv poets" adds a new terror to warfare.

Most of the men are young, and glorious youth thrills through their poems—"The ungirt runners," "The soldier's game," "The river bathe"—numberless poems of the joy of living. It makes a sporting proposition of the first fighting, with dare-devil boys shouting "Over the top with the best of luck and give 'em hell!" You will find it in the trench ditties like the one which sprang from nowhere in the first year of the war when the regulars were waiting for Kitchener's army:

"Who are the boys that fighting's for,
Who are the boys to win the war?
It's good old Kitchener's army.

And every man of them's *trés bon*,
They never lost a trench since Mons,
Because they never saw one."

Or this song from the French, translated
in "The A. E. F.:"

MADÉLON¹

For all the soldiers, on their holidays,
There is a place, just tucked in by the
woods,

A house with ivy growing on the walls—
A cabaret—"Aux Toulourous"—the goods!
The girl who serves is young and sweet as
love,

She's light as any butterfly in spring,
Her eyes have got a sparkle like her wine.

We call her Madelon—it's got a swing!
The soldiers' girl! She leads us all a dance!
She's only Madelon, but she's Romance!

When Madelon comes out to serve us
drinks,

We always know she's coming by her
song!

And every man, he tells his little tale,
And Madelon, she listens all day long.

Our Madelon is never too severe—
A kiss or two is nothing much to her—
She laughs us up to love and life and God—
Madelon! Madelon! Madelon!

We all have girls for keeps that wait at
home

Who'll marry us when fighting time is
done;

But they are far away—too far to tell
What happens in these days of cut-and-
run.

We sigh away such days as best we can,
And pray for time to bring us nearer
home,

But tales like ours won't wait till then to
tell—

We have to run and boast to Madelon.
We steal a kiss—she takes it all in play;
We dream she is that other—far away.

A corp'ral with a feather in his cap
Went courting Madelon one summer's
day,

And, mad with love, he swore she was su-
perb,

And he would wed her any day she'd say.
But Madelon was not for any such—

She danced away and laughed: "My stars
above!

Why, how could I consent to marry you,
When I have my whole regiment to love?
I could not choose just one and leave the
rest.

I am the soldiers' girl—I like that best!"

When Madelon comes out to serve us
drinks,

We always know she's coming, by her
song!

And every man, he tells his little tale,
And Madelon, she listens all day long.

Our Madelon is never too severe—
A kiss or two is nothing much to her—
She laughs us up to love and life and God—
Madelon! Madelon! Madelon!

¹Reprinted by permission from "The A. E. F.,"
by Heywood Brown. (Appleton.)

The Bairnsfather of trench poetry has
not yet appeared, but when he comes be
sure he will have the spirit of youth.

But this youth now is filled with a great
purpose, such purpose as in ordinary times
comes only to genius and demands years
for its accomplishment, while to-day youth
must accomplish in a few days, perhaps
in a crowded hour, for death is always just
ahead.

Now we feel the shudder of the first rec-
ognition, then the growing intimacy with
death, and finally we know that to this
glowing resplendent youth has come the
completed wisdom of old age, the realiza-
tion of death as a mere part of life, bearing
great gifts, with the certainty that though
each individual life is but "a pulse in the
eternal mind," it has given its part to the
life of the great cause which lives forever.
The spirit of youth going into battle is
typified in this poem by Julian Grenfell:

INTO BATTLE¹

The naked earth is warm with spring,

And with green grass and bursting trees
Leans to the sun's gaze glorying,

And quivers in the sunny breeze;
And life is colour and warmth and light,
And a striving evermore for these;
And he is dead who will not fight;
And who dies fighting has increase.

The fighting man shall from the sun

Take warmth, and life from the glowing
earth;

Speed with the light-foot winds to run,
And with the trees to newer birth;

And find, when fighting shall be done
Great rest, and fullness after dearth.

All the bright company of Heaven

Hold him in their high comradeship,

The Dog-Star, and the Sisters Seven,
Orion's Belt and sworded hip.

The woodland trees that stand together,
They stand to him each one a friend;
They gently speak in the windy weather;
They guide to valley and ridge's end.

The kestrel hovering by day,
And the little owls that call by night,
Bid him be swift and keen as they,
As keen of ear, as swift of sight.

The blackbird sings to him, "Brother,
brother,
If this be the last song you shall sing,
Sing well, for you may not sing another;
Brother, sing."

In dreary, doubtful, waiting hours,
Before the brazen frenzy starts,
The horses show him nobler powers;
O patient eyes, courageous hearts!

And when the burning moment breaks,
And all things else are out of mind,
And only joy of battle takes
Him by the throat, and makes him blind,

Through joy and blindness he shall know,
Not caring much to know, that still
Nor lead nor steel shall reach him, so
That it be not the Destined Will.

The thundering line of battle stands,
And in the air death moans and sings;
But Day shall clasp him with strong hands,
And Night shall fold him in soft wings.

Julian Grenfell.

¹Reprinted by permission from "The muse in arms," edited by E. B. Osborn. (Stokes.)

Rupert Brooke's sonnets voice their realization of death.

THE DEAD¹

Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead!
There's none of these so lonely and poor of
old,

But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than
gold.

These laid the world away; poured out the
red

Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years
to be

Of work and joy, and that unhop'd serene,
That men call age; and those who would
have been

Their sons, they gave, their immortality.

Blow, bugles, blow! They brought us, for
our dearth,
Holiness, lacked so long, and Love, and
Pain.

Honour has come back, as a king, to earth,
And paid his subjects with a royal wage;

And Nobleness walks in our ways again;
And we have come into our heritage.

Rupert Brooke.

¹Reprinted by permission from "The collected poems of Rupert Brooke." (Lane.)

Soldiers do not spend much time describing the horrors of war, they have to live them, but now and then a man is able to look at them straight and to give them to us straight, as in the "Night bombardment" and "Assault" of Robert Nichols, some of Gilbert Frankau's, and "The rear-guard," by Siegfried Sassoon; which I shall read because it is necessary to visualize this hell which forms the constant sinister background, even though here and there it does flash to sudden beauty in the light of some great truth shining above its horror:

THE REAR-GUARD¹

(*Hindenburg Line, April 1917*)

Groping along the tunnel step by step,
He winked his prying torch with patching
glare
From side to side, and sniffed the un-
wholesome air.

Tins, bottles, boxes, shapes too vague to
know,—

A mirror smashed, the mattress from a
bed;

And he, exploring, fifty feet below
The rosy gloom of battle overhead.

Tripping, he grabbed the wall; saw some
one lie

Humped and asleep, half-hidden by a rug;
And stooped to give the sleeper's arm a
tug.

"I'm looking for Headquarters." No re-
ply. . . .

"God blast your neck" (for days he'd had
no sleep),

"Get up and guide me through this stink-
ing place."

Then, with a savage kick at the silent heap,
He flashed his beam across the livid face
Horribly glaring up; and the eyes yet wore
Agony dying hard ten days before;
And twisted fingers clutched a blackening
wound.

* . . . *

Alone, he staggered on until he found

Dawn's ghost, that filtered down a shaft-
ed stair

To the dazed, muttering creatures under-
ground,

Who hear the boom of shells in muffled
sound.

At last, with sweat of horror in his hair,
He climbed through darkness to the twilight air,

Unloading hell behind him, step by step.
Siegfried Sassoon.

¹Reprinted by permission from "The muse in arms," edited by E. B. Osborn. (Stokes.)

We feel this sinister background constantly but the spirit of the poems seems to be to dismiss it with the one word "Hell," and to express in poetry the ever recurring beauty in nature and the nobility in men. Where the war has devastated the fields, the men find beauty and wisdom from the birds which must have brought great comfort, for poem after poem pays tribute to their singing, such as this refrain, "I thank the gods that the birds are beautiful still," or

"And in the sky the larks, still bravely
singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below."

Or in this, which is one of the beautiful poems of the war, with a real philosophy:

MAGOPES IN PICARDY¹

The magpies in Picardy
Are more than I can tell.
They flicker down the dusty roads
And cast a magic spell
On the men who march through Picardy,
Through Picardy to hell.

(The blackbird flies with panic,
The swallow goes like light,
The finches move like ladies,
The owl floats by at night;
But the great and flashing magpie
He flies as artists might.)

A magpie in Picardy
Told me secret things—
Of the music in white feathers,
And the sunlight that sings
And dances in deep shadows—
He told me with his wings.

(The hawk is cruel and rigid,
He watches from a height;
The rook is slow and sombre,
The robin loves to fight;
But the great and flashing magpie
He flies as lovers might.)

He told me that in Picardy,
An age ago or more,

While all his fathers still were eggs,
These dusty highways bore
Brown, singing soldiers marching out
Through Picardy to war.

He said that still through chaos
Works on the ancient plan,
And two things have altered not
Since first the world began—
The beauty of the wild green earth
And the bravery of man.

(For the sparrow flies unthinking
And quarrels in his flight.
The heron trails his legs behind,
The lark goes out of sight;
But the great and flashing magpie
He flies as poets might.)

Tipuca.

¹Reprinted by permission from *Westminster Gazette and Literary Digest*.

And as men are stirred by the immediate beauty about them, they are inevitably reminded of the beauty at home with all its loved associations, their passionate faith in the fight to save that beauty and their belief that if death keeps them in the field their spirits will return—

"They also will come home."

There is one poem which gives the beauty of England as home, speaks for men's love of it, shows the sorrow of parting and the bravery of the sacrifice, the faith in the cause and the hope of the spirit's return if the final sacrifice is needed. This one poem gives it all—I mean, of course, Mr. Masfield's "August, 1914":

AUGUST 1914¹

How still this quiet cornfield is to-night!
By an intenser glow the evening falls,
Bringing, not darkness, but a deeper light;
Among the stooks a partridge covey calls.

The windows glitter on the distant hill;
Beyond the hedge the sheep-bells in the
fold
Stumble on sudden music and are still;
The forlorn pinewoods droop above the
wold.

An endless quiet valley reaches out
Past the blue hills into the evening sky;
Over the stubble, cawing, goes a rout
Of rooks from harvest, flagging as they
fly.

So beautiful it is, I never saw
So great a beauty on these English fields,

Touched by the twilight's coming into awe,
Ripe to the soul and rich with summer's
yields.

* * * * *

These homes, this valley spread below me
here,

The rooks, the tilted stacks, the beasts in
pen,

Have been the heartfelt things, past-speak-
ing dear

To unknown generations of dead men,

Who, century after century, held these
farms,

And, looking out to watch the changing
sky,

Heard, as we hear, the rumours and alarms
Of war at hand and danger pressing nigh,

And knew, as we know, that the message
meant

The breaking off of ties, the loss of
friends,

Death, like a miser getting in his rent,
And no new stones laid where the track-
way ends.

The harvest not yet won, the empty bin,
The friendly horses taken from the stalls,

The fallow on the hill not yet brought in,
The cracks unplastered in the leaking
walls.

Yet heard the news, and went discouraged
home,

And brooded by the fire with heavy mind,
With such dumb loving of the Berkshire
loam

As breaks the dumb hearts of the Eng-
lish kind,

Then sadly rose and left the well-loved
Downs,

And so by ship to sea, and knew no more
The fields of home, the byres, the market
towns,

Nor the dear outline of the English shore,

But knew the misery of the soaking trench,
The freezing in the rigging, the despair

In the revolting second of the wrench
When the blind soul is flung upon the air,

And died (uncouthly, most) in foreign
lands

For some idea but dimly understood
Of an English city never built by hands,

Which love of England prompted and
made good.

* * * * *

If there be any life beyond the grave,
It must be near the men and things we
love,

Some power of quick suggestion how to
save,
Touching the living soul as from above.

An influence from the Earth from those
dead hearts

So passionate once, so deep, so truly
kind,

That in the living child the spirit starts,
Feeling companioned still, not left be-
hind.

Surely above these fields a spirit broods,
A sense of many watchers muttering
near

Of the lone Downland with the forlorn
woods

Loved to the death, inestimably dear.

A muttering from beyond the veils of
Death

From long-dead men, to whom this quiet
scene

Came among blinding tears with the last
breath,

The dying soldier's vision of his queen.

All the unspoken worship of those lives
Spent in forgotten wars at other calls

Glimmers upon these fields where evening
drives

Beauty like breath, so gently darkness
falls.

Darkness that makes the meadows holier
still,

The elm-trees sadden in the hedge, a sigh
Moves in the beech-clump on the haunted
hill,

The rising planets deepen in the sky.

And silence broods like spirit on the brae,
A glimmering moon begins, the moon-
light runs

Over the grasses of the ancient way
Rutted this morning by the passing guns.

John Masefield.

¹Reprinted by permission from "Phillip, the King, and other poems," by John Masefield. (Macmillan.)

Yesterday you heard one of America's gifts to the spirit of war poetry in Carl Sandburg's "The four brothers" and another in Dr. Raney's report of his work for books for the soldiers in France.

Here is another poem which voices the ideas met everywhere in America where we have the memory of the great man who typified them:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT¹
(In Springfield, Illinois)

It is portentous, and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards
He lingers where his children used to play,
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,
A famous high top-hat and plain worn shawl
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,
The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

He cannot sleep upon his hillside now.
He is among us:—as in times before!
And we who toss and lie awake for long
Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks on men and kings.

Yea, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?
Too many peasants fight, they know not why,
Too many homesteads in black terror weep.

The sins of all the war-lords burn his heart.
He sees the dreadnaughts scouring every main.

He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders now
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

He cannot rest until a spirit-dawn
Shall come;—the shining hope of Europe free:

The league of sober folk, the Worker's Earth
Bringing long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,

That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace

That he may sleep upon his hill again?

Vachel Lindsay.

And I would like to read one which expresses what we find again and again in the soldiers' poems, their insistence on the universal brotherhood of common men:

FIVE SOULS¹

First Soul—

I was a peasant of the Polish plain;
I left my plow because the message ran:
Russia, in danger, needed every man
To save her from the Teuton; and was slain.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Second Soul—

I was a Tyrolese, a mountaineer;
I gladly left my mountain home to fight
Against the brutal, treacherous Muscovite:
And died in Poland on a Cossack spear.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Third Soul—

I worked in Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When suddenly the Prussian despot hurled
His felon blow at France and at the world;
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fourth Soul—

I owned a vineyard by the wooded Main,
Until the Fatherland, begirt by foes
Lusting her downfall, called me, and I rose
Swift to the call—and died in fair Lorraine.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fifth Soul—

I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde,
There came a sudden word of wars declared,
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,

¹Reprinted by permission from "The Congo and other poems," by Vachel Lindsay. (Macmillan.)

Asking our aid: I joined the ranks, and
died.
I gave my life for freedom—this I
know;
For those who bade me fight had told
me so.

W. N. Ewer.

Parts of President Wilson's speeches give form to the best spirit of war poetry and are real poetry though not technically poetry and so denied to this paper. And if I have confined myself to war poetry in English, it is simply because it is most available to us and the spirit is the same, though each country's expression has its own special beauty and fire.

We have found in these poems glorious,

¹Reprinted by permission from "From the front; trench poetry," edited by C. E. Andrews. (Appleton.)

resplendent youth with its love of life, fired with a great purpose, and the recognition of death as a mere part of life.

The realization of Hell—that wonderful word which it seems was created ages ago, and gathered in power on the tongues of men through the generations, that to-day it might symbolize the fact.

The love of the homeland, with the personal love for individuals so beautifully expressed and merging into the wider love of all mankind as brothers—does it dream a hope that Heaven, too, that magic word which has been growing in the hearts of men through all the generations, may find its realization in the years to come?—when all that is remembered of this war shall be that it was fought to prove man's faith in the brotherhood of man.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES AND THE WAR

BY GEORGE H. LOCKE, *Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library*

To a nation or rather a colony—for we are not ashamed of being a colony—with no standing army, with no regular troops and no garrisons, the great war came with a suddenness that was terrific in its effect. It is true we were not close to the war and liable to invasion. Therefore we were not panic-stricken in any way. Indeed, we were so far from the center of difficulties and so imbued with the idea that war was impossible because of the peacefulness of our immediate neighbors, that we could only with difficulty realize that war was on. But we recovered our breath, sent over to London our good wishes, and offered to help out with men and munitions, our principal munitions being wheat and flour.

We did not wait for our offer to be accepted. The wheat and flour left in the first available steamers. The "fiery cross" set all the country aflame and thirty-three thousand men gathered at Valcartier near the historic port of Quebec, the flower of the nation and eager for the fray.

Everything was done in feverish eagerness and within six weeks of the declaration of war this Armada left Quebec to help the Motherland. We were in it because Britain was in it and we were to stay in it because it was a fight for justice, liberty, and the right of the small and the weak.

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed it on the eve of the sailing of the Armada:

"We are British subjects and today we are face to face with the consequences which are involved in that proud fact. Long have we enjoyed the benefits of our British citizenship; today it is our duty and our privilege to accept its responsibilities; yes and its sacrifices. It is our duty, more pressing on us than all other duty, at once, on this first day of debate in the Canadian Parliament, to let Great Britain know that there is in Canada but one mind and one heart, and that all Canadians stand behind the Mother Country, conscious and proud that she did not engage in war from any selfish motive, for any purpose of aggrandizement, but that she engaged in war to maintain untarnished the honor of her name, to fulfill her obliga-

tions to her allies, to maintain her treaty obligations, and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest and power."

For every man who went five had volunteered and at once we began the work of training in our various camps the reinforcements which we knew would be necessary. The work was carried out with an intensity of purpose and a feverish haste, both of which were natural in the face of the great emergency, but which made *drill* and *food* the great essentials of the moment. When, however, the work of the camps got into its stride, so to speak, it was seen that the organized force of the Y. M. C. A., which was handling with such great success the canteens, was the best agency through which to help the soldier in his leisure and sometimes lonely hours. The public libraries near the training camps, the schools in the larger cities, the church societies and the clubs became the feeders of the Y. M. C. A. canteens and there poured in books and magazines in great quantities. The work was not highly organized and was indifferently done as one might suppose in the midst of the confusion of the early days. It might have been done better if we had had the warning and experience of other nations. With us the personnel of the camps was changing so rapidly because of the use of training camps in England, that we considered that backing up the Y. M. C. A. was our best plan. And we did. What we might have done if there had been time to organize would make quite another story. Certainly we should have done it "on our own" as you are doing and not trusted to any other organization.

When there was a great winter camp at the National Exhibition Grounds at Toronto in 1915, the Toronto Public Library installed a war camp library of specially selected books in charge of a librarian from its own staff, who now is serving in the artillery in France. This was greatly appreciated by the men, so much so that many of the books accompanied them abroad. When the camp broke up, the library was kept in readiness for use and

when the Y. M. C. A. opened their Red Triangle Hostel in Toronto this library was given place in their building, where to-day it is doing duty for the returned soldier.

And so from Victoria in the extreme west (where Miss Helen Stewart, the librarian, not satisfied with providing for the men in camp, went herself to the front for a year and a half as a voluntary worker, and since her return has been providing for the men in hospital, in camp and in vocational training centers) to Calgary and Edmonton, where the public libraries have coöperated with the Military Y. M. C. A., and furnished books and magazines to the great Sarcee Camp; to Regina and Moose Jaw, where Camp Hughes of that province was supplied by those public libraries with books through the chaplains and the Military Y. M. C. A. to Winnipeg, where there were many soldiers and where the public library established special reading rooms, branch loan stations, and furnished discarded books to the camps and departing military trains; to Ottawa, which coöperated with the Y. M. C. A., bought quantities of inexpensive but interesting reprints for the camp and opened rooms for instructional purposes; to Westmount, Quebec, where Miss Saxe organized the women of the city in her usual efficient manner, this work, new then to all the world, has been in progress.

And of the library with which I am identified let me say that we supplied 25,000 books, most of which were from our own stock, some given to us, and some specially purchased by us. The range of our activities may be seen when I enumerate the soldier circles which we have entered by peaceful penetration: Camp Borden; Niagara Camp; Exhibition Camp, which had the first "War Library" on the continent; Barriefield Camp in Eastern Ontario; Ketchum Barracks; Ravina Barracks; Gerrard Barracks; Gerrard Base Hospital; Spadina Hospital; College Hospital; Kapuskasing Internment Camp; Muskoka Sanitarium; Great War Veterans

Club; Maple Leaf Club; and Red Triangle Club.

We had no government aid and little government sympathy. We were not disappointed in this, for we have been identified too long with the promotion of intelligence in communities to hope for immediate and complete recognition.

But what was the most important result of all our efforts was the feeling, new to many in our country, that libraries were a necessity to the communities and that they had a definite value. In many places there had been a vague and hazy feeling that this was so but now this became clear and definite.

It was a war which needed explanation and description. It came without any warning and in the midst of peaceful unpreparedness. At once the library was discovered as the place for public information and was visited and talked about. It became socially recognized. Where there was an efficient librarian or an intelligent library board this responsibility was greatly welcomed, in other cases there was a local panic or a hopeless recrimination.

But more than this it was a war which demanded intelligent mobilization of social effort, and the knowledge that here in a town was a social institution already established which could be used came almost as a shock. There were no sectional, denominational, or social jealousies to be considered in the use of this public institution and so it became the organizing center for all the committees engaged in patriotic effort.

As a result the public library has become better known in the community, and in its case to be better known is to be better appreciated. Library grants were not cut by the municipal councils except in some isolated communities handicapped by poor library boards who had little or no influence in the community.

And now we have had over three years of experience and let me give you the cheering word that appropriations for public libraries in the province of Ontario

have advanced forty per cent and that circulation of books has increased thirty-five per cent. This has not come without effort, and most of all in Ontario we owe our progress to the superintendent of public libraries for the province, Mr. W. O. Carson, to whom be praise and honor, a government official all too rare, full of energy and intelligence in regard to every phase of his work.

There may be a tendency in some places to neglect the regular work for the special and more spectacular. There is a glamor about war work, there is a feeling with many persons and institutions—if such can be said to have feelings—that there must be the "soldier contact" and that to miss that experience is to be neglectful of one's duty. We have passed through this stage. It has been difficult sometimes to persuade people that to do their work efficiently and to coöperate so far as time and strength will permit in the patriotic efforts is the best way to serve their country. An efficient cataloger is restless to become a Red Cross worker, at which work she would be but an average person. Her idea is that she would then be doing something for her country—especially if she had a uniform.

And this same phase of unrest imperils our libraries themselves. The spectacular work of the camps and of societies in connection with patriotic effort—all necessary to be done and to be encouraged—makes our regular work of supplying information and going through the routine of daily duties, "the keeping of the home fires," seem gray and uninteresting. Let me warn you as one who has come through this and is now interested in the soldiers who are returning in large numbers maimed and broken in health but cheerful and wanting to get into harness again, that the public library which has been kept lively—not merely alive—in the interval will have won its very way into the lives of the people to such an extent that it will be the center for coöperation with government commissions, schools, vocational training centers, hospitals and

convalescent homes and thus will be a positive and permeating influence.

That is what we are trying to do in Toronto. We have many discouragements but we are not easily cast down. There is a big job ahead of us in trying to get suitable literature to the convalescent soldier in hospital, rest homes and club. This will be difficult as we have found already, for government officials often "fancy themselves" and their choice of books is too often without intelligence. I am sure from your experience you can picture the official who says that anybody can run a library and choose books. He is sure he can and does not see the obvious moral the librarian draws.

In this connection let me urge that you keep your work organized for the years after the war and you may be able to help very definitely the soldier in his efforts to re-educate himself. The theory that the unambitious man can be made ambitious by education or that the war can bring out ambition and talents in a man who had them not is a fallacy that needs to be dealt with at once. We are suffering from some of that kind of false educational doctrine in our efforts towards re-education.

We are on the threshold of a vast educational undertaking too vast and far reaching for most of our educators, just as the conduct of the war itself has been too vast for those trained under former

conditions. Let us throw aside that faith in experience which hampered the early conduct of the war and which will likely hamper us in dealing with that most conservative social force, education. Let us acknowledge that experience is not the great thing needful, but youth with its imagination, hope and energy, and we in Canada, who were forced to remain at home and deal with the prosaic are trying to place the institution with which we are identified as prominently on the map of political and social intelligence, as our representatives in Europe have placed our country on the map of the world nations.

We are a nation of less than eight millions of people in a vast country which is bounded by three oceans and a friendly neighbor. We have equipped and sent to the great war 500,000 men; we have manufactured fifty millions of shells, forty-five millions of cartridge cases and sent millions of bushels of wheat to needy France and starving Belgium.

And in every good word and work in which we had a chance to help—or could make the chance—the institution which I have the honor to represent, the library, has been "on the job" and when possible has led the way. We expect to be even more necessary and more useful in the reconstruction days to come and are trusting your efficient organization to be of great service to us.

THE A. L. A. FOLLOWS THE FLAG OVERSEAS

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Librarian of The Johns Hopkins University (Director of Overseas Service for the A. L. A.)*

The road turned sharply to the west. Standing at the turn, if one dared, and stretching out his arms along the highway, he would grasp, in each hand, as it were, a village three-quarters of a mile off—a French village ruined and deserted. The one to the right was the first behind our trenches; that to the left the last in the line of communication. The bend half-

way was, therefore, an important link in the chain, and the enemy hammered away consistently in the hope of breaking it. An attractive target was it, not only because a direct hit on the roadbed would impede the movement of supply trains, but couched in the lee were hidden officers and material, while on the convex side sat tangent and camouflaged an American battery, so

that a shot long or short might be equally effective. The ground in the triangle bore mute evidence of the intensity of the endeavor, for it was filled with shell holes. They called it "Hell's Half Acre," and the turn of the road "Dead Man's Curve."

We left our machine in the nearer village, behind the shield of a fragmentary wall, and followed the custom in reaching the farther village on foot, along the hypotenuse, across fields and through wire entanglements. So enticing, however, was the scene, that I was back again part way that night, and on the following day we swung at top speed around the horseshoe itself and down the full length of our line—an adventure which the Army authorities have since found it necessary to forbid, except under cover of darkness.

My first visit was made in the shank of a beautiful day. Our guns had already started the argument of the night. Slipping down the incline on the other side of the road, we found ourselves at the dugout doorway of two young officers. It seems that a gas shell had fallen in that vicinity the night before and taken toll of their comrades. Their minds went back to that event, and, in the case of one of them, back further to a wife and four little ones in the west. Went back with that quiet, determined smile, which, please God, the Hun shall rue the day he ever awakened by his ruthless barbarism!

And what were these our defenders doing, as we chanced upon them in the gathering shadows? On the little table lighted by a single candle were spread out for the one a *National Geographic Magazine* of a bygone day, and for the other a *Literary Digest* recently issued. Such was my first glimpse of the American zone of advance. Our promise of an adequate library service from home was received with hearty appreciation, and the promise has been kept. If those young lieutenants be still there alive, they can find, ten minutes' walk away, a good stock of A. L. A. books and magazines. But before our first shipment could reach and leave Paris, a special messenger was sent

to us all the way from the front, begging immediate dispatch of our wares, since for them had grown a clamorous demand.

Into the farther village we tramped, entering through the little gardens and orchards of once happy homes, now the resting place of our first fallen, with the grass green above them and at their feet flowers, planted by the hands of unforgetting comrades. A place of utter desolation—only one roof remaining and not one inhabitant, nor even a dog or cat left within its shattered walls. But in subterranean retreats lay our Crusaders from over the Atlantic and after the rest of the day, were crowding about the counter of civilization's only vestige—the Y. M. C. A. canteen—installed under that sole remaining roof.

The next village found the busy hour of barter passing. Trench time was just ahead. Down in the Y's "cave voutée" the men were standing about in the gloom pierced by a lone candle—full-panoplied and with masks alert. It was a quiet, subdued, knowing crowd—not a word of profanity or one smutty remark. Someone turned to the phonograph and put on "Mandalay." A whistle started up from the corner and soon all inside and out had joined in, but joined so softly that, despite a fiber needle, the instrument was allowed to carry over them all. Then a negro piece, and they laughed quietly at the crude but cleanly jokes, so quietly that not a word was lost. Outside, in the glory of a declining sun, they were lolling under the remnant walls which shielded them from the enemy's eye and his sniping—reading, nearly all, or turning lazily through the illustrations or the columns of humor. The devoted secretary told me that if his scanty store of books and periodicals were multiplied manyfold, he would not have enough to satisfy these hungry souls. Thus they were spending the only normal hour, which, in twenty-four, was vouchsafed them in such advanced post. A little later they were off down the concealed roadway, and dropping beneath the hedge into communicating trenches, had

passed into the night to have it out with death.

Since then our supply has come, and you will not exaggerate the rejoicing consequent.

Such are the doughboys in action, but at any given time a much greater number of them are detailed to other necessary work and have a different schedule. And if we add the supply trains, headquarters police, veterinarians, etc., as well as the upwards of twelve hundred officers, we shall not have accounted for two-thirds of the 27,000 men that go to make up a combat division. Thus there are about 4,500 artillerymen, 2,500 machine gunners, 1,500 engineers, 1,500 engaged in medical and sanitary work and 500 belonging to the signal corps—groups having each a life peculiar to itself, and calling to us in its own tongue. For example, strong representations are made in behalf of the gun crews, because they are not only men of technical training, and, therefore, accustomed to richer mental pabulum, but they are confined to a square which cannot be left by them or entered by another; and yet, though on duty for twenty-four hours a day and perhaps for days in succession, they may have waited in vain to hear the telephonic command to fire. So time hangs heavily. Special means must be devised to reach them. We hope we have found them through the chaplain, in his usual function of regimental postmaster, since reading matter can be sent with the mail on munition trains moving at night to the outlying gun positions. As for detached units, the military have agreed to forward our parcels directly for us.

Back of the fighting zone lie the so-called divisional areas, where the final training takes place and where after action they go for repose. Here the troops are billeted in strings of French villages set along the great arteries of travel and their principal feeders. Perhaps nowhere do most men miss the comforts of home—the customary diversions of civil life, more than among these kindly neighbors of a

foreign tongue with their mocking reminders of native land and loved surroundings. Here, whether in anticipation of the trial by fire, or relaxation from it, they miss keenly the presence of women and children. It is a good lesson to learn and should deepen the wells of domestic affection when they return. Meanwhile one cannot but be touched by their brave improvisations, their good-hearted endeavors to bridge the chasm. Like rain to parched ground is a cheering entertainer to them, and how ravenously they read. Eagerly they are hunting substitutes and escapes. The great thing about a noble book is that therein they are apt to find better than they sought or had known.

One evening I came unannounced upon a crowd packing a hut to the doors in anticipation of a performance put on by their own talent. They had their own volunteer band and there were to be lots of stunts. Just as the instruments were tuning up, it reached the ears of the officer in charge that a library man from America was in the building. So I was ushered to the platform and the story of our proposed service became the first number on the program. The idea was vigorously applauded. In fact, before I could settle down to the evening's schedule, I had to go out and reassure an eager group of distant listeners that they had heard correctly and the news was reliable.

In this great finishing region is the center of army schools for the training of staff officers, as well as the corps schools where line officers are bred. Thus at the former there are no less than eighteen sections, such as for example, anti-aircraft, camouflage, carrier-pigeons, dentistry, engineering (with several subdivisions, like mines, flash and sound, bridge-building, and construction), gas, infantry specialties (e.g. bayonet, machine gun, marksmanship, sniping, etc.), signal corps, tanks, trench mortars, and so on, together with a general staff college, at which a former secretary of war was a pupil when the present secretary made his visit.

Textbooks the Government provides. The

matter may be so new as to be issued in mimeographed form alone. But we can be very useful in our supply of collateral technical reading. Thus the cablegram calling for five hundred copies of "Jeanne d'Arc," demands thirty of "Metal workers' pattern book." We have already made such contributions as we had on hand, and the staffs of instruction have promised to suggest bibliographies supplementary. They, of course, get their share of recreational reading also.

In this zone of advance, the unit of library service must be the division, even though it may extend through forty villages. It arrives suddenly, stays an indefinite but relatively short period, passes up to the front for the fire-test, comes back after a few weeks to a divisional area, but likely enough not to the same one, for refitting, thence to the front again. Thus a certain division occupied in the course of six months four different and widely separated positions. Before you could make a library survey by villages and get them supplied fittingly, the area might be emptied, and then either remain so or be refilled by another with quite dissimilar distribution of personnel. An organization like the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus or Salvation Army, that aims to get a hut in all of the chief villages, is severely taxed to keep abreast. It seems best for us to compose a proper divisional equipment, send it to a center for fitting distribution, and then when the division moves out, restore our collections to the central warehouse of our host organization, unless there be reason to suppose that the area is being abandoned. A fresh layout is then to be sent along for the division's use, in its new position. Wastage, of course, there must be, but the loss is not absolute, as long as a worthy volume remains in somebody's possession.

We cross the line now into the intermediate area where the divisions, except replacement, are in disintegration. The exception feeds the front and is fed from the coast—a pool of men in the midst of a steady stream. Here are the camps of

casuals—unfortunates from both directions meeting. They have gotten separated from their units, perhaps missed the paymaster, and await reassignment. Coming the other direction are fellows incapacitated for one reason or another. The place is a mixture of barracks and hospitals. The fellows are apt to be low in spirit and pocket. Here we had no difficulty in getting our doctrine of free service accepted, for the Y. M. C. A. did not have the heart to exact its usual deposit.

Here too are great training camps, especially for artillery and aviation. For example, out in the fields, miles away from the nearest village, an American city with a population of 10,000 has been laid out. It has its own macadamized roads, electric lighting plant, water works, sewage disposal and railroad—a city of huts, offices, warehouses, sheds—an aviation center. When you reflect that we have in Europe scores of such camps, with three dozen to ten thousand in each, and that there are 150 mechanics to every eighteen fliers, and that the pilots also have their term of ground training, you can appreciate the importance of the service, when we meet the urgent demand of the officers to supply books on aeronautics for the men in the shops.

Here are the great midway depots and plants. For example, one of these depots is an ice factory and the third largest producer in the world, furnishing daily ice for the cold storage of eleven million pounds of meat. It is six and a half miles long and at parts two miles broad.

Salvage plants and bakeries, camouflage factories and ammunition caches all find place here. This brings concentrations of specialists in training centers, labor and technical troops, ordnance and warehouse men, forestry and engineering or construction troops, guards and headquarters contingents—units living largely in barracks and making a very definite demand on us which we are steadily advancing to meet.

Finally there's Aix-les-Bains — that unique experiment of our army, upon which the eyes of our military and the

Allies are earnestly fixed. Will it take? Will the fellows call it vacation if their leave be spent under the eyes of officers, no matter how crowded the pleasures? If it succeeds, such places will be multiplied. All the hotels in this popular bathing place have been taken over by the army and rooms are drawn by lot. The magnificent suites of wealth and nobility are now occupied by our doughboys from the trenches. There are excursions, boating, bathing and other sports; Europe's band and a theater, and in the Y's casino at least we shall have a fine show of books, with a trained librarian in charge.

In this region, and the third to which we now turn, the base areas surrounding the ports—for all Gaul is divided into three parts, each of which the Americans inhabit—the engineer comes into his own, though his work runs from water's edge to No Man's Land. They are the sapper, searchlight and sound-ranging troops; theirs are the gas and flame, the electrical and mechanical regiments; they build the bridges and railroads and operate them as well; they put in the docks, warehouses, barracks and hospitals; they operate the cranes, autos, trucks and depots. A year ago at a certain French port there were a few small wharfs, approachable by light draft vessels, which were emptied and loaded by hand labor. To-day we have driven 30,000 piles with machinery and constructed four great docks capable of accommodating sixteen heavy cargo vessels at the same time and deepened the channel for their entry. American railways have been laid, cranes installed and 150 warehouses are in various stages of construction, and here they put together American locomotives and not far away the cars.

At another port you can now walk along three miles of landing stages and see 375,000 square feet of wharf space, where last October there was a swamp. Nearby is a remarkable system of warehouses which will cover nearly 2,000 acres; not to mention a mighty railway system. A hospital of 25,000 beds, the largest in the world, is

here being built, while in this area is accommodation for 25 per cent of the command. This means a concentration of 12,000 laborers in this region. Then there are the naval stations and rest camps for troops arriving. But time does not suffice to enumerate all the types of concentrations in these base areas, or the kinds of library service patently appropriate. Suffice it to say that it was in these areas that we felt it necessary to place our first consignments. One case only I must specify, and that because it might generally be overlooked. I wish there were space to print in full a stirring appeal sent us for books by a commander of stevedores in one of these port cities. He wanted recreation books to combat the social evil. Two months of very careful study had convinced him that they were the best antidote. "A man who can get hold of a book," he writes, "stays at home and reads it, soon improves in the matters of dress and military conduct and shows improvement in morals and self-respect." And the illiterate hear and learn from them.

Now that, backing from the front, we have reached the water, I am reminded that it was due to the Navy that I landed at all and the commander of the United States naval forces operating in European waters was the first consulted. I might, therefore, with propriety obey chronology.

Well, the admiral had had an experience and so was shy of welfare organizations. Besides, the larger ships possessed libraries and a fund from which to replenish them. And then at our chief naval base friends had erected and presented to the navy a fine clubhouse, with books abundant as part of its equipment. Perhaps a little patience would bring a similar boon to the other bases. Still the reception was cordial and he matched the Secretary's letter with a pass to all naval stations under his command and an instruction to his officers that they extend every facility for carrying out this work.

If fortune began thus faintly to smile, she beamed upon us in France, for, repair-

ing thither without disturbing the balance in Ireland, I stumbled at naval headquarters in Paris upon a group of officers who at once set up a vigorous plea in behalf of the aviation stations. These boys, with a good percentage of college graduates among them, were choice fellows, and yet set usually in out-of-the-way places, with recreational provision scanty or none. Their admiral out at the coast endorsed what they had to say, but wanted it distinctly understood that his boys on the boats were just as deserving of our remembrance. Of this he was good enough to give me a demonstration at first hand, for out to sea I went for two days and nights in the flagship of a convoying fleet in its work down the French coast. Those full hours we must not now peer into. Suffice it to say that I was given the freedom of the vessel, running from bridge to boiler-room, bunking with the surgeon, dining with the officers, chatting with the crew, sighting the guns—filled with the lore of those wonderful months. Hundreds of impressions have since been recorded on the privileged plate of my mind, but that first one cannot be effaced. These heroes of the sea, their every hour uncertain, whether tracking the serpent beneath the waves, or scouring for his horned eggs, have won my heart for aye and shall have the A. L. A.'s warmest hand.

Did they have time or inclination for books, as some had denied? I spent an evening with them in the crowded quarters under deck and there I saw a dozen of them lying in their bunks reading. Many of them had fastened soap boxes on the side of the hull opposite their narrow beds, and these were the little libraries of their very own! It seems that they used to make a continuous run of it, but the losses at night were so considerable that our naval authorities had finally prevailed on the British and French to run their merchant vessels down the coast only in daylight. So the fellows had their evenings to themselves. The opportunity was there and the desire was not lacking. The body was constrained, but the mind was

eager to wander. Travel they wanted, adventures of the sea, stirring Western fiction from home, and good tales of the war. Empey they instanced, and called for Jack London, Zane Grey, Ralph Connor, Stanley Weyman, Joseph Conrad, Kipling, Stevenson, and someone mentioned French textbooks. Oh, yes, they knew what they wanted, and what they did not too; for example, religious books, though they confessed there was one fellow who did a lot of such reading and had also distinguished himself by keeping clear of their pet vices. After all, their minds went back to him, I noticed, and I believe they would not like it if our selection had nothing to please this peculiar comrade.

The water trip past, I went by land on to the U. S. naval aviation headquarters in France. There the same cordial greeting was given and the commander was so interested that he said he would, if necessary, appoint a special officer whose sole duty would be the management of the collections sent his stations. Distribution by a naval vessel was arranged. We could be assured, he said, that not only would this material not be abused, but it would be husbanded by appreciative fellows as a treasure. We hope, indeed, there is soon to be a Y. M. C. A. hut at all stations, so as to afford adequate shelter and attention to our collections.

The service began on the spot, as a matter of fact. Men in some of the stations were to take Annapolis examinations the next month. They did not have the necessary textbooks and a preliminary test showed they were sure to fail without them. Could we help? We could and did. A cablegram was sent at once to London. The books came promptly and were immediately distributed to the candidates, "each one of whom" so the officer writes, "expressed sincere thanks." And he added: "No doubt this is the beginning of a very useful mission which you ought to perform with our men in Europe."

A cablegram was then sent to Washington, calling for shipment of 8,000 volumes,

equally divided between the vessels and hydroplane stations in France, addressed to our commanding officers at two French ports, and brought over in naval supply vessels. This has been supplemented by other consignments, including a hundred different periodicals by subscription.

Well, I saw Admiral Sims again, and then it was a different story. If fortune had first smiled and then beamed, she now laughed outright. He had heard from France, and as a result he wanted books sent to every arm of his service, naval bases, aviation stations, mine-sweeping bases, and even his pet battleships that in February would never, never need us, he asks us in May surely not to forget. And for good fellowship they want to exchange books with the British fleet.

I could go back home on a transport if I wished and was given a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he says: "We recognize, of course, the great value of Mr. Raney's services and those of his Association in increasing the contentment of our forces, and he may be entirely sure that his efforts in this respect will be appreciated by many thousands of men over here."

At his request routes have now been mapped out with the Navy Department for supplying books to our far-flung line in Europe. Whether hovering about the British Isles, slipping through the Bay of Biscay, keeping guard at Gibraltar, or stopping the rat holes in nameless islands, we shall follow them in their devoted task and at the odd hour of rest hope to give them cheer from home.

If the navy situation had been delicate, it was child's play compared with the difficulties faced when we turned to the army, whether in England or France. There stood a decree fixed in general orders, which seemed to allocate the field of civilian activity to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.—the one to handle the ill, the other the well. Accordingly both had been militarized; the one holding the hospitals, the other operating the canteen. They rode

about in army machines, drew upon the commissary for supplies shipped in Government bottoms, and travelled at military rates. The arrangement was logical, there was no use in denying it. If you were a military commander, you would demand the same simplification, and, moreover, it was due the American people, who have to meet the cost. You could accordingly feel in the atmosphere a working agreement to kill off newcomers, and the backyards of all three parties were white with the bleaching bones of would-be associates.

If thus they had the support of law, they had added the effectiveness of possession—proverbially the more important—holding, that is, both credentials and chronology. They had been in the field for months and were amazing Europe by the magnitude and uniqueness of their programs. Both had taken the world for their province, and the press was full of their doings. While the army was necessarily struggling to reach its feet, here were two magnificent American organizations which were winning us plaudits for daring performances on a big scale.

And they had preëmption not merely in general, but in particular had been at library service since the summer of 1917. On each side of the channel, they both had library departments, with staffs of size and budgets boundless. Active buyers sat in the London market, sending books and periodicals across and afield.

Finally in hut and hospital they had ready to hand the only establishments which were strategically in position for rendering the service.

There was nothing theoretical about this, you will agree. My instructions did not cover the case, though the diplomatic character of the mission was underscored. So, taking stock of our resources, which included (1) a letter of introduction and authorization from the Secretary of War to General Pershing, (2) command of American book resources, and (3) trained personnel, I determined to stake our future overseas on a single throw, and that was

the following communication presented in person at general headquarters:

February 20, 1918,
c/o American Embassy,
Paris.

General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Force, France.

Sir:—As seen from the letters of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, the American Library Association has been engaged by the War and Navy Departments as the agency to supply our forces at home and overseas with reading material during the war.

For this purpose a fund has been raised by popular subscription, while books and magazines are being systematically solicited in the United States.

The headquarters of this service are at the Library of Congress, and Dr. Herbert Putnam is general director.

First attention was given to the training centers in America. Through a generous gift of the Carnegie Corporation, it became possible to erect and furnish in each of thirty-five camps and cantonnments a central building with ample accommodations for books, readers and attendants. A month ago 500,000 volumes had been installed, one-fifth purchased, the rest given.

I am now sent to Europe to map out a line of action appropriate for the Association. After study of British methods which, under the aegis of the Government, are carried out on a huge scale, and after a rapid survey of the local situation, the rough outline of our obligation can be discerned. Let me briefly sketch it.

Our Association has but one concern and that is to reach the man with the book that's needed. Whatever procedure will accomplish that shall be adopted, no matter whether an old one or a new one. You welcome us; we shall not abuse the confidence. Our business here is to win the war and every proposal is to stand or fall according as it helps or hinders this business. We do not offer to add a fifth wheel from vanity or upset the carriage to get credit for fixing it. But we do want to meet our obligation to the American people who give the money and material, to the Government that appoints us, and especially to the boys, who have the right to command us. If library service fails, our Association will reap the dishonor. We must, therefore, under your sanction, proceed with care, though in a spirit of utter unselfishness.

Now the man, well or ill, needs to be reached. There are found already at hand

two great trusted organizations which have established that contact—the American Red Cross and the American Y. M. C. A. If these (and in less degree) other agencies can receive, deliver and administer effectively our wares, it is the part of wisdom and should be of pleasure for us so to consign those wares. That is what under conditions we propose to do.

To receive such material they are patently able. Their ability to convey it efficiently has yet to be demonstrated, and to dispense it wisely requires the finest thought that our combined heads and hearts can from day to day conceive.

No new name needs therefore to be added to the receiving agencies, no warehouses by us engaged. What we require here, so far as France is concerned, is a trained man of high executive and interpretative ability, who shall serve three ends: (1) Be a balance wheel between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., passing upon their claims for percentage of shipment; (2) key up the executive centers and field services, as of authority, to effective performance, by freely examining and freely prescribing; (3) interpret systematically to us in America the situation as it develops, so that we in turn may on the other side meet our obligation.

And what is that obligation?

To be the reservoir, and the only one, under Governmental decree, from which to draw supplies of this sort.

And why one only?

To prevent duplication of effort and shipment of useless material; therefore, to save tonnage, which is precious.

Why the American Library Association, rather than another organization, entirely aside from the Governmental status?

Because in the finely and widely ramified public library system in the United States we have at hand without cost an agency for collecting and sorting material, and in purchases we have been granted unparalleled discounts by publishers and cession of royalties by authors. In our various depots and especially the two terminal ones at Hoboken and Newport News, we can separate the fit from the unfit and dispatch material in classified form and economic volume ready for immediate consumption on arrival overseas. We become, therefore, the neck of the American bottle.

In this rough sketch of our proposed European work on both sides of the Atlantic, some qualification is now seen necessary and more may appear hereafter.

As here defined, our representative in Paris (or London) has mainly an advi-

sory and ambassadorial function, though since our material is in question it might be expected that his advice would get adoption. It may become quickly necessary, in order that we should meet our contract with the Government, that our Association should become the apex of an executive pyramid with the two associative organizations the base, establishing policy and exercising authority.

On the other hand, the American Library Association does not touch what may be termed the technical library work of either associate, though its advice where requested must be freely given. I refer, on the one hand for example, to the Central Medical Library being established in Paris by the American Red Cross for American doctors in military service, though it happens that we were in position to render here a marked service; and on the other hand, reference is here made to the religious, educational, and other stock which the Y. M. C. A. assembles as apparatus for its special courses and work.

If the American Library Association, in your judgment, is thus meeting its obligation in the right spirit, and if the scheme seems commendable and the service welcome, I might respectfully hope to receive from you, (1) a statement to such effect; (2) a status, which under continuous control might enable me (and anyone who might succeed me) to make the necessary inspection of possible book centers, as Admiral Sims has accorded, at military rates of travel; (3) a request of Washington that we be secured the American shipping monopoly above suggested; (4) a small concession of tonnage to us (say 50 tons a month), which may in fact be no greater than at present consumed in purposeless but inadequate shipments; (5) communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
Director of Overseas War Service,
American Library Association.

To this was appended the following endorsements:

If the general plan of the above meets with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A. will be glad to cooperate along such lines as the Commander-in-Chief may designate.

(Signed) E. C. CARTER,
Chief, A. E. F. Y. M. C. A.

The American Red Cross will be glad to

coöperate along the same lines as the coöperation given by the Y. M. C. A.

(Signed) J. H. PERKINS,
Major O. R. C., U. S. A.,
Commissioner for Europe,
American Red Cross.

The official reply follows:

February 22, 1918.

From: C. in C.

To: Director of Overseas War Service,
American Library Association. Subject:
Supply of Library Material to A. E. F.

1. In answer to your letter of February 20, which has been received and considered with great interest, the following conclusions have been arrived at.

2. The scheme which is proposed is commendable and the service is welcome. The details of distribution, due to the present tonnage conditions, make it desirable that the plan of working out the scheme for the distribution of proper reading matter to the A. E. F. be handled in connection with the existing agencies now working for their well-being, that is, the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross.

As indicated in your letter, both of these organizations have expressed their willingness and desire to coöperate and it is believed that a mutual exchange of information and facilities will enable your scheme to be carried out to the great advantage of all concerned.

3. For the present, a tonnage of not to exceed 50 ship tons per month has been requested from Washington for this purpose, and it is believed that this should be sufficient, and that no allotment of tonnage for a similar purpose should be made.

4. The intent of the above recommendation is that there should not be any competition in supplying this matter to the troops, but that the work should be centralized in the American Library Association.

By order of the C. in C.

JAMES A. LOGAN, JR.,
Lt. Col. G. S., A. C. of S., G-I.

This was backed up by a cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Chief of Staff in Washington, recommending the desired grant of tonnage to us, with the proviso that none be allotted to any other organization for similar purpose.

To this the Chief of Staff in time acceded, with in turn a proviso that such consignments be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster A. E. F., France, for distribution."

That official countered with an offer to erect us without cost a warehouse at an important interior point, to which he would dispatch our shipments at Government expense. The offer was, of course, accepted; the warehouse is about completed, and books in quantity are en route thither.

Fifty tons, I explained, was a small amount, but it would suffice, provided, first, that we had the monopoly, because duplicate and unfitting material would thus be turned away from the ships; and provided, second, that we had military support in the conservation of what we did send. The latter came to be afforded in a peculiar and gratifying fashion. The General whose famous sayings "*Nous voici enfin, o Lafayette*" and "*Disposez de nous comme il vous plaira*," so stirred the heart of France, gave us also his signature to a sentiment, which, used in or with the books, records his moral alliance without invoking his official authority, which would have involved penalties and consequent alienation. So above our cases stands a placard which is headed:

WAR SERVICE LIBRARY
provided by the
People of the United States
through

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
and, following then with an announcement of a service without any charge, and a few simple rules, concludes with this quotation:

These books come to us overseas from home. To read them is a privilege; to restore them promptly unabused, a duty.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

Of course, before that first fruitful visit to general headquarters a deal of water had gone under the bridge, and after it a great deal more, before a final settlement was reached. Our overseas constitution, as we may call it, bore the written endorsement of the two great associated organizations. The negotiations which led up to this and tediously followed it need not here be recounted. Men of vision were at the head of each, and it was a pleasure

to deal with them. The Red Cross found us useful in strengthening its Medical Library established in Paris for American doctors in military service, since, by cabled exchanges with Washington, conferences with French officials, and a visit to Switzerland, we put them in the way of securing their much needed journals from enemy countries—found us so useful in fact, that they finally agreed to have us run this central library for them and have its fine suite of rooms in the Reinhart Galleries for our headquarters, if we liked.

As for the Y. M. C. A., its library department was suffering from growing pains. We were called in consultation and in the end our prescription was accepted. It is now pretty well settled that our European staff, headed by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, will occupy a rented floor in the same mansion as the Y. M. C. A.'s educational and allied departments are about to enter. We shall in any case maintain at our headquarters a reference library and take over their reference work. Aside from their own religious and similar technical stock, it will be our books that go to the huts, and they will maintain an experienced business manager, who will see that requisitions are carried out, and a competent field secretary, who will greatly aid us in keeping abreast of conditions.

But more potent than either of these considerations was our promise of American books. The men did not like the English substitutes which the Y. M. C. A. had felt compelled to use. Besides, the London market was going dry and prices were advancing. Editions were not being reprinted, owing to shortness of paper and labor. Furthermore, the great British organizations, which were feeding the British armed forces on a huge scale, looked with anxiety on American competition, so that a moral issue was raised. The Red Cross was so desirous of escaping from this dilemma that it offered to share its present tonnage with us to bring over American reading material for our hospitals in Europe. Indeed, under this arrangement, we have made an initial shipment of 25,000

volumes to France, and instructions have been issued for similar dispatch of 5,000 volumes to England, with regular monthly service to follow in each case.

The Y. M. C. A. had no tonnage to spare, but it could help in another way. Men needed books *en voyage*. The military authorities consented to have us put boxes on transports for deck usage. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries and the chaplains agreed to look out for the books en route, to re-box and deliver them in port. Here, going into their warehouses, they would be subject to our further orders for distribution. While there has been an enormous amount of loss in this service, and we are consequently in negotiation with Washington for a change of method, it has been immensely popular, and thus far our chief source of supply overseas.

And here it is fitting to say that in the British Isles our interests are for the time to be looked after by Mr. G. H. Grubb, of G. P. Putnam's Sons in London, whom we succeeded in attaching to the Y. M. C. A. staff there. A little later, when the situation develops more, we shall doubtless find it expedient to send a special representative over.

I spoke above about keeping abreast of conditions. This reminds me of the fifth and last request set down at the end of our constitution—"communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need." Headquarters' frank compliance with that petition constitutes my chief embarrassment in appearing here today and draws perforce a veil about the British Isles. So much the best remains untold. Never did our army more strikingly evince its essentially democratic character than when it suffered us to set up in the military zone a library service based on scientific surveys. We were not required to sit off in Paris and conduct correspondence. We could rather move freely among the men, make our own observations and apply our own conclusions. Nor were we censored. The result is going to be a unique record, and the be-

trayal of confidence would be unthinkable. We are of the brotherhood that means to bind the madmen of central Europe and it is ours to warm the hearts and clarify the vision of our comrades.

Survey? The word had not been uttered in Paris before we came. There were no field reports, no visitations. We began with a demonstration of the military map at General Headquarters. My time in France was spent in keying up Paris and plotting the field. Consequently when our material at length began to arrive it knew just where to go and it cannot come too fast to embarrass us; nor will the stevedore get a book on trench mortars, or anybody the cast-offs of the garret.

Again the constitution speaks about a pyramid. It is already in course of construction. We have persuaded our associates to enter a library council, of which our representative is chairman. The other recognized organizations, such as the Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army, will, of course, be accorded membership also. Overlapping of effort will thus be checked, systemization and improvement of practice secured.

And here let it be said once for all that if we seem to be stressing unduly the importance of our liaison with the two largest of our associates, we do not fail to value the opportunity offered through the smaller ones.

The Knights of Columbus promise an interesting opening a little later. When I left France they were deep in plans and busy with the cables.

Make no mistake about it, the service of the Salvation Army is keenly appreciated by the men. It is ably led, evinces good strategic sense, has mobility and displays its traditional sympathy for the sorely tried by planting its huts along the fringe of fire. The boys speak of simple affection shown them and I can well believe it, when I recall, as needs must, one shining face of which I caught a glimpse behind the counter as I peered into the doorway at twilight. It is with pleasure and assur-

ance that we have made all their huts an initial shipment.

And the Y. W. C. A. shall not be forgotten. How fine a conception to offer what the men so highly value—normal relations with normal women. It was in a hostess house that one of the prettiest services I heard of in my whole stay in Europe was being rendered. It is a classic of benevolence, literally too sacred for publication. Right cheerfully will our books be sent there.

Finally, through the coöperation of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. we have been enabled to make arrangements in Switzerland for serving our prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. The Red Cross is to furnish foodstuffs, clothing and medicine, we are to provide books, and the Y. M. C. A. to make other recreational provisions, their proposed independent appeal for reading material being abandoned. I visited Berne and Geneva for this purpose and left behind an order for 6,000 volumes as an initial stock. Further appropriate shipments will be made from our stores in France, and we shall have the aid of the Y. M. C. A. in their distribution.

To meet all these demands, we have established six dispatch offices in America at points of embarkation. According to their reports, more than 400,000 volumes have been sent to the docks so far. Mr. Stevenson cables that up to June 12 203 points in France had been reached with first shipments.

The material goes in classified form in standard cases, holding about fifty or sixty volumes each. Strongly and neatly built, with screwed-on top and medial shelf, they have, when stacked, the value of a sectional bookcase. The inauguration of the service was announced originally in the Paris newspapers; then by a formal circular, mailed out to all custodians. Finally, each box contains a copy of the placard to surmount it, as already mentioned, and a set of instructions for the librarian in charge. The volumes are all labeled and pocketed ready for use.

The miscellaneous box, which naturally

predominates, is made up of three-fourths fiction and one-fourth other recreational material. About one book in ten in such cases we aim to take from purchased stock.

The reference and technical books are, of course, largely bought. They go in cargo for the most part, and their character is plainly stenciled on the lid, so that they may be appropriately assigned in the field without the necessity of breaking bulk.

As to magazines, we have proceeded with caution. Displacing, as we have so largely, the library work of our associates otherwise, we have hesitated to take over also the magazine service, which they are maintaining with regularity and at great expense. However, we have made a beginning by inducing a certain number of publishers to turn over unsold remainders to us, and if the Burleson sacks are to resume overseas dispatch and get effective use, we shall have to receive, sift and forward them. These magazines of ours are all for trench usage, non-returnable.

Thus the cycle is complete from training camps in the United States to troop trains (as we contemplate) and transports, from port to the front and back to rest station, hospital or captivity; with the naval units, whether ashore or at sea, from the British Isles to the Mediterranean, we follow the flag.

Complete, did I say? Not till the boys get home again. The war is going to end one of these days, but repatriation will take a year or two. To combat the perils of reaction and to prepare for civilian life, the army is to be put to school during that period. We have our eyes already on that wonderful opportunity.

And then, France, glorious France, blood-redeemed, has heard of the American public library, which, finding literal translation inadequate, it dignifies with the sobriquet, *Maison de Tous*, The People's House. A great organization headed by the President of the Republic, planning for the social reconstruction of France after the war, has decided to transplant this

unique institution and make it the center of the plan. Our aid is asked. Who can foresee the result?

The American Library Association was born a Crusader. It first saw the light at an international exposition. At the tender

age of one year, it was in England, a god-mother. Through the proceedings of forty years has run the red thread of service to democracy. It found no difficulty, therefore, in following the flag overseas. May the fairest page in its history be the one that is writ in blood.

THE COÖPERATION OF THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE A. L. A.

By WILLIAM ORR, *Educational Director, National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.*

A year ago it was my privilege, by the courtesy of your officers, to appear before you and to present the attitude of the Young Men's Christian Association with regard to any coöperation in this matter of the supply of library books. I think both parties in the case thought they were taking some chances. We very cleverly concealed any such misapprehensions, any such misgivings, and undertook to carry out in absolute good faith and sincerity what you have undertaken as a common enterprise, and now at the end of the year all those misgivings have disappeared. I would not say that we have attained to a state of absolute perfection; that would indicate that either one or both of the parties were not much concerned about the enterprise if there was absolute agreement. But as we move along steadily one issue after another has been settled and settled in a way not to serve the advantage of either organization in the long run but for the good of the common cause.

It is a remarkable demonstration, more significant than all the service rendered, of how with the right spirit in these organizations, somewhat diverse in their methods, each with its own professional pride, each with its own particular ideas, they work together and achieve large results. Again and again there have come to us from the field in this country testimonials on the part of our secretaries of their keen appreciation of the large service that has been rendered by your Association to them in supplying books and

reading matter of various kinds, and not only in supplying the material but in giving them expert service, advice and counsel, whereby that material has been made of large value to the soldiers.

I have not time to go into all the details of what has been done in this country. That has been read before you in papers in terms you comprehend to a better extent than I. I just want to give you some figures that came to us. They are fairly reliable, and that is a fearful thing to say about any statistics, especially those secured from war camps, but they have been checked up and the demonstration is rather significant. We collected for the first three months in the year, by a special survey from our camps in this country, figures in regard to the books, and it appeared from those figures that over a million and a quarter books were being circulated from the Y. M. C. A. buildings. Those books in almost all cases have come as contributions from the American Library Association. I want to tell you also that the Y. M. C. A. buildings have certain other forms of activities which we conduct within our own sphere, under our own jurisdiction, to which the library service is a most important adjunct. We have, for example, lectures. I do not recall the exact number of lectures, but they were on all kinds of subjects, upon the war and its causes, on natural history, literature, anything that would interest the men, upon northern France, where they are going, upon the customs and practices of

the French people. Over a million men attended those lectures in a period of three months. That runs up, you see, into four or five million a year. I believe that is rather an understatement. The purpose as each lecture is given is to take the interest that is aroused in that particular subject and use that as a means whereby we direct the men to the reading of books in our own buildings and of those books that are in the camp library itself. I believe we are just at the beginning of that means of stimulating reading along definite lines with a purpose on the part of the men.

And then the class work. Class work for foreigners I shall speak of this morning, class work for those who may be well learned in their own language but cannot speak a word of English. The attendance in those classes runs up to many hundred thousands. And then the classes in various subjects; mathematics at the training stations; classes in history, classes in elementary arithmetic. I think Mr. Wellman told you the other morning about how, in the Springfield Armory, through the initiative largely of the library and through the coöperation of the Y. M. C. A., groups of soldiers coming from the southern camps are being instructed for the first time in the elements of the English language and arithmetic. I know that is so because I have seen it; that is testimony of an eye-witness.

So the result of this fine spirit has been the way in which things have been worked out and adjusted. We look back with unbounded satisfaction upon this year's work. I was very glad, indeed, to hear from Dr. Raney the way that work has been initiated in France. I know perfectly well from reports that come to us from our leaders how we look with expectation to getting such an arrangement made with the American Library Association as the proper agency to take under its charge and care the furnishing of books overseas, the delivering of them at the various points, and we are on our part undertaking as far as we possibly can to see

that those books are placed in the hands of the soldiers and they are directed in their reading. There again we have a large measure of satisfaction.

I am glad to see that Dr. Raney, when he said the cycle is completed, did not say the circle is closed. I do not know whether the two terms are synonymous but certainly the circle is not closed. We are just on the verge of this work.

I took the liberty a year ago of saying that we must think in very large terms of this enterprise. We must think of books by the millions. And that has been established to be the case. I believe we just have established the foundation for a work of increasing promise. We have got to develop our work intensively in the camps in this country; we have got to develop more and more as we get into military conditions the reading of the men along serious lines. They are responding to that. We have discovered that while these men are not educated in many cases, the army that is assembled under our colors is composed of the most intelligent body of men ever got together. They may not be as highly educated but they have that keen mental alertness, that desire to know, that curiosity which can be converted into a genuine desire to study. And we find as we complete our resources toward ministering to that desire the psychology of the soldier himself.

A man who has recently been working in the camps stated to me that when the men first assembled there was bewilderment in their minds, there was a large interrogation point: Why is it so? Why this sacrifice we are making? Is this breaking of home ties, this venture into the unknown, after all worth while? The men want to be instructed upon what is at stake and why they are fighting. And there the library ministers and there these classes in elementary subjects. I saw a soldier down in Camp Gordon painfully tracing out, "I am a soldier of America. I am fighting for democracy. Democracy is the rule of the people." He had the slogan; he had the catchword;

he had the battle cry. But what is involved in democracy? The library and the classroom and the lecture and the personal interview are all to contribute to the instilling of that term "democracy" into the man's mind until he realizes that it is something worth fighting for. Then he gets into the training, gets the consciousness of the soldier, and wants to know how to do the job. And there again the library and the lecture and the teacher come in, supplementing the work of the military expert. The man reads and studies and listens and becomes a more effective soldier in technique and all that pertains to military knowledge and practice. Then he contemplates the crossing of that which has become a mere ditch which 276,000 crossed in June—a magnificent achievement. He wants to know about that country to which he is going and those French people for whom he is to fight and with whom he is to fight, and about his comrades in arms from almost every country in the world. There again the ministry of the book and of the class and of the lecture comes in. And so he goes across, gets into the camp and turns weary and worn; he has had enough of the awful business; his mind is saturated with the horrors. Again comes the ministry of the book and the teacher and the lecturer and the entertainer to make him for a little time forget, and bring up his strength of body and mind and spirit so that he shall fittingly go on to complete

the grim business. Those are the ways in which we are engaged.

And for another thing, to conserve the results of victory, I want to speak for a moment to the home librarians. I was glad to catch a little word this morning. One of the speakers this morning said: "Yes, push the war work, but keep the home boys strong." We have got to keep the home libraries strong. Otherwise it might be that though we won the victory we would not garner the fruits thereof, and the true general is the one who keeps the results of victory. That is going to mean, after all, a victory of ideas, and putting ideas into practice. Just take this idea of unity of these people with whom we are fighting. We feel now we are brothers in arms with our former foes of Britain, and the Stars and Stripes float from Westminster Tower in London; the Frenchman is our brother in arms. Is that to be just a dream of the past or is it to become a reality in practice? The library, the classroom and teacher and their association are going to assure that fruit of victory.

Another thing—we hear again and again that this is a war of ideals. You know it is much easier to fight for something that is tangible than it is to fight for an ideal. A good many wars have been fought for very definite acquisition. We are not fighting for territory, material possessions; we are fighting for ideals. The book, the classroom, the teacher, are to make those ideals your possession.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN IN WAR TIME

By CAROLINE BURNITE, *Director of Children's Work, Cleveland Public Library*

We cannot remind ourselves too often that April, 1917, marked the passing of an old order and the beginning of a new. We were less conscious of it then than we are now, we are less conscious of it now than we will be a year from now. It is a new order for every individual and no less new

for every agency serving its community. New problems are being solved and old activities are being tested in the light of new national needs. Schools, libraries, settlements, and all other social agencies are being resocialized. One may see this taking place on all sides, and every worker

can tell of activities she is now promoting which two years ago were entirely outside her field. By reason of this resocialization of community life and forces, tremendous accomplishments have been possible. Out of these common undertakings has come a common spirit, which is bringing the community agencies into new relationships with each other and into a fuller understanding of the place that each should take.

Children, as a class, are as affected by this new life as any other class. One of the great changes for them is that they must now make their own definite contribution of one sort or another to national needs. In other words, they have become an asset for the present as well as for the future. Not next month, nor next year, but *now*, they must be socially and economically productive, and upon those who deal with them, lies the responsibility for bringing this about.

In a great measure society is permitting each institution to decide how children shall help. It is largely allowing each to develop its own ways of helping, keeping a strict accounting of its results. It says to those agencies dealing with children: There are certain things to be done, take your part, show us at such and such a time what you have taken for your share, and at that time it will be determined whether it has been enough.

Society has given such agencies the new common aim of helping to the utmost. But society is not primarily concerned just at this time with the question of how we accomplish our ends, and whether we make what we do mean the most to the child that it can mean. That important question it will determine later, when the children of to-day are men and women, and then the test will be whether they meet the tremendous responsibilities of that hour with the fulness of their powers. But it is for *us* who work with children to remember now, that the resources and ability and spirit of the young man or woman who will be twenty-one some ten years from now depends in no small degree not only upon what he does now at eleven in helping in

food conservation or camp library work, but *how* he does it.

In a certain city a Kaiser's coffin was placed in a public square, and children as well as adults who had bought a war saving stamp were invited to drive a nail into the coffin. On bill-boards on leading streets are pictures of atrocities. Hundreds of children see these pictures every day. These methods of arousing feeling are known to be in use in other cities, which are leaders in much that is liberal and progressive, as in the one referred to. Do we need other evidences that the responsibility of the right education of children through war time activities lies peculiarly with the teacher, the librarian and the social worker at this time?

There are certain definite things wherein children are proving that they can be of great assistance. On the economic side there are two: Saving and investment; food conservation and production. On the social side there are three: First, Red Cross work, carried on more recently through Junior Red Cross activities; second, camp libraries; third, heightening and strengthening an ardent spirit of patriotism, thereby arousing those spiritual forces which are the mainspring of action of this time, and which define themselves in true fidelity and devotion to our own land. Rightly fostered, this spiritual ardor is indeed the greatest contribution to present times that children can make.

It is planned in this discussion to show in the reports of various libraries which follow, just what has been the libraries' contribution in war times through activities of children. In utilizing the energies of children, the libraries have had, together with all other agencies, the advantage of the children's fine fresh joy in service which came to them in their first realization that they could help. This joy in service will climax and recede unless it is rightly used, and should this happen, the best that lies in service for them will be lost, their help will become only material and in the nature of set tasks. Giving them the fullest understanding of the importance of the things

they are doing and a full knowledge of the ends they are serving, is the one way in which this can be avoided.

When the library takes the initiative in collecting books for camp libraries, when planning the part it expects the children to take in getting to the libraries the thousands of books to be collected, it should plan at the same time adequate means for the children to learn what camp libraries really are, to see pictures of camp libraries, to learn something of the similarity between a library in a camp and a city library. It must see that children understand from their own use of the library the need of many books on the shelves in order that a soldier may make a satisfactory selection, and something about the different kinds of books needed in a camp library.

If the library is able to secure the help of the manual training department of the schools in making boxes for overseas shipments, it should make available some knowledge about the particular use of the boxes; why they are planned as they are, and the many other interesting matters which will help children to know what they are working for. If Boy Scouts are asked to help in certain definite ways, the library must not reward them with the medal of service of the scout organization, the scout paper, or in some similar way. It should see to it that they become intelligent public servants doing their share.

In other words, we must not set just so many tasks for the children as their part of these big movements, but we must remember that we should aim to appeal to their intelligence as we do in dealing with adults. It is the methods of presentation which must vary, rather than the principles themselves. The important thing is that children should understand that books are a great part of the recreation and education of the soldier, and they should understand, as well, why organization is necessary in carrying forward this work of supplying books to soldiers. One way to educate children in this camp library movement is to get them to write to their relatives who are in camp, asking whether they

use the camp library, what they think of it, whether they find books there which they want, and what books they would like which are not available. This might be done in some spirit of investigation, which would give a little training in methods of getting first-hand knowledge.

Whatever in general may be the way the library goes about enlisting the aid of the children, various plans should be worked out, of course, and several organizations will doubtless be needed to carry out the plans. Aside from these dealings with children, commercial organizations might be asked to help, such as a photographers' association to furnish local photographs for pictures and slides; printers' association to furnish a special bulletin for teachers and children. In these and other ways, the resources of many groups of people will be levied upon to contribute to this particular phase of the education of the children.

But the child is chiefly an asset at the present time in his contribution to the community feeling of fidelity and devotion to his country, and the library must play an important part in the quickening of children which this means. We have heard much about the various ways of inculcating patriotism. That such efforts have not always come out of careful thinking, but rather from a fine frenzy for immediate accomplishment is instanced in a child's estimate of her town teacher, "Gee, but she is one patriotism fiend!" One can read from such a remark the pathos of mispent effort and how the child remained untouched by the most desperate appeals. This is the day of patriotism readers, which draw from much that is best in literature, but which are likely to fail in their purpose by reason of the very directness of their approach of subject. Just as direct moral instruction has little place in making of character, so the inculcation of patriotism will probably not be brought about by direct instruction in its beauties and values. It is true also that by no means all which the children can come to know of patriotism will be taken from books. We go to books for the fine deeds of

the past and the present, but a part of such teaching must come out of the immediate experiences of the child, and still another part from intelligent service, well directed. The foregoing references to children's part in camp library work may illustrate the quality last mentioned.

The material which comes from books has been no less available in the past than now. It needs regrouping, however, to bring stronger focus upon motives and situations. Patriotic readers are an effort in this direction. But first let us remember we must understand what patriotism is before attempting to arouse any feeling on the part of the children through story-telling and through their reading. Can we not say that patriotism involves loyalty, knowledge of and obedience to law, knowledge of one's own country and other countries, sharing liberty, safeguarding liberty, sacrificing for liberty, service through liberty. When we really understand this, we are ready to select and arrange material for the children. Heroic deeds in verse and prose give concrete form to these attributes. We must consider the organization of society as well, so that the child can understand that society affords him certain benefits. The child of foreign parentage can understand that for him then lie opportunities peculiar to his own country in the free public libraries and the free public schools, even though he may have heard at home tales of discouragement and

of failure to secure those social and economic advantages, the hope of which prompted his parents' removal to America. When we give such meaning to his everyday contacts, we are teaching patriotism, as well as when we draw from the past the deepest and richest experiences of mankind to meet this highest need. But in whatever way we attempt to perform this service, the surest way to avoid the danger of falling into abstract preachments, which are certain to fall always on deaf ears, is by carrying over to children only that which has first quickened ourselves.

In our first reactions in war times, we have been much concerned with the patriotism or the lack of it, in the foreign-born. At times Americanism seems to mean birth in America. In our search for illustrations of heroic deeds we have taken little pains to seek in other classic sources. The other day, twenty-five thousand Czechoslovaks marched in a parade in one city to honor the man whom they proclaim as their future president, Professor Masaryk. Some of their banners were messages to us. One read, "Americans, do not be discouraged! We have fought these tyrants for three hundred years!" To such people and to their history could we not well go for new tales of heroic sacrifices for freedom, which can quicken and impel librarian, teacher and child to a new conception of what safeguarding liberty and sacrificing for liberty really mean?

THE WAR AND LIBRARY TRAINING*

BY FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director, New York State Library School, Albany*

It is evident that the success of any kind of training must depend on the quality of the persons to be trained and on the possibility of getting a sufficient number of candidates to permit the selection of enough who are well qualified for the work.

Among the libraries which conduct train-

ing classes, by far the larger part have had the number of applicants greatly diminished. In most cases the quality of the applicants seems lower than in previous years. The following comments from Baltimore, Buffalo, Milwaukee and St. Joseph, respectively, are typical:

(1) "War conditions have absolutely demoralized the training of apprentices in

*Abridged from original paper.

this library. Until last summer, we always had from a dozen to a score of young women in library work... At present we have only two or three persons in training, have waived any high school requirement and have half a dozen vacancies in the library staff with no prospect of filling them." (2) "There was a decided falling off of applicants for positions at the time of our last examination, and a falling off, we thought, in the quality of applicants as well. The usual small group of young men was altogether missing." (3) "Fewer applicants and less fit." (4) "The number of applicants has been very few and the quality much below the average. I would say that one in four is a possibility."

It is nevertheless reassuring to learn that a fair number of libraries have suffered little in respect to either number or quality of applicants. These are not only the smaller libraries but the libraries of Birmingham, Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Savannah and Utica. The reasons for this maintenance of number of applicants are not always indicated. Those given by Birmingham and Grand Rapids are interesting:

Birmingham "has been affected not at all apparently, except recently. We used the argument for good jobs ahead in Washington as inducement to get girls to enter apprentice classes."

In Grand Rapids, "our experience is that so far as our library training class is concerned, the fact that a good many of our people have gone into the government service at Washington has widely advertised our library training and we are having more applicants than ever for this work. The people who are applying now are a little more mature and have a little better education than those who have come heretofore."

In Queens Borough the number has been reduced from sixteen to four, but the situation has "improved the quality in one way, namely, that these apprentices really care for this particular work."

Other cities, like Denver, have suffered chiefly in the small number of applicants from whom to choose.

The most general method used to counteract the loss of applicants for admission to training classes has been the raising of the salaries of those already on the staff. Increased publicity has been used by the

public libraries of Buffalo, Youngstown and the District of Columbia and doubtless by others. Public talks, letters to and interviews with high school students have been the means most generally employed. St. Joseph has lowered the minimum age for admission to its training class from twenty to eighteen. Brooklyn and Milwaukee have modified their plans of training. Omaha and Davenport have reestablished training classes or will establish them, and Rochester is about to begin one.

In the library schools replying (which included those of the St. Louis Public Library and the University of Washington and all members of the Association of American Library Schools) there was only a slight general decrease in the number of students in 1917-18 (though Atlanta reported a decided decrease in the number of candidates for examination). Most of the schools anticipate a marked decrease in numbers in 1918-19. The quality of the students was high, and in several cases a real improvement was noted. The most common method used to counteract the expected decrease in numbers has been increased advertising through magazines and talks before schools and colleges.

In these days when fixed opinion on any subject is almost impossible, it is no surprise to find that in most of the libraries reporting there is a marked restlessness or an indifference toward library work on the part of training class students. The same reason is given in every recorded case: low salaries and the apparent hopelessness of immediate substantial improvement. Where this spirit of restlessness is not the most marked characteristic, the training classes have shown increased appreciation of the possibilities of service in libraries. In several cases this is directly attributed to more public recognition of library service (including war service) or to the unconscious compliment paid libraries by the demand for library experience in filing and other forms of government work.

Aside from some desire to leave conventional library service to enter war library

service and an inclination, noticed in several library schools, to enter departmental service with the national government (an inclination which seems to have reached its height in some other schools) there has not been much apparent change on the part of library students in their attitude toward their chosen work. Doubtless more of them are more restless and discontented with their prospective salaries but on the other hand, more of them, it appears from the reports, have an increased respect for really good library service.

Dissatisfaction with library service and scarcity of applicants naturally suggest readjustment in training methods. It is therefore a gratifying surprise to find that so few material changes in training class or library school courses have been found necessary as yet. In some instances changes have been made in the length of the course and in more insistence on clerical routine. Brooklyn and the District of Columbia have planned special courses of varying length and purpose for the different needs of their libraries. Several libraries, among them Queens Borough and Brooklyn, begin paying apprentices for whole or part time much earlier than formerly.

It is noteworthy that the libraries whose heads have been in camp libraries rather generally suggest increased attention to instruction in war library activities. Relatively few are planning to train assistants for clerical government service, though this is suggested by Birmingham, Grand Rapids, Kansas City and Omaha. More attention to business library methods and more instruction in the relation of the library to the social and industrial activities of its community is frequently suggested. In nearly every case there is a positive statement that the present standards of library training will not be lowered. This is often coupled with an expressed intention of definitely raising the standard.

Like the training classes, the library schools have so far made no radical changes in their courses and apparently

few are contemplated. Simmons College has had a brief summer course for base hospital workers and nearly all the schools are planning to give increased time and attention to the place of the library in war activities. Simmons College and Western Reserve report the introduction of a few lectures on governmental service and the Carnegie School of Pittsburgh also plans training in this direction. This has also been done at the New York State Library School and no doubt in other schools. There is general agreement on the advisability of adhering to training for library work and of not becoming pseudo-commercial schools either permanently or temporarily. This has not prevented a more general recognition of the claims of business and other special libraries and more time will be given to them in the future. In no case is there an expressed intention of lowering standards to attract students. On the contrary, in every direction there is recognition of the fact that future library demands will require library training standards higher than any that are maintained at present.

The lack of change, actual and suggested, is not stagnation. It is rather a disinclination to rush blindly into work which for the present at least, is likely to lead into professional blind alleys instead of into the high road. It is also a recognition of the fact that some place must be left for common sense; that training courses, like legislation, cannot provide for every emergency but must lay foundations on which adaptations can be made. In other words, where there is failure to meet conditions, it is probably as likely to be due to mistakes in admitting unsuitable students as to indicate serious defects in their instruction.

Some changes are inevitable in future library training. Definite prophecy is hazardous now, but probable reconstruction in training is foreshadowed in many of the replies on which this report is based, and to some extent, they have been suggested in it. Extension of training to all grades of library service seems not only

inevitable but immanent. It is not unlikely that this may mean not only instruction in "extension centers" by an extension staff of competent librarians, but even the establishment of correspondence work in centers too remote and with library staffs too small to permit definite class work. The more or less distinct division of library service into clerical and professional seems anticipated, at least in the larger libraries.

None of these will be real innovations. Extension courses are already suggested by Miss Doren, of Dayton, and are under consideration by a very important educational foundation. For years the library institute has been doing extension work systematized and unsystematized. Correspondence work in library economy is already conducted by the University of Chicago and is anticipated by the excellent "Apprentice course for small libraries" issued by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. Brooklyn, the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and other libraries have already planned or are actually using in their training classes courses which distinguish between clerical and so-called professional service. The New York State Library has for years had through the state civil service commission two grades of help: (1) the clerk and junior clerk grades, and (2) the library assistant grade with its analogous examinations for higher professional grades. The probable change will be to bring together into a more or less harmonious plan the best of these experiments and to urge through the American Library Association and its affiliated sections and organizations the acceptance of definite standards of service in libraries. This will not mean arbitrary uniformity. It will, on the contrary, mean the establishment of a norm from which variation may be frequent and extensive. Nevertheless, association or combination for similar practice will be a great step in advance of our present condition which in many cases is not association as much as aggregation or even conglomeration.

Whether this will lead quickly and surely to definite certification of librarians and standardization of library service is not for me to prophesy. Even if it should, there is no positive cause for alarm. Library autonomy is not necessarily endangered by central library control. The camp library service has not lessened the opportunities for war service by individual libraries, even though it has meant the adoption of much standardized practice and the subordination of many individual schemes.

This is not a problem for this section to solve alone. More and more the training class must be strengthened to perform its proper function; the library school course must be strengthened and become more and more distinctive in its broader, non-local service. In an increasing degree extension work must do its part in bringing professional instruction to every person in library service.

But, beyond all this, there must be a demand from libraries for better service, and for greater recognition of better service. Extension course, training class, and library school will be non-essential industries unless their products are put to use. Nor can their products be satisfactory unless the instruction is based on definitely recognized needs clearly expressed in terms of positions in individual libraries. There are no warehouses in which library training agencies can store their products to be drawn on in small lots at uncertain periods, for their products are professionally perishable in storage.

Too many libraries have paraphrased a well-known motto so that it might read: "The best assistants for the most libraries at the least cost." Of great significance and encouragement is the attempt of practically every reporting library to raise the salaries of its staff members and even more cheering is the success of many of these attempts. Perhaps most cheering of all are the admission that the largest salary increases are still inadequate and the regret that such is the case. The library schools are encouraged to learn that their

students have received considerably higher average salaries than ever before.

The time has passed when asceticism, particularly of the involuntary type, necessarily makes for holiness. The joy of work is not lessened by ability to live decently and to provide oneself with a fair share of the things which make for higher enjoyment of life. Society approves the desire of the masses to live in better houses on better food and to have more time for recreation. It is deemed patriotic to pay higher taxes and provide higher wages for more people in more subsidized industries. It is admitted necessary to raise huge sums of money for smileage books, Y. M. C. A. huts, camp libraries, and similar agencies to preserve the morale of our men who are fighting for freedom. We librarians are not necessarily unpatriotic if we demand at least enough to maintain the standard of living we need for reasonable comfort. It has been said that the old New England conscience was determined by two fears, the fear of God and the fear of the poorhouse. The first was responsible for much of the best in our national life but it may at least be questioned whether a smaller measure of the latter, some generations ago, would have been entirely without beneficial local results.

Let us not deceive ourselves because of the generous recognition accorded our war service. Our home bases need improvement. A letter from Portland, quoted by permission, is in point:

"I think the discussion in your section should be the most important of the Conference and I say that with all due respect and enthusiasm for the war activities, but libraries have reached the point where the salary question is a daily issue. We are, most of us, if not all of us, facing one of two alternatives; either we must retrench, cut off some of our activities, or we must content ourselves with poorly paid, which means poorly prepared and poorly educated, assistants. I've wondered for many years how much longer we might expect college bred, cultured men and women to give their lives for the love of the work alone. In Portland, and I fancy our experience is not unique, we no longer can hold our best people unless there are

other ties to offset the salary. The war and the high cost of living are hastening the crisis. What is to be done about it? How can the taxpaying public be convinced that the library laborer is worthy of his hire? A conversation in my office the other day was illuminating. The president of one of the large ship-building plants had stopped in to consult with me as to which one of my meager staff he should ask to organize his new library. He remarked that he would give her \$150 this first month and after that if she were not worth \$250 or so she would be worth nothing at all. He concluded his plea with, 'and Miss Isom, this demand of the business man for the trained librarian will have a tremendous influence upon library salaries.' The president of my board happened to be present, and in a few words he outlined the extent of the library's activities and then said, 'and now Mr. B., would you as a large taxpayer be willing to vote for the amount needed to pay these librarians a proper wage?' And Mr. B. said hesitatingly, 'I don't know that I would.' There is the situation that we are confronting. We are more than ready to release our people for war service, to train them for government employment—training them for business houses is another story."

Sporadic action in widely separated libraries will accomplish little. It is not library spirit but public feeling which needs education. Unless library assistant, librarian, library trustee and library association from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas work together in demanding substantial recognition of the value of library service, we shall accomplish little. If presented properly as a general movement there need be nothing unprofessional in any phase of the demand.

Fine words butter no parsnips and when even parsnips are beyond the reach of our purses and the fine words must be mostly self-inflicted or administered by sympathetic but equally impecunious colleagues, the paths to librarianship will not be badly crowded by high-grade, enthusiastic applicants.

The conclusions which it seems reasonable to reach therefore, are these: (1) The libraries of the country need trained help

as never before and the need is likely to increase; (2) existing agencies, whether school or training class, seem essentially sound in theory and to need adjustment rather than reconstruction; (3) these adjustments can be fully effective only when the extension course, the training class, the library school, the librarians and the appointing officers of libraries work to-

gether in essential harmony. (4) It will be useless to plan training without having someone to train and there will not be enough persons to train unless enough salary can be offered to attract competent men and women from other lines which, to an outside observer, seem to give equal chances of service with more than an equal chance to live comfortably.

THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE*

By HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress* (General Director A. L. A. War Service)

The library war service has been a dominant, if not *the* dominant, note in the program of this Conference; and a general word in behalf of the administration of it is only natural.

In planning for the Conference we in charge of the work had to consider what was our duty to you here. As an Association you assumed the responsibility for this work; you secured the resources for it; and you are now to go before the public in another appeal. Can you go with confidence? Can you go with a clean conscience?

Confidence implies understanding. A complete understanding of our operations we could not give you. We could not put you in touch with every phase of the work, with every relationship. We could not put you in our own places, vest you with our experiences. All that we could do was, so far as a written statement could, to submit a report to you, with some statistics, and with an indication of the problems and the manner of meeting them. We could provide an exhibit for you to see; and we could produce for you to see and hear, some of the men and women who have been most intimately engaged in the actual service. Those things we have attempted.

We were certain that from these attempts you would gain a necessary assurance and some valuable impressions; that

you would feel that the work is well under way, and that it is already the *sort* of work that you meant to do; that you would be convinced, and feel confident of being able to convince the public, that it is the sort of work expected of you.

And as to the methods: we hoped you would feel that they have sustained your repute as an Association. Especially that your repute has been safeguarded in certain essentials: your repute for *soundness* of method, and for adaptability and flexibility in method; your ability to avoid dogmatism, and an excess of professionalism; and your concern for frugality against the temptation to be inconsiderately lavish. In bearing upon this last item it is no small matter, in any further appeal, that of the \$800,000 you have expended during the first eight months only \$60,000 went in salaries.

And as regards the actual administration: we wished you to see, to hear, and to feel the spirit of the men and women who have been engaged in the actual contacts. I do not know the impression they made upon you. I think, though, that you have felt their *competence* for the task, including especially a freedom from the excessive professionalism to which I have referred. And I trust you noted also a certain freedom in another particular—that implied in their references to Headquarters. One of them referred to some essential of his service as conceded reluctantly by Headquarters. I liked to have him get

*Stenographic report of extemporaneous address.

up and say that. It showed that he knew Headquarters would have no sensitiveness in the matter. He wouldn't have said it if he hadn't appreciated the cause of the reluctance: he knew the reluctance due to our difficulty in meeting his particular need while regarding our responsibility for the general policy.

And I trust you felt a certain sportsman-like attitude on the part of these workers—Miss Titcomb, for instance. She thought Leavenworth a small affair. [Though if she had considered she must have known that we knew it was only a big opportunity that deserved Miss Titcomb.] But she said to herself: "This is a military establishment: I go where I am sent." And she went; and she found it by no means a small opportunity. There is not such a thing in our service.

You have felt, I think, that these men and women who have gone into this service have not merely a conviction, but a real exultation in it. That is a fine and assuring thing. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction than the evidence of it.

I do not know your definition of a "general director." I suppose he is somebody who is "generally directing" as well as "directing generally." But my theory was that my prime duty was to gather to the service the men and women competent to conduct it. The process was, of course, a slow one; because the experience requisite must be an experience in the field, an experience then still to be developed. And for the work at Headquarters the final competence must be a combination of experience in the field with experience there.

The organization that has resulted—that now exists—is a competent one; and I hope you feel so.

As to the work accomplished we trust that you will think it sufficient to be assuring; but our greater concern is that you should realize the problems still unsolved, the magnitude of the work ahead.

In my own report I have tried to indicate them. They exist in every branch and phase of the establishment, the organization, the service. New ones are created

for us daily. And they are not problems that can be dealt with dogmatically. They require adaptation of our practice to actual conditions. It was a *military* establishment that we were entering and we were entering it at the invitation of the military authorities. Our subordination was to them; and it was only by satisfying them, by adjusting our practice to their requirements—even to their prejudices—that we could serve them acceptably, or even secure opportunity to serve them at all. Do not lose sight of that.

Now we are going on with the work. You and we are partners in it. We do not want you to be "silent partners." We need your aid; but we want also your suggestion, your counsel, your criticism. The matter may be a wrong thing done which you wish to call to our attention; it may be a thing wrongly done; it may be a thing imperfectly done; it may be an opportunity missed; or it may be yourself wishing an opportunity. In any case we shall assume that the inquiry or suggestion or criticism is solely for the purpose of aiding us. We shall assume this unless and until you convince us to the contrary.

But it is only fair to ask you to recognize one or two distinctions, to take account of one or two presumptions. They should affect your method or attitude in presenting the matter. A wrong thing done or a thing wrongly done press upon our attention as sharply as you like. But there is a difference between that and a thing imperfectly done, or an opportunity for the moment missed; because we may be as conscious of the defect or of the opportunity as you are. It is probable that for every such defect or opportunity that you observe, we know of at least ten. I would therefore be a bit more tentative in calling our attention to mere defects, as if they were something of which we were ignorant.

The matter may be an opportunity that you wish. The wish is perfectly legitimate, and you should by all means inform us of it. The spirit of war service is deeply personal with each of us. We want to give

expression to it. But the entire membership of the Association cannot find a personal opportunity in this service to the soldiers and sailors. That is clear. There must be a choice and we must make it. We are not infallible, and our choice is subject to limitations that we can't publish. But test us by the competence of the people who are chosen, not by your impression of the people left out. Test it on the affirmative side, not on the negative. It is by the people we select, not by those we fail to select, that our administration must be judged. For nineteen years at Washington I have been insisting upon this distinction. Almost weekly I have been asked to prove why a given person should not be appointed to the Library of Congress. I have refused for two reasons. First, because it would be impossible to prove it to their satisfaction; and second because it was not my business: I would be responsible for any appointments made, but I would not undertake to explain why I failed to appoint someone else.

There is a feature of this service which I had in mind when I referred to what I characterized as the sportsmanlike attitude of the men and women engaged in it. It is military service. That means, not that it requires a subordination strictly military, but that it is an emergency service requiring summary methods, summary decisions by a central authority. The central authority may not in judgment be perfect. On any particular its judgment may not be as sound as the judgment of some particular person among you. But the individual judgments among you cannot be applied to the problem. And there is a point at which discussion and explanations must cease, and a decision made. At that point, if you still differ, we can only ask you to trust us.

There is another incident of the service. It being in a sense military, we draw people into it summarily and may have to discontinue them summarily. Explanations are impracticable. That is understood among our camp librarians. As they come to the call, so when they are "relieved" they accept the release without question. The relief is no disparagement to them; it is not a discharge; it is not a dismissal. That is understood between them and us and in justice to them it should be understood generally.

As to all such decisions we hope, I say, that you will have faith in us. But your faith in us rests largely upon our faith in you. We have it: in your sincerity of purpose, in your unity of spirit.

Now you are to go before the public in a larger appeal. You can make it with confidence. And from what has been produced here you can give substantial reasons for it. Last fall you started to provide certain welfare work for an army of a million men; yesterday it was an army of two million men; in a few months it will be one of four million, and as many more as may be required. We began with the idea that the work was to be on this side of the water. From Dr. Raney's address yesterday, you have gathered that the overwhelming duty of it may be overseas. As Mr. Orr has said of the Y. M. C. A., "the center of gravity of the work itself may shift to the other side." The prospect creates a far larger opportunity for a prodigiously extended service.

We must all join in the appeal; we must bend ourselves to it. We must go before the public with confidence in the merit of what has been done, but also with a singleness of purpose and an honest unity of spirit.

THE WORK OF THE A. L. A. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE*

By J. I. WYER, JR., *Director, New York State Library (Chairman War Service Committee)*

Three documents just placed in your hands embody the printed report of the War Service Committee: The report proper, to which is added a statement from the general director; the report of its Subcommittee on Finance, which was in charge of the "Million dollar campaign"; and Library War Bulletin No. 7, with supplement, emanating from the headquarters in Washington. These are business documents, simple, direct, largely official records and papers. The design of the committee in submitting them is that they shall embody only the facts—matter for your current information and for permanent record. No attempt is made in these documents to reflect the spirit of the work, to recount its privileges, to review its opportunities, or to comment in other than a simple, direct, matter-of-fact way upon the work as it has developed through the year.

The purpose of this early printing is to save the time of the Conference and to furnish opportunity for discussion, based upon an advance reading of the reports. It may be objected by some that a report, distributed at the door as you come into the meeting, furnishes but scant opportunity for advance perusal and for discussion, but this committee has been reporting to the Association for a year. The printed sentences put into your hands this morning contain very little that is new to you. The information is crystallized here for convenience of reference, for consultation. The reports that the committee has in effect been making are through our professional journals, through the bulletins from headquarters throughout the year, through the personal knowledge which all of us have from assisting in this work, and from the divers ways in which we have followed it throughout the year. Conse-

quently, we feel absolved from any delay in getting our report to you, because, as has just been indicated, the committee has been reporting constantly and very fully for many months.

Again, this is not the usual committee report. A committee is usually looked to for research work, for extended investigation that gathers new facts, that deliberates upon them, that lays certain conclusions before the parent body, conclusions which up to the time of the committee's report were perhaps unknown. Its report is usually looked to, then, as the definitive statement of new thought or enterprise. You can see in a moment why this is not a customary report. It is not, in a sense, the report of the War Service Committee at all. That committee takes no great credit to itself for results which may have followed from its initiative during the year. It is not the seven members of the War Service Committee that have done the hard work this year. It is you, and you, and hundreds and thousands that are not this morning within reach of my voice, that have made the report of the War Service Committee; that have done the work of the War Service Committee, of which the report is but the pale shadow. The War Service Committee has had, by far, the easier end of this work, the burden and heat of which has been upon its professional colleagues throughout the entire country. I say work; it is but a short time since this work was but a dream. Had anyone said, even the most ardent member of the War Service Committee, at our Conference at Louisville a year ago, that within the next twelve months the American Library Association, which had never raised \$10,000 in its life, would raise a million and three-quarters dollars, would gather together a library of books nearly

*Stenographic report of extemporaneous address.

(Continued on page 182)

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the American Library Association:

The Preliminary Committee. Soon after the entrance of the United States into the World War, American librarians became keenly concerned to know how they, their libraries and the professional association which represents them to the nation might best serve our country in the common cause. Sharing this belief that such a service was possible, President Walter L. Brown, in May, 1917, appointed a committee "to assemble the various suggestions that have been made and to bring them before the Association with some sense of proportion, possibly with recommendations as to which might be most practical and most helpful to the Government." This preliminary committee comprised: Herbert Putnam, chairman; A. E. Bostwick, R. R. Bowker, Gratia Countryman, M. S. Dudgeon, Alice S. Tyler, J. I. Wyer, Jr. Its report (Proc. Louisville Conference, pp. 315-25, and separately printed with the title *Our Libraries and the War*), presented June 22, 1917, was accepted and its following recommendations adopted.

The recommendations of your committee are these:

1. That a War Committee be appointed to continue the investigation of this subject in its various phases, and under general direction of the Executive Board, to represent the Association in the various relations which it involves.

2. That as such a committee should take benefit of the discussions of this conference, it be appointed immediately, by the present executive, instead of by the next incoming Board.

3. That for convenience and efficiency in the executive part of its duties its membership be limited to seven; but that it have

power to create a larger committee, advisory and auxiliary to itself, also sub-committees from within or without its membership.

4. That for its guidance and that of the incoming Board upon one important prospective activity, there be discussion by the association as to the participation of libraries and of the association in the supply of reading matter to the troops, and such an expression as shall enable the committee to speak authoritatively for the association in any appeal that it issues, or undertaking that it enters into.

5. As a basis for such a discussion and expression we recommend consideration of the following resolution:

- (a) That the American Library Association welcomes the information reported as to the aims of various agencies in the supply of reading matter to the troops; and that it will gladly aid to develop and especially to coordinate the service proposed by them; assisting as an association and through libraries individually in the preparation of lists and in the collection, scrutiny and organization of material.

- (b) That it assumes that the efforts of the several agencies may by conference be so differentiated as to avoid both confusing competition and unnecessary duplication. It assumes also that consistently with their organization and aims in other respects, they will especially welcome such a cooperation on the part of the Association as shall insure skilled service in the actual administration of the collections, without which, in the judgment of the association, full advantage cannot be taken of the opportunity.

6. If, in addition to various measures of cooperation with other agencies concerned in the supply of reading matter to the troops,

there shall appear to the A. L. A. War Committee a prospect of funds for the erection, equipment and maintenance, *under the auspices of the association*, of distinct library buildings with suitable collections and expert service in each of the sixteen main cantonments, the committee is especially authorized to represent the association in soliciting the necessary funds, material and service, in all measures of organization, and in the actual administration of the libraries themselves.

The War Service Committee. Pursuant to these recommendations President Brown at once named the War Service Committee with the following personnel: J. I. Wyer, Jr., chairman; E. H. Anderson, A. E. Bostwick, Gratia Countryman, M. S. Dudgeon, F. P. Hill, Alice S. Tyler.

This committee finds its initial status and authority in the six recommendations recited above. An ampler authority was later conferred by the Federal Government in a letter from the chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and in certain resolutions enacted by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. on August 14, 1917. These documents follow:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Commission on Training Camp Activities

Appointed by the President of the United States,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, Chairman,
LEE F. HANMER,
THOMAS J. HOWELLS,
JOSEPH LEE,
MALCOLM L. MCBRIDE,
JOHN R. MOTT,
CHARLES P. NEILL,
Major P. E. PIERCE, U. S. A.

June 28, 1917.

DOCTOR HERBERT PUTNAM,

Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. PUTNAM:

At a meeting of the Commission on Training Camp Activities held this morning, it was unanimously voted to ask the American Library Association to assume responsibility for providing adequate library facilities in the thirty-two cantonments and National Guard training camps which are expected to open on or about September first. Because your organization can call to its service the

trained abilities of all the librarians of the United States, it seems natural to ask you to administer this problem for the Government. We approach you with more assurance of your attitude perhaps, than we would otherwise be justified in feeling, because of your evident willingness to undertake this task, as expressed in the resolutions adopted by your organization in Louisville last week.

Briefly, we have in mind the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection and equipment of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust that your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support. The Y. M. C. A. buildings located in the camps will be glad to act as your distributing agencies if, on account of the size of the camp, it becomes necessary to decentralize your circulation plant. The Commission will undertake the responsibility of seeing that these buildings are heated and lighted, and will find funds, if necessary, to provide for the transportation of books and magazines. It is possible, too, that we may be able to provide for the traveling and living expenses of such of your associates as may be detailed to work in the camps; however, this is a question which will have to be further considered.

The activity of your organization along this line will receive the full support and co-operation of this Commission, and I am authorized to express our sincere appreciation of your willingness to undertake this very important task.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held at the Public Library, Washington, D. C., August 14, 1917.

Present: President Montgomery (presiding), Misses Rathbone and Doren, and Mr. Dudgeon and Miss Eastman, through proxy held by Mr. C. H. Milam.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the War Finance Committee, appeared before the Board and called attention to the limitations of power given to the War Service Committee in the resolutions adopted by the Association at Louisville, June 22, 1917.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

(1) *Resolved*, That the War Service Committee appointed at the Louisville Confer-

ence be authorized to proceed with the work of providing books for soldiers and sailors at all camps in this country and abroad, and to engage in such other activities as are manifestly related to Library War Service.

(2) *Resolved*, That the War Service Committee be authorized, through its War Finance Committee, to solicit funds in the name of the American Library Association for the purpose stated in resolution No. 1.

(3) *Resolved*, That the general War Service Committee, through its War Finance Committee, be authorized to use such funds for books, salaries and such other expenses as may be necessary to carry on its work.

(4) *Resolved*, (a) That the general War Service Committee be authorized to disburse money through the War Finance Committee on the approval of the chairman of the War Finance Committee and of one other member of the Camp Libraries Committee.

(b) That all bills incurred by the General Committee or by any sub-committee must bear the signatures of the Chairman of the War Finance Committee and one other member of the Camp Libraries Committee before payment, and no bill shall be paid without such signatures.

(c) That the Campaign Fund, which shall be kept separate from the War Service Fund, shall be expended under the authorization of the War Finance Committee.

(5) *Resolved*, That the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., be appointed as depository of the War Service Fund, and the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, New York, be appointed as depository of the Campaign Fund, and that the American Security and Trust Company be appointed as treasurer of the War Service Fund to draw checks.

(6) *Resolved*, That the said American Security and Trust Company be authorized to disburse money in payment of vouchers only when bearing the approval of the chairman of the War Finance Committee and one other member of the Camp Libraries Committee.

Attest:

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Secretary.

Changes in Committee Personnel. Miss Tyler was unable to serve and Electra C. Doren was at once named in her stead by President Brown. Later in the year Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Dudgeon resigned, the former because of inability to attend meetings and absence on the Pacific coast for a considerable part of the winter, and the latter, when in October, 1917, he became more

closely associated with the executive work of the committee as Manager of Camp Libraries. President Montgomery named for these vacancies W. H. Brett and Charles Belden. On August 28, 1917, the committee designated George B. Utley, Secretary of the A. L. A., as its Executive Secretary.

Meetings. The committee organized on the day of its appointment. It has held thirteen meetings during the year, four in Louisville, three in Washington, five in New York City and one at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. The minutes of these meetings appear as Appendix A to this report. There have been present by invitation at many of these meetings President Montgomery and Messrs. Bowker and Putnam, members of the preliminary committee, the latter for most of the year General Director of the Committee's Library Service in the Camps.

Sub-committees. The following sub-committees were early formed. Their titles fairly represent the nature and scope of the work as originally conceived. Notes defining the work of the committee have been added in some cases.

Finance.	Mr. HILL, chairman.
Publicity.	Mr. BOSTWICK, chairman.
Camp Libraries.	Mr. ANDERSON, chairman. (later Mr. DUDGEON.)
State Agencies.	Mr. DUDGEON, chairman.
Local Agencies.	Miss COUNTRYMAN, chairman.

The last two committees will assemble information as to all war work done by American libraries, whether under State, municipal or other auspices, with the object of correlating all agencies most effectively and preventing competition and duplication.

They will also organize through State and local library agencies, the collection and sorting of books and periodicals and will arrange for the assignment and shipment of such material to the points where it shall be most needed.

Food Information. CLARIBEL R. BARNETT, chairman.

This Committee is to make available to all libraries such publications of the Federal Government and the several States as shall be of use in the present campaign for food conservation and preservation. It is expected that each library will act as a distributing center for such publications in its community and will work actively with gov-

ernmental agencies for demonstration and instruction.

Library War Manual, G. F. BOWERMAN, chairman.

The Library War Manual will make available to libraries from time to time all opportunities for individual or institutional service. So far as possible, detailed directions for work, descriptions as to its conduct at other libraries, with names and addresses of cooperating agencies will be given.

Federal Publications, H. H. B. MEYER, chairman.

This committee will use every effort to inform libraries as to useful publications (other than agricultural) of the Federal Government and will endeavor to secure their free distribution to libraries in quantities sufficient to supply all needs.

Transportation, R. H. JOHNSTON, chairman.

To procure the best possible railroad rates on library material destined for army and naval camps and to arrange the best routing for books sent to the cantonments and National Guard camps.

Selection of Books, BENJAMIN ADAMS, chairman.

This committee compiled and printed a list of 5,000 titles of fiction and non-fiction to be used as a basis for the choice of books for camp libraries.

Library War Week, CARL H. MILAM, chairman.

To emphasize by a national publicity campaign among libraries, but more especially with the general public, the opportunities and channels for war service by libraries. This committee distributed two bulletins which did much to waken interest in Library War Week and in the first book campaign. Every one of its five members has been actively connected with Washington Headquarters since the work was centralized there in October.

When Herbert Putnam became General Director in October, 1917, and Camp Library service in all its phases was consolidated at the Library of Congress all of the above sub-committees were discharged except those on Food Information and Finance. The latter went out of existence when the financial campaign was ended and its accounts audited and transferred to the Treasurer of the

A. L. A. in January, 1918, but was revived under the same chairman June 8, 1918.

Visits to Camps by the Committee. The following list of visits, made chiefly to the larger camps, by members of the War Service Committee will serve to show their active participation in its major work. All but four of the thirty-seven camps having separate buildings have been visited by a member of the committee and these four by the General Director.

The Chairman spent the month of March in a round of visits made by authority of the committee and at the invitation of the General Director, while Mr. Hill's trip of equal length was made at the request of the Chairman. In both journeys individual reports on each camp visited were sent to Washington and a comprehensive general report was submitted to the committee and the General Director.

The resulting first-hand knowledge of camp conditions is deemed of the utmost importance and has proved of the highest value to every member.

Mr. Anderson — Devens, Sherman, Upton.

Mr. Belden — Devens.

Mr. Brett — Custer, Devens, Grant, Newport News, Sherman, Taylor.

Miss Countryman — Grant, Snelling.

Miss Doren — Devens, Sherman, Upton, Wilbur Wright.

Mr. Dudgeon — Custer, Devens, Dodge, Funston, Grant, Great Lakes, Meade, Sherman, Taylor, Upton.

Mr. Hill — Devens, Gordon, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Johnston, McClellan, Merritt, Mills, Sevier, Shelby, Sheridan, Sherman, Wheeler.

Mr. Wyer — Beauregard, Bowie, Devens, Dix, Ellington Field, Ethan Allen, Funston, Gordon, Great Lakes, Lee, Logan, McArthur, Meade, Oglethorpe, Pike, Plattsburgh, Sevier, Sherman, Travis, Upton, Wadsworth.

Mr. Putnam — Cody, Devens, Dix, Fremont, Gordon, Great Lakes, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Johnston, Kearny, Kelly Field, Lee, Lewis, Meade, Merritt, Mills, Oglethorpe, Pike, Sheridan, Sherman, Travis, Upton, Wheeler.

Early Work. The acceptance of the invitation from the Commission on Training Camp Activities not only placed the War Service Committee in direct official relation to the Government through the War Department but it at once gave substance and definiteness to the major item on the program presented by the Preliminary Committee.

There is a very considerable program of War Service possible for every library in the country, a program surprising and impressive in its variety and extent. Certain items of this program were touched upon in the report of the Preliminary Committee. They have been most admirably stated with more particularity in *New York Libraries* for May, 1918. Among them all, however, the outstanding item, arresting, picturesque, tangible, readily visualized, is direct service of reading matter to the troops.

This service it was which Mr. Fosdick's letter made official, specific, insistent. Two things were at once apparent that *money* (and a great deal of money when measured by A. L. A. resources and experience) was the *sine qua non* and that *speed* was almost as important. It was July. The sixteen great camps, a number almost at once doubled and now more than forty, were to open in September. Application to the great philanthropic foundations brought an encouraging hearing and good advice but no immediate funds. No popular appeal could succeed in midsummer. There remained but to plan and carry out a nation-wide appeal for funds at the earliest possible date, and in the meantime to do as much as might be, through the libraries of the country, through volunteer personal help and with the scanty thousands in cash that were available from our own membership (a veritable salvation this Dollar-a-month fund—worth in timeliness manyfold its face value in dollars) to further book service in the camps through other welfare agencies which should be earlier on the grounds.

The "Million-dollar drive" under the Subcommittee on Finance is now successful and inspiring history. All librarians know some-

thing of it, and many librarians had a part in its success. The official narrative of it appears in a separate pamphlet (in effect a part of the present report and like it presented in print to the Saratoga Conference) and will not be repeated here.

And so, working through sub-committees, with almost no money, but with large faith and a lively hope, much was accomplished in July, August and September, in

(a) Perfecting plans for library buildings and equipment.

(b) Conference and correspondence with publishers resulting in an understanding as to discounts.

(c) The preparation and printing of a selected list of titles for camp libraries.

(d) Organizing the first book campaign which resulted in the collection and shipment to camps of many thousand books often far ahead of the arrival of the librarian or any A. L. A. representative. These books were usually turned over to the Y. M. C. A., which in many instances was unaware that any other organization was responsible for their collection and shipment. These early shipments were often the only books available in "Y" huts for many weeks.

(e) The establishing of collection and sorting stations in a dozen or more populous centers, notably in Chicago and New York.

(f) Inauguration of a personnel roster.

(g) Sending a few volunteer librarians to camps, who were housed in Y. M. C. A. buildings or other quarters until library buildings were erected.

Much of this early work, especially the collection of books, was of necessity suspended during September when the thought and energies of all librarians were given to the money campaign. All in all the later work owes much to the zeal and efforts of sub-committees (especially those on State and local agencies, Library War Manual, Transportation, and Selection of Books) and individuals who carried the work in those lean and strenuous days of unorganized beginnings.

By October 1, with funds in hand, it became possible to combine all parts of the work in a single office, under a skilled executive, with a paid office staff, and to proceed with the multitude of projects which could not be advanced without money and a single policy. Of the nine months since that

date the General Director will speak in a statement which is found on pages 13-28. In the committee's minutes for its meetings of October 3 and 18 occur the actions and conditions which effected the transfer of the necessary funds and authority to Mr. Putnam.

Other Work. Two or three lines of work which have seemed to some or all of the committee to be of distinct promise and importance have either been dropped or supported with less zeal and money than would have been the case had the committee felt free to use its funds for anything except "Books for Soldiers."

Library War Service Week

A vigorous and resourceful sub-committee, adopted at Louisville, desired to impress upon the libraries and people of the country in a spectacular and intensive Library War Service Week, the many opportunities which present conditions offer to American libraries for social and patriotic service. The project was a tempting one, but it seemed wise and necessary to limit the money campaign of September, 1917, to the one object, and this left the War Service Committee without the funds needed for such a publicity campaign. The two book campaigns (especially the second) and the money drive have undoubtedly achieved for libraries very much of the publicity sought in Library War Service Week, and the committee notes with pleasure that every member of the sub-committee has enlisted for service at Headquarters and has there found abundant outlet for his ardor and ideas.

Libraries and the Food Campaign

The aim of the Food Information Sub-committee has been (1) to help stimulate interest in the National Food Campaign; (2) to aid libraries in selecting and obtaining authoritative publications bearing upon the production, conservation and preparation of food, especially the publications of State and Government agencies; (3) to help in bringing about greater co-operation between public libraries and the National and State organizations engaged in agricultural extension and the National food campaign.

The committee sent out a special appeal last August to all libraries, with suggestions as to ways of cooperating in the work. It has prepared selected lists of books and pamphlets on various phases of agricultural production and conservation and preparation of food which, in accordance with a cooperative arrangement with the Library Section of the Food Administration, have been either printed in "Food News Notes" or distributed in multigraphed form by the Food Administration. The committee has also endeavored to interest Government and State agencies in increasing the distribution of their publications on these subjects to public libraries. At the suggestion of the committee, the Department of Agriculture is now publishing a series of Library Leaflets designed especially for distribution through libraries and calling attention to Department and other publications on subjects of special interest in the present food emergency.

The Committee is as follows: Chairman, Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture; George A. Deveneau, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana; Cornelia Marvin, State Library, Salem, Oregon; Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Youngstown, O.

In this field, too, indubitably alluring and useful, the War Service Committee found itself without available funds beyond the few hundred dollars collected from the dollar-a-month subscriptions.

The next appeal for funds (see Appendix A, minutes of meeting on June 8, 1918) must be broad enough to embrace useful War Library work of any sort.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction work for crippled and disabled soldiers is already taking form in our own country as well as in Canada and in the European countries. In this great humanitarian impulse and in the solution of a paramount social and economic problem definite opportunity is offered for library service:

First, in supporting the efforts of organized agencies and workers in occupational therapy and vocational rehabilitation by supplying to them books and special librarians.

Second, by offering suitable library training and the opportunity in our libraries for the disabled soldier to carry on such lines of clerical and technical library work as his education and his ability permit.

A special study of this field and its possibilities should be begun at once. Such surveys and experiments as the Red Cross Institute is now conducting for industrial cripples are in a high degree suggestive of the character of the study which should be undertaken in our own profession. Provision for investigation and initial experiment, doubtless at this stage, falls within the scope of Library War Service. The full cooperation of all library trustees, librarians and the American Association of Library Schools must enter into the successful prosecution of such a reconstruction project.

Audit. Acting at the request of and under instructions from the A. L. A. Finance Committee, Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. chartered accountants, made an audit of the receipts and disbursements of the Library War Fund from its inception to May 31, 1918. Their report, dated June 11, 1918 (a copy of which has been filed with the chairman of the War Service Committee), finds in the minutes of the meetings full and regular authority for all grants made and all fiscal acts done. It also reports properly signed vouchers and canceled checks in support of all payments and balances and assets as shown in the financial statement appearing as Appendix B to the present report.

Acknowledgments. It is impossible to cite all individuals or institutions to which the War Service Committee and its work rest under heavy debt. There are some names, however, which suggest such service as amply to warrant an expression of particular gratitude. The first such is Herbert Putnam. It is neither invidious, nor can it be news to any having more than a casual knowledge of our work, that the Committee's chief obligation is to the Librarian of Congress, who not only promptly made available the personnel and facilities of the National Library for this National service but who has given unsparingly of his own time, his strength and

his splendid talents to its organization and conduct. The work today is more his than ours and its success adds another item to the long list of benefits for which American libraries have to thank the Librarian, and the Librarian, of Congress.

The Committee's thanks are due to Edward L. Tilton for indispensable professional services in the planning and locating of camp library buildings, to those fourteen libraries and seven individuals (notably to the Rockefeller Foundation) a veritable honor-roll, who lent \$45,000 to make possible its campaign for funds, to the anonymous donor of \$10,000 for a building at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, to John Foster Carr for signal service in the New York City book campaign, to the Carnegie Corporation, and especially to its secretary and treasurer, for quick interest in our plans and for a substantial grant in aid of their furtherance, to the trustees, librarian and staff of the New York Public Library and the Public Library of the District of Columbia for notable hospitality and help, to the Y. M. C. A. and many of its major and minor officials for courtesies and cooperation especially during the poor and early days of our work, to the Special Libraries Association and its late president for hard work and cordial offer of cooperation, and to the library commissions of the country for leadership and responsibility in local organization and effort.

Having acknowledged (but assuredly without canceling) these outstanding and major obligations to a few, there must follow instantly a not less fervent and hearty acknowledgment to the many. Neither individually nor collectively have the seven members of the War Service Committee any undue pride of achievement. It is certain that the General Director has not. It is neither General Director, Committee nor indeed the American Library Association, whose creation the Committee is, that has brought this work to such measure of success as it may have reached. If to the membership roll of the Association there should today suddenly be added the names of those libraries and librarians (never before members) who have

helped in Library War Service, its length would be more than doubled. It is the libraries and librarians of this country who are doing this work. Not one too small, remote or feeble to have part in it if the spirit is willing. But for the zeal and hard work of thousands of libraries (hundreds of them heretofore undiscovered even by the A. L. A.) who found a million and three-quarters in money and four millions of books, who have made libraries centers for all sorts of local war work, who have aided Liberty Loan, Food Administration, and Red Cross, but for

these thousands our war service never could have started nor could it continue for a single week. To them, and as the poorest of their compensations, this Committee extends its thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

J. I. WYER, JR., Chairman.
EDWIN H. ANDERSON.
CHARLES BELDEN.
WILLIAM H. BRETT.
GRATIA COUNTRYMAN.
ELECTRA C. DOREN.
FRANK P. HILL.

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE

Statement by General Director as to Operations October 4, 1917—June 30, 1918

The initial organization of our War Service and the administration of it until October 4, 1917, are covered by the report of the War Service Committee; the campaign of last autumn, which provided the financial resources, by the report of the Chairman of the War Finance Committee. My own report would naturally comprehend the actual operations since I took charge of them as General Director. Their progress has, however, been communicated to you so fully in the various bulletins which have been issued from Headquarters, beginning with Bulletin 4 of January last, that it would be unwarrantable to review them in detail now. What especially concerns you now is (A) the existing status and (B) the prospective problem: especially, as involved in this, the imperfections still to be remedied, as well as the amplifications of the service necessary to meet the ever enlarging opportunity.

A. The existing status is exhibited in Bulletin 7 distributed at the Conference. It is reported in this independent form as more convenient for other uses. It includes

1. A summary of the existing physical establishment—the "plant."
2. A summary of the existing resources in books—including those available as well as those actually in service.
3. The present organization and personnel.
4. A complete list of participants in the formal organized service from the beginning.
5. A financial statement, complete to June 1, 1918, at which date the accounts of the disbursing officer were audited, supplemented by a memorandum of (estimated) receipts and expenditures for the month of June.

THE PHYSICAL ESTABLISHMENT

Includes, as will be seen, 36 standard library buildings in as many of the major camps, with one other (at Camp Mills) in process.

It includes also a similar building at Newport News which serves a group of neighboring camps, but also as an Overseas Dispatch Office.

It includes also certain smaller structures of special type for special local uses, of which others also are in process—in some cases portable buildings, costing from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each.

But it includes also certain buildings not owned by us but placed at our disposal—as The House that Jack Built, at Newport, R. I., and the Chapel of the Base Hospital at Camp Devens. And space assigned to our collection and service in Camp Merritt, N. J., Camp Humphries, Va., and in hundreds of Hospital, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other welfare buildings.

It includes space so assigned for our Dispatch Work in the basements of the New York Public Library and of the Widener Library at Harvard; and a loft lent to us for Dispatch Work at 31 West 15th Street, New York City. Our Dispatch Offices at Hoboken and Brooklyn are in rented quarters which cost moderately.

And the General Headquarters has throughout been provided by the Library of Congress.

A complete census of our physical establishment would, however, justly include the space assigned to the receipt, preparation and dispatch of gift material in thousands of local libraries which from the outset have

dedicated such to our service. As justly also, the list of the participants in our service should include the names of those librarians and the members of their staffs who have heartily and zealously assisted them.

The Camp Buildings: Dimension. The architect's plans provided for a building 120 feet in length but with the alternatives of reducing this to 93 feet by the omission of two of the bays or to 67 feet by the omission of four of them. These alternatives took account of the stipulation in the Carnegie Grant that no individual building with its equipment should cost over \$10,000. Estimates secured independently by the architect and the Office of Cantonment Construction indicated \$6,700 as a probable cost of the 120 foot building. The contracts for the 16 Cantonments, which alone the Committee decided on at the outset, were all therefore placed for buildings of the full length. But conditions soon developed that raised doubts as to the estimates: certain contractors demanded a higher commission than the 6 per cent. specified; others required authority to purchase materials locally instead of from the mills; and in numerous camps wages had advanced exorbitantly. These circumstances, coupled with freight congestion and weather conditions that enforced much idleness of labor while carried on the rolls, caused us serious uneasiness lest we exceed the limit with which it was our first duty to comply. A revised estimate was sought. It raised the probable cost of the building alone to nearly \$9,000.

The only prudent course at the time legally open was to cut down the length as the plans had provided, wherever the state of construction permitted this course to be taken. It did so in the case of only four of the Cantonment buildings—Custer, Devens, Lee and Jackson. But it could be, and was, taken in the case of all the National Guard Camps, as the buildings for these had been postponed in the doubt of their even relative permanence. Of the four thus reduced, Devens has since been reimbursed by an extension which provides the equivalent of the two omitted bays in a much more effective form.

At one camp—Lewis—there has even been such an extension to the 120 foot building. It was possible there within the \$10,000 limit. At Camp Lee, on the other hand, the 93 foot building alone cost to the limit. So variant have been the conditions of construction—a variance, it may be noted, experienced by the Government itself in its own operations.

In the south generally, however, the 93 foot buildings have come well within the limit, so that the aggregate saving upon them will suffice to cover at least the additional buildings at Johnston, Chickamauga and Kelly Field, if, as has been assumed, the Carnegie Corporation interposes no objection to the application of it to these.

These three camps, with Camp Mills, just revived, and Charleston fast enlarging in importance, are but illustrative of major needs that have developed since the original project was framed and submitted. But besides them there are pressed upon our attention smaller posts which can make out a good case for some sort of a building—if not for reading uses, at least as a headquarters and distributing center. Jefferson Barracks is such a one, Mare Island another. There will be numerous others—posts where the service we would render cannot adequately be provided through the Y. M. C. A. or other welfare agencies or the Army or Navy Chaplains. Portable buildings in varying sizes costing from \$1,000 to \$3,000—or even \$4,000—may reasonably answer. They can be provided only from the General Fund; and provision for them, and for the service incidental to them, will be one of the needs to be emphasized in connection with the next Financial Campaign.

That, and the prospective needs overseas, which will only temporarily be cared for by the quarters just now lent to us.

Camp Buildings: Equipment. The Cantonment buildings (except Lewis) have shelving tables and desks supplied by the Library Bureau and Windsor Chairs supplied by the Wakefield Company. The other buildings (except Sheridan, to which the equipment for

Lewis was diverted, and Great Lakes, which received the Library Bureau equipment) have shelving and delivery desks constructed by the contractor, and tables and common side chairs secured from local concerns. The reason for the distinction was not mere economy; it was the inevitable delay for manufacture, and of long distance shipment during the freight congestion. Some of the cheaper stock secured in the South—tables and chairs—has behaved ill. But this is true also of some of the substantial and well-seasoned stock supplied by the Library Bureau—some of the tables especially being cracked and warped—doubtless from exposure during transit. As far as appearance is concerned there is no equipment more attractive and fitting either to the building itself or to the nature of a military camp than that at Lewis—all of which was secured locally and cheaply.

Precise uniformity in either buildings or equipment has not been sought. On the contrary, variances have been encouraged where apparently essential to convenience or efficiency. Two of the buildings—Kearny and Logan—have porches; eight have open fireplaces. In the minor equipment of an administrative sort we have discouraged any beyond the minimum necessary to the purpose; emphasizing that neither the elegance nor the scientific completeness of technical apparatus customary in a permanent municipal library was warrantable in a military training camp whose permanence was doubtful.

Camp Buildings: Accommodations. Those required are

1. *Living quarters for the staff.* These suffice and are appropriate in all the buildings.

2. *Shelving for the resident collection.* This also suffices even in the 93-foot buildings: suffices, that is to say, for the number of volumes (10,000 to 15,000) that should be on the shelves at any one time.

3. *Unpacking, storage and workroom.* Except as the latter is provided by the segrega-

tion of an alcove, is generally inadequate even in the 120-foot buildings. A small rear ("lean-to") addition such as has already been made at Gordon and Kearny, may have to be provided generally—except where, as is the case in some camps, space for unpacking and storage is provided in the garage.

4. *Accommodations for Readers.* In certain camps even the 93-foot building suffices at all times. In some camps not even the 120-foot building suffices at the times of heaviest use (Saturdays and Sundays). The fact that it does not is not in itself a warrant for extending the building—any more than it would be in the case of a municipal library. It was certainly better at the start to have a greater number of buildings fairly adequate than to have fewer adequate in all respects at every moment. Apart from the Carnegie Grant every extension of our "plant" means just so much less available for books and service. The field to be covered is a vast one, enlarging daily. The prime duty is to see that no point is neglected. That assured, whatever margin of resource remains can be applied to further amplification and improvement at particular points.

Dispatch Offices. The first—called an Assembling Station—was that in the New York Public Library in space provided by the authorities there. For several months it was in charge of Mr. Hodgson, lent by the New York State Library. From December until recently it was conducted by Mr. Vail of the New York Public Library, who had assisted Mr. Hodgson. Neither the space, nor any practicable organization there, proved adequate to the needs, especially of the handling of the purchased books; and it is only since April, when through the efforts of Mr. E. H. Anderson, an entire floor of a business block at 31 West 15th Street was placed at our disposal—rent free—that we have been able to place this essential business upon an efficient basis. With Mr. Bailey, of Gary, in charge, an appropriate staff, and a considerable stock of purchased books actually on hand to meet requisitions, it seems likely to ensure a prompt and adequate service.

BOOKS

Prior to October, 1917, the books sent into the camps had been solely gift books, of which several hundred thousand had been secured.

The basis of a purchase list had been prepared in a compilation of titles selected by a Committee of New York librarians. It comprised about 5,000 titles, of which over one-half were fiction, and some were juvenile.

The prospect that not merely fiction but the recreative literature generally, and many of the standards, would be supplied by gift — the uncertainty also (for proof was yet to be had) as to the interest of the men in any but recreative literature, induced caution in our first actual purchases. Instead of 5,000 titles, our first purchase comprised but 500 titles, and these largely reference or technical works. The theory of this selection was promptly sustained by reports from the camps. It was succeeded by a list of 300, and that by one of 200 titles. The three lists, with some subsequent miscellaneous purchases, and selections for special uses (Aviation Camps, Quartermasters' Camps, etc.), were grouped into a Classed List, issued in mimeograph form last February, which represents fairly our general policy and range of purchase.

Under the procedure already arranged orders were placed directly with the publishers. This was a condition of the large discount (generally 50 per cent) accorded. The books were to be invoiced direct to the Camps, with duplicates of the invoice to Washington and to Mr. Brown at the Brooklyn Library, who placed the orders for us. The shipments were to be by Quartermaster's freight.

The system, thoughtfully designed, was frustrated by the conditions encountered: the publishers were busy with the Christmas trade (for which they supply in the autumn months) and, with staffs depleted, found difficulty even in packing the material, and more in preparing the multiple invoices required for the 32 camps and the two other points; the Quartermaster was pressed with Government material; and the freight con-

gestion — especially critical in October and November — delayed long the transit of the books actually shipped. Payment had to await the receipt of the shipment at the Camp and the checking of the invoice by the Camp Librarian. In all but the near-by Camps it was delayed for weeks, and in the more remote it was in many cases delayed for months.

The conversion of the Assembling Station at the New York Public Library into a Dispatch Office substituted a system under which the books purchased were delivered to it and the invoices cleared there. This left still the problem of shipment, which with the congestion in freight still continuing, could be met only by the use of express and parcel post, to both of which we have had recourse, in spite of the added expense.

The number of volumes purchased to June 10th has reached a total of 411,505.

In addition some thousands of volumes have been bought in England and France for direct delivery to the service there.

A problem in purchase — that is, of dealing with a demand that could be met only by quantity purchases — is of text books. Every Camp is not merely a place for drill, it is also a place for study. And the study includes numerous subjects outside of military technique — subjects which are part of the curriculum of a grammar or high school or the first two years at least of college, and, for some branches of the service, numerous others also. At Camp Johnston, a Camp for Quartermasters, no less than a thousand in all. These, under governmental requirement. In addition, the Y. M. C. A. has at every large Camp undertaken instruction in English, French and elementary mathematics.

Neither the Government nor the Y. M. C. A. furnishes — or furnishes adequately — the text books required. And the appeal to us has been repeated that we furnish them from our Fund. What this would mean in outlay may be guessed from a request from one point — New London — which is merely a minor point; it was for 50 Trigonometries, 70 Algebras and 50 Geometries.

Shall our Fund respond to an appeal of this sort? It is hard to deny it categorically. Yet any adequate response would have depleted our Fund below the margin of safety until another Campaign shall have replenished it.

Thus far we have had to content ourselves with a moderate supply of copies—ten to twenty—associated with our main collection, with the provision that at least one or two of these should be reserved for reference use.

A further problem upon which also a definite line is difficult to draw is as to the supply from our Fund of books desired by the Y. M. C. A. as permanent apparatus of its huts. At the outset the Committee supplied twenty-one such books specifically requested, at a cost to the Fund of about \$5,000. Others—especially further manuals of reference—might well be supplied; and, with ampler resources, should be. It ought not to be necessary for a soldier to walk several miles to ascertain a fact in an atlas or encyclopedia.

Book Campaign. By the Spring, with our buildings, and the overseas service in operation, a much larger number of gift books also was needed than was supplied by the ordinary solicitation and collection pursued during the winter. And in April an intensive campaign was undertaken to secure them. Under provision by the War Service Committee it was conducted by Headquarters, an appropriation of \$25,000 being made to cover the expense—chiefly of printing and publicity. As you are aware it resulted in the immediate collection of over 3,000,000 volumes; the major percentage of them available material.

The selection among them, of what is really appropriate and useful, requires a discrimination which cannot always be ensured by definitions furnished. And it seems probable that at certain centers of collection there will have to be provided assembling and storage spaces where the work of selection and dispatch may be conducted by regular attachés of the Service under particular specifications from Headquarters as to the particular needs of the Camp to be served; needs which become specialized as the collection grows.

The number of books on hand in the 41 main Camps as reported June 1, 1918, was 1,051,693.

The total number actually dispatched to all points except overseas on June 15th had reached 2,100,000.

The collections in the main Camps vary both in size and efficiency; and the effort to readjust them must be a continuing one; especially as the readjustment must take account of changes in the nature of the Camp itself—i. e., of the type of training which it provides.

Books for Overseas Service. Involving as it does shipment by transports with sailings irregular and unannounced, this could be provided for only by the establishment at the Ports of Embarkation, of Dispatch Offices with an ample supply of books and facilities for sorting, casing and delivery. The first such, under Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, was opened at Hoboken last January. Its early shipments were informal—sometimes consisting of cases shipped in to cargo space available at the last moment. Later it was able to add definitely authorized cargo shipments to the amount of 30 cargo tons a month; and also "Deck Collections" in the custody of the Y. M. C. A. Transport Secretary to be used on the voyage and recased at the Port of Debarkation for service in France. The second main Dispatch Office at Newport News was initiated in March. It parallels the practice at Hoboken, with a definite allotment of 20 tons of cargo space per month.

Other Dispatch Offices reported necessary have been provided for at New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia; and still others may have to be.

Including certain deliveries of thus far about 20,000 volumes to the Red Cross for its service abroad, the total of our shipments for overseas service has now reached about 350,000 volumes. This is exclusive of the thousands handed either to units departing from the Camps or to the men individually.

MAGAZINES

An ample supply of current magazines for our own buildings as well as for those of the

Y. M. C. A. and other agencies was apparently assured by the masses received and forwarded by the Postal authorities under the one cent mailing privilege. The supply proved defective in these particulars: (1) The distribution was uneven, certain Camps receiving a surplusage, others none at all; (2) the deliveries, while sufficiently prompt for the interest of the magazines as literature, were not always prompt enough to meet the call for them as information; and (3) certain magazines, particularly the scientific and technical, urgently desired by the officers and men failed to be represented in the gifts.

The distribution has been from time to time readjusted upon reports by us to the Postal authorities; prompter delivery and, incidentally a more efficient one, was sought by our assumption at each Camp of the labor of receiving, sorting and distributing the incoming sacks of material; and subscriptions were placed by us for a selected list of magazines which would assure for our own buildings at least one reference copy of those conveying the latest summary of events, the information — including that on military and technical subjects — of most importance to the officers and men — and at least a representation of the periodicals embodying the most notable literary expression of the period. A line was difficult to draw. We drew it first at a brief list — some thirty in all — exclusively for our own building. Later we added certain technical periodicals for the smaller posts. The list should probably be enlarged; and the supply — at any rate of the technical periodicals — may have to be extended to the Y and other welfare buildings. Such an extension would involve a very heavy expense indeed. If pursued into the Overseas Camps — as consistently it should be, if adopted at all — it would mean in the case of each periodical over 1,500 subscriptions for the Y huts alone. Even with the reduced rates accorded by the publishers the cost could scarcely be met out of our present fund; but the eagerness of the men, especially abroad, for this, as against other forms of literature, should certainly be recognized; and resource for rec-

ognizing it should be sought in the campaign for additional funds.

In anticipation of it we have already initiated the service by the supply (through subscription) of a selected list of magazines and newspapers to the naval bases abroad.

Newspapers. The eagerness extends to newspapers; to the newspapers of the home town and to the metropolitan dailies which contain a fuller survey of events. Several of the latter have been included among our subscriptions for our own buildings. For the former — local dailies — any attempt at a comprehensive subscription was impracticable. Appeals to the publishers have, however, resulted in a considerable supply of them in certain of the Camps. Each Camp Library is also authorized to secure daily the issues of one or more papers of the vicinity.

At least one metropolitan daily and, if possible, several geographically representative, should be promptly available in our Camps abroad. And as the other agencies are not providing them, we should, when practicable, do so. That undertaking also, if extending to every hut, would mean for each newspaper an outlay of probably \$10,000.

The prestige of such service would not, of course, accrue to us. It does not fully, even in the case of the books supplied to the Y and other agencies, notwithstanding that these carry our bookplate. It would not at all in the case of magazines and newspapers with nothing upon them to credit them to our Fund or effort. But it is not prestige for our Association that must be our prime motive in this service.

The number of "Burleson" magazines actually handled by our Camp Librarians to date is estimated at 5,000,000. The labor involved has been heavy; but the service essential; for prior to it tons of the material lay idle in the receiving warehouses, just as other tons of it have lain idle at ports of embarkation for lack of a similar service of selection there; for the postmasters do not perform it.

ORGANIZATION

The organization passed to me by the Committee last October consisted at Headquarters

of Mr. Utley, Secretary of the A. L. A., as Executive Secretary, and Mr. Dudgeon as Camp Libraries Director (Manager). They were still without any office staff.

Some 12 librarians in the Camps comprised the force in the field.

The creation of a Headquarters staff proved singularly difficult. For certain of the overhead work there were obviously desirable men with actual experience in the Camps; and these were yet to be developed. For the subordinate work the stenographers and clerks required had to be sought against the competition of Government departments and commissions willing to pay almost any price for even imperfect service. The competent supply seemed for the moment exhausted. And it was only after weeks of effort that a force could be secured capable of handling the routine.

In the earlier stages the struggle to deal with the cumulating mass of correspondence and requisition, the necessity of withholding action until questions of policy could be settled, and the constant experience of action frustrated—by delay in a factory, or congestion in mail, express or freight—all this involved—especially for Mr. Utley and Mr. Dudgeon—a severe strain indeed. They bore it with a temper thoroughly admirable, for which the Service cannot be too grateful.

The vital matter of a financial and accounting system was fortunately provided for from the start by the availability near at hand of a competent expert as Disbursing Officer.

The development of the overhead *personnel* has from time to time been reported in our Bulletins. Mr. Utley has served as Executive Secretary with only two recent breaks due to his necessary absence from Washington, when his place and duties with us have been assumed by Mr. Strong. Mr. Dudgeon's service as Camp Libraries Manager ceased with the conclusion of his original leave from Madison, last December. The duties of that office since then, though in part subdivided, have fallen chiefly upon Mr. Wheeler. It is he especially who has conducted the correspondence with the Camps on matters of routine and has supervised the selection of the pur-

chased books. He has served under the title of an Assistant to the General Director. But a like title—convenient and usual in Washington has also been assigned to several others in especially responsible service at Headquarters; to Mr. Milam, who more nearly than any other single member of the staff exercises the function of Assistant Director, and at times to Mr. Windsor, Miss Rathbone and several others who have assisted us for briefer periods in special phases of the work. We are indebted indeed to the institutions which have lent them—unusually indebted to Youngstown, which has lent Mr. Wheeler for in all some ten months of service, and extraordinarily to Birmingham, which has lent Mr. Milam for a period as long and still to continue. There are others who without particular title have rendered valuable aid in special connections. And, of late, among the overhead *personnel*, we have been able to include Mr. M. G. Wyer, Mr. Rush, Miss Rose, Miss Humble, Miss Dixon, Miss Baldwin and Miss Gleason and several others—Mr. Kerr, Mr. Compton, Miss Curtis, Miss Carey—whose work will also be partly in the field.

The Library of Congress has, of course, contributed its quota, including Mr. Slade, Chief of its Periodical Division, for practically continuous service in connection with book selection, and recently Mr. Hastings in connection with Order Work.

The Headquarters staff thus gradually developed has reached its present dimension of 44 persons. Even at this it is below, rather than above, normal, for the work to be done. For the work, as it developed, has required both specialization, and an increasing elaboration of system and records. Buildings, Books (Solicitation, Selection, Purchase, Distribution), Supplies, Practice, Personnel, Publicity are but some of the main subjects to be dealt with; and, involved daily in each, not merely operation, but decisions as to policy. I know no force in Washington harder pressed with work or more closely devoted.

As at Headquarters, so in the field, a considerable and valuable part of the service has been rendered by volunteers, the Fund as-

suming only their traveling expenses and subsistence. This was consistent with our assurance at Louisville and to the public that the expert service required, or at least most of it, would quite certainly be furnished in this way. It has, in many a librarian of high competence—Mr. Jennings, Mr. Hadley, Mr. Henry, Mr. Stroh, Mr. Yust, Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Wright, and the many others whose names appear in the list. And when we were able to cite Mr. Brett among the number—Mr. Brett, who, not content with the loan of several members of his staff for service at Camp Sherman—actually lent himself for the organization and direction of the Dispatch Office at Newport News—when we were able to cite Mr. Brett among the volunteers—we felt that the example was complete—that not even in the municipal libraries of first importance could the duty to the home library suffice as a reason for declining this one.

It is, however, the reason still given by those of our principal librarians who have not thus far personally been drawn into the service. I emphasize this only to their credit. For it disposes of the supposition that they hesitate because of the meagerness of the pay. In standardizing this at but \$100 a month for the Camp Librarian—\$100 plus expenses—we had regarded it rather as an honorarium than as compensation. Even as such it will probably be increased—it certainly must be to such librarians as leave their regular posts for any long term of service with us during which their home salaries are withheld. But the actual experience thus far shows few instances indeed where we have failed to secure the man—or woman—sought, merely because of the inadequacy of the pay.

The proportion of the completely volunteer to the (nominally) paid service at the Camps has been at times as one to two. It has diminished as the organizers—who especially composed the volunteers—have relinquished the administration to the regular Camp Librarians.

But in many cases—as of Sherman, Dodge, Taylor, Devens—a camp library has

continued to have the benefit of volunteer supervision by a neighboring librarian long after its establishment.

For the permanent conduct of the Camp libraries our policy would be to secure men who can attach themselves to that work as a major interest—superior for the moment to that at home—and then to equalize, coordinate and constantly revitalize the service through a corps of visiting inspectors in touch with Headquarters.

The need of co-ordination and of constant communication with a central authority is obvious if one considers that these major Camp Libraries comprise over forty separate establishments, requiring a policy in common but each requiring also provision for conditions peculiar to itself. The problem of them as a whole is a novel problem; and the men in charge of them, even where equal in ability, have had no preparation in common for this particular work.

Each, on assuming his task, has been furnished with some general instructions; and in the course of his work receives from time to time circulars of information and instruction issued to the Camps as a whole. But he finds it necessary also to submit numerous inquiries as to the needs or problems peculiar to his local situation. Where the Camp is not too remote he may supplement these by an occasional visit to Headquarters. On his way to his post he generally visits at least one other well-conducted Camp.

He needs in addition the stimulus—or restraint—of an occasional visit by some representative of Headquarters. This has in a measure been furnished; and if it has not yet been organized into a system, with definite periodicity, the reason is that the creation of a staff of visiting supervisors and inspectors had to await the development of librarians with an experience suitable to the purpose; an experience *both* of a Camp and of Headquarters. To dispatch to a Camp a representative without it, would have been to multiply misunderstanding, and to create irritation—all at considerable expense.

One further device would doubtless tend to encouragement, enterprise, and efficiency; an occasional conference of the Librarians of neighboring Camps. Two such have already been held—one at Atlanta February 28th, one at Waco on March 21st. The former was presided over by Mr. Milam, the latter by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., not in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee, but at my request as a special representative of Headquarters. The obstacle to frequent ones is the expense—even “neighboring” Camps being in fact so distant from a common meeting point. The benefit of general conference—not merely to the Librarians, but to Headquarters—is, however, so clear, that we have felt warranted in bringing to Saratoga—so far as necessary at the expense of the Fund (though it has been necessary only in part)—a sufficient number of the Camp Librarians to constitute a representative body.

Regional Organization and Supervision. There are districts where, in addition to, or apart from, any large Camp, there is a considerable group of smaller posts, with special needs to be met requiring a local supervision intermediate with Headquarters. Massachusetts represented such a district; and the general responsibility for it—including the administration of the Library at Camp Devens itself—was assumed by the State Library Commission—we furnishing the standard resources in buildings, books and allowance for service, the Commission applying these and supplementing them as it saw fit; an arrangement highly favorable to the service. The New Jersey Commission has taken especial solicitude for the smaller posts in that State. Mr. Edgerton of New London has looked after such posts in his vicinity; and Mr. Ferguson, of Sacramento, has notably taken concern and provided resources for every post, large and small, in California.

NOTE. It is, of course, less so if the newcomer, though not direct from another Camp, has had experience in a similar post. With such an experience he will bring new points of view, as he will bring a fresh spirit and different qualities of competence, probably desirable and likely to improve and diversify the service. It would offset the risk of inertia in administration which is a very serious risk indeed where the Library is subject to the limitations of a single individual during a long period. So cer-

tain is this that I believe either interchange, or a rotation in the office, would promote efficiency. The objection suggested—that it deprives the Library of the acquaintance gained by the outgoing Librarian with the other *personnel* of the Camp—both military and civilian (welfare)—is a natural one. But it overlooks the fact that this other *personnel* also—particularly the military and the Y. M. C. A.—is also constantly changing.

Various other librarians have assumed supervision over particular large camps in their vicinity; as Mr. Anderson of Upton, Mr. Roden of Grant.

The needs of our soldiers along the Mexican Border, disclosed tardily, have now resulted in a system—in fact in two systems—of traveling libraries issuing from San Antonio and El Paso respectively. The former have been in process of organization by Miss Long, of Van Wert, Ohio, the latter by Miss McColough, of Evansville, Indiana. In each case a local headquarters is provided by the local Public Library.

Overseas Service. As you are aware an investigation of the situation and opportunity abroad was entrusted to Dr. M. L. Raney of Johns Hopkins who started upon his mission last January. He has returned and will himself tell you something of his observations and experiences. Upon his recommendation he was joined in Paris in April by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, who, with Mrs. Stevenson, have remained there to pursue the actual work for which Dr. Raney initiated the relations. Dr. Raney continues his general direction of it from this side.

Personnel: The Supply. No one familiar with the profession would say that the list of men and women who have participated in the service lacks in competence; and if numerous names prominent in the profession fail to appear, it is not because they have not been asked and indicated their inability, or are not in view for participation hereafter.

The defect that does appear is a present lack of Camp Librarians free to serve for longer periods. The change from organizer to Librarian is a necessary one; an occasional change of librarians often serves to refresh and invigorate the administration; but with the system established, very frequent changes in the *personnel* will be injurious. *Note.*

tain is this that I believe either interchange, or a rotation in the office, would promote efficiency. The objection suggested—that it deprives the Library of the acquaintance gained by the outgoing Librarian with the other *personnel* of the Camp—both military and civilian (welfare)—is a natural one. But it overlooks the fact that this other *personnel* also—particularly the military and the Y. M. C. A.—is also constantly changing.

For the subordinate positions at the Camps an adequate supply of competent persons is in prospect. The increasing availability—permissibility—of women for service in the Camps, helps to assure it. The time may come—at certain Camps may come shortly—when women may be designated to the actual charge of the main library. As appears from the list of *personnel* they already occupy positions of responsibility in every phase of the service, and many of them are already in charge of Camp Libraries—though none as yet in charge of the main Camp Library building.

The staffs at the Camps are unequal. They will have to be equalized; and probably all of them enlarged. The work is not merely severe, it is very protracted—beginning at nine—actually earlier—in the morning and lasting until ten at night every day of the week, including Sunday, which is in fact the heaviest day. And it is not merely the work within the building: it is an active and laborious work in the Camp at large.

FINANCE

A statement as to the Fund as a whole is of course submitted by the War Service Committee and appears in the audit submitted by the A. L. A. Finance Committee as well as in the War Finance Committee's "Story of the Campaign." The financial statement [prepared by the Disbursing Officer] appended to my report embraces merely the funds placed at my disposal through action of the War Service Committee.

Like the general statement, it covers in detail the period (about eight months) to June 1, 1918, the date of audit.

It shows

Receipts of	\$902,449 27
Disbursements of	722,536 70
Balances, June 1, of.....	179,912 57
of which \$52,329.10 was the balance of the	

Carnegie Grant (all obligated), \$5,000 is a sinking fund for insurance, and \$33,500 is represented by advances, including those for Overseas Service. Of the General Fund the available balance to my credit June 1st was \$89,083.47. An additional credit (\$75,000) voted by the Committee on June 8th, and certain reports of advances enlarged this to \$169,783.47. Against this sum the expenditures for June (General Fund) are likely to have totaled at least \$139,000; leaving a present balance (General Fund), July 1, of say \$30,000.

An examination of the expenditure, as classified under the separate items of buildings, equipment, books, supplies, freight, travel, service and subsistence, emphasizes the very large outlay necessary for upkeep and administration: outlay not merely for service, but for supplies, travel, and transportation. Each of these must still enlarge with the enlargement of the establishment and the expansion of the work. Among supplies, for instance, packing cases alone, for our Overseas shipments, are costing us over \$150 a day. The sum—\$41,000—under General Equipment is about one-half chargeable to the purchase of automobiles. And we have not been able to avoid the expenditure of some \$10,000 for building and building equipment not chargeable to the Carnegie Grant.

At \$85,000 for the eight months, the cost of service and subsistence has averaged about \$10,000 per month. But the amount for May was \$19,000, and will, of course, increase, even without any advance in the standards of compensation.

It is to be observed, however, that the item does include not merely salaries but *subsistence*; subsistence of many a volunteer, as well as that of most of the salaried force in the field and a portion of the staff at Headquarters. About a third of the \$85,000 is chargeable to this account, leaving less than \$60,000 as the outlay for salaries during the eight months.

HERBERT PUTNAM, General Director

RECEIPTS

DISBURSEMENTS

Buildings, Carnegie Grant.....	\$230,753	59
Building equipment, Carnegie Grant	36,917	31
Buildings, general funds.....	7,196	28
Building equipment, general funds	2,846	36
Books	210,109	16
Binding	559	52
Book Campaign	24,566	72
Freight	8,042	17
General equipment	41,394	37
Great Lakes Station building and equipment	10,000	00
Service and subsistence.....	85,201	49
Sundry	15,276	03
Supplies	36,586	76
Travel	13,086	94

Total expenditures	\$722,536	70
Funds in hands of Camp-Librarians and Overseas Agents...	33,500	00
Balance in American Security and Trust Co.:		
General funds	89,083	47
Carnegie Grant	52,329	10
Insurance fund	5,000	00

\$902,449 27

WILLIAM L. BROWN,
Disbursing Officer.

HERBERT PUTNAM, General Director

Books,

Buildings and equipment (Carnegie grant)	including binding and periodicals	Service	Miscellaneous
Granted: \$320,000 00	\$318,000 00	\$85,000 00-	\$142,020 00

Bldgs. and equip.	
Gen. funds ..	\$10,042 64
Freight	8,042 17
Gen. equip. . .	41,394 37
Sundry	15,276 03
Supplies . . .	36,586 76
Travel	13,086 94

Expended:	267,670 90	210,668 68	85,201 49	124,428 91
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Balance	\$52,329 10	\$107,331 32	— \$201 49	\$17,591 09
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NOTE.—On June 8, 1918, an additional credit of \$75,000 was voted without specifications.

WILLIAM L. BROWN,
Disbursing Officer.

June 1, 1918.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1-30, 1918

(General Fund)

Balance on hand June 1.....	\$89,083 47	
Receipts:		
Credit voted June 8.....	75,000 00	
Advances refunded	5,700 00	
		\$169,783 47
Expenditures:		
Already on the books (June 20).....	\$75,574 00	
To be made, say.....	64,209 47	
		139,783 47
Estimated probable balance July 1, say.....		\$30,000 00

WILLIAM L. BROWN,
Disbursing Officer.

June 20, 1918.

CAMP PRACTICE: UNIFORMITIES

An association which, after two generations of the study and discussion of library practice, proffered its professional experience as applicable to this work would be expected to apply it in a service definitely standardized and completely uniform. Had it attempted this at the outset it would have shown blindness to a condition which it was even more particularly its duty to regard. (1) That the problem was a new one; and (2) that it included variances in the needs and the conditions special to localities and to the relations involved. A practice necessary in one camp might be superfluous in another; one permissible in one camp might even—owing perhaps to the attitude of the military authorities—be prohibited in another. To impose at once an identical practice, a precise uniformity, might have defeated many an opportunity. It would have created antagonisms. And it would have prevented us from a repute still more valuable—that of ability to adapt our methods to the situation and the needs to be served.

Instead, we chose to experiment: prescribing upon theory as little as possible and developing a practice only as experience proved it practicable and desirable. The result has been at times considerable variations of detail, some of which still exist. They extend, as you see, even to the uniforms of our staff—which are *not* fully uniform. [They are not, because even with original

specifications supposed to be authoritative they have been modified by military prescription at certain of the camps.]

But the practice is now gradually converging; and the Camp Library Handbook, which, after the discussions of our camp librarians here, will be printed, will exhibit a considerable body of fairly standardized procedure.

CAMP LIBRARIES: STATISTICS OF USE

Exact or comprehensive ones are impracticable. The reference use is direct and unrecorded. The issue for outside use is recorded at the Main Library, but only imperfectly at the huts, and not at all in connection with the "traveling" collections. Statistics of circulation reported by the camps in April proved quite unreliable as a basis of comparison.

Other Statistics, *e. g.*, of the number of volumes available and of the number of outlying branches and stations are of course possible for a given date; and a table embracing them appears in Bulletin 7. They are, however, subject to such variations, even from day to day, that they also are unsafe indication of the situation or of the comparative resources at any later date.

Statistics of Expenditures, kept at headquarters for each camp, are intelligible only with explanation of the difference of period and variance in conditions. The latter affects especially the cost of service, some camps having the benefit of far more volunteer or "lent" service than others. The service at

Devens, for instance, is supplemented by the State Commission; that at Johnston is substantially furnished by the Jacksonville Public Library.

PUBLICITY

During the first three months we were closely engaged with practical problems. There would have been little profit in exploiting these. Beginning with January, however, systematic publicity was both possible and desirable. It was undertaken through publications (Bulletins beginning with No. 4) of our own, and press matter supplied currently to newspapers and magazines. As an aid to the latter we had the (part time) service for several months of a trained newspaper correspondent in favorable relations with the other correspondents at the Capital. We had also the expert counsel for a week of Mr. John K. Allen of Boston. This was the only professional aid employed, either in the regular course or in connection with the book campaign; and its total cost to us was less than twelve hundred dollars. The other efforts were solely those of our regular headquarters staff.

There has been no outlay whatever for paid advertisement.

The publicity matter for the book campaign was supplied directly from headquarters; and the printing and distribution of it constituted the main expense of the campaign.

IN GENERAL

Our Association began this work without financial resources. When (after the finan-

cial campaign) resources became available, conditions had developed unfavorable either to considerate organization or to prompt, smooth and effective action. The first three months were embarrassed by them.

Order gradually emerged, an organization was effected, policies were determined, and action developed to its present dimension.

The development has been by experiment and evolution. It has been so especially for two reasons:

1. The problem was a novel one.
2. The fund was a trust fund. It was vital to the work, to the repute of the Association, and to the success of further appeals to the public—that the foundations should be sound, and the beginnings of expenditure careful, even to the point of frugality.

The present situation is different. The novel elements in the problem have become familiar; policies have been determined; and an establishment, organization, system and service have been developed, recognized as appropriate to the task. Each has imperfections: establishment, organization, system and service will require remedy as well as amplification. But the application of the remedies is now a relatively simple problem in administration; and the amplification is proceeding as rapidly as possible under the existing resources.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 2, 1918.

EXHIBITS APPENDED

- A. Gift Books Sent Out through June 15.
 B. Purchased Books Sent Out through June 10th.
 C. Statistics of Camp Library System and Collections for the 41 Major Camps to June 1st.
 D. Personnel: Summary.

A

Gift Books Sent to Camps, Stations, Vessels and Overseas through June 15th

	Books Sent
41 large military camps and naval stations (including books received and en route)	1,317,304
237 small military camps (47 of these are Aviation camps, including schools and repair depots. There have been shipped to these points more than 60,000 gift books)	244,784
116 small naval stations.	135,480
17 marine stations	21,183
116 vessels	32,029
91 hospitals	29,503
6 dispatch offices have shipped overseas (this includes approximately 80,000 purchased books)	285,306
Total.	2,065,589
Books reported collected by the libraries of the country.	3,896,054

NOTE.—These figures are only those reported to Headquarters. Thousands of books have been collected and distributed by libraries to nearby military, naval and marine camps and stations of which no record has been sent to Headquarters.

B

Purchased Books Sent to Camps, Stations, Vessels and Overseas through June 10th

	Books Sent
*41 large military camps and naval stations.	234,255
113 small military camps (47 of these are Aviation camps, including schools and repair depots)	45,477
53 small naval stations.	6,523
13 marine stations	2,298
27 vessels	1,760
*14 hospitals	1,265
†6 dispatch offices have received for shipment overseas.	92,987
Balance in New York stock.	26,940
Total.	411,505

* Figures for large camps include books purchased for base hospitals located at these camps; figures for other hospitals given separately. In some cases purchased books have been used by camp librarians in smaller camps and stations over which they have supervision.

† Figures for one dispatch office, Newport News, include some purchases for small camps and stations in the vicinity of Newport News as well as those purchased for overseas.

C

Statistics of Camp Library System and Collections for the 41 Major Camps to June 1st

Camp and State	Branches	Stations	Books in Camp	Books purchased Nov.-June
Beauregard, La.	9	0	14,000	5,008
Bowie, Texas	19	1	40,439	5,981
Chickamauga Park, Ga. (Ft. Oglethorpe)	16	3	26,604	4,937
Cody, N. Mex.	21	7	25,800	6,181
Custer, Mich.	12	20	15,055	7,065
Devens, Mass.	10	0	20,000	6,766
Dix, N. J.	16	80	40,561	6,060
Dodge, Ia.	13	61	39,559	5,428
Doniphan, Okla.	14	7	26,000	5,498
Fremont, Calif.	36	24	37,803	5,393
Funston, Kans.	21	63	35,300	6,935
Gordon, Ga.	17	5	35,000	8,031
Grant, Ill.	11	35	40,000	5,826
Greene, N. C.	10	4	26,376	5,637
Hancock, Ga.	12	0	20,000	5,505
Humphreys, Va.	2	0	1,650	3,811
Jackson, S. C.	10	7	20,600	5,650
Jefferson Barracks, Mo. ....	....	....	2,000	446
Johnston, Fla.	1	11	12,272	7,258
Kearny, Calif.	11	7	29,087	5,535
Kelly Field, Tex.	11	12	14,911	5,335
Lee, Va.	14	25	32,275	5,903
Lewis, Wash.	18	97	48,550	6,290
Logan, Tex.	8	9	22,770	5,046
MacArthur, Tex.	12	65	23,883	6,651
McClellan, Ala.	10	1	28,095	5,744
Meade, Md.	16	56	22,795	6,264
Merritt, N. J.	5	1	26,138	8,987
Mills, N. Y.	9	2	7,900	3,023
Pelham Bay, N. Y. ....	....	....	3,900	261
Perry, Ill. (Great Lakes)	11	20	16,336	6,388
Pike, Ark.	15	17	27,000	2,701
Sevier, S. C.	9	4	16,173	5,525
Shelby, Miss.	18	....	30,000	5,073
Sheridan, Ala.	11	3	28,743	6,209
Sherman, Ohio	16	10	32,712	6,077
Taylor, Ky.	20	16	28,000	5,742
Travis, Texas	22	59	26,243	6,157
Upton, N. Y.	19	25	50,170	7,820
Wadsworth, S. C.	9	5	27,130	6,964
Wheeler, Ga.	11	36	29,863	6,144
	525	798	1,051,693	234,255

D

Personnel: Summary

On October 4, 1917, there were at Headquarters 3 men doing administrative work, and no clerical assistance. In the field there were 12 camp librarians and assistants.

On January 1, 1918, there were 7 persons doing administrative work and 10 doing clerical work at Headquarters. There were 62 camp librarians and assistants in 33 camps; 1 agent and 2 assistants in 1 dispatch office.

On June 20, 1918, there were 12 persons

doing administrative work and 34 doing clerical work at Headquarters; 145 camp librarians, assistants and organizers in 45 camps; 6 agents and 17 assistants in 6 dispatch offices; 24 librarians in hospital service; 6 field representatives; 2 representatives overseas; and scores of librarians representing Library War Service more or less officially at the camps in their vicinity.

Some of these people have been volunteers. Scores of them have been lent by their libraries with no expense to the Library War Service, except for traveling and subsistence. Others have been paid salaries and expenses.

APPENDIX A

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE WAR
SERVICE COMMITTEE, LOUISVILLE,

Friday, June 22, 2 P. M.

Met at luncheon. Present: Messrs. Bostwick, Dudgeon, Wyer, Miss Countryman; on invitation, President Walter L. Brown, Herbert Putnam and William Orr, representing the Y. M. C. A.

After discussion of respective plans of the A. L. A. and the Y. M. C. A. and the possibilities for effective cooperation, Committee adjourned to meet on the following day.

Saturday, June 23

Committee met at 9 a.m. in the Seelbach Hotel. Present: Messrs. Dudgeon, Bostwick, Hill, Wyer, Miss Countryman; and by invitation, Messrs. Montgomery, Putnam.

Voted, That the body of the report of the Preliminary Committee be printed at once for distribution before the adjournment of the Conference.

After discussion, the following sub-committees and chairmen were appointed, each chairman with power to add working members to his committee and report such additions to the chairman of the general committee. (For personnel of various sub-committees appointed at different sessions at Louisville, see pages 7-8.)

The chairmen present were asked to formulate definitions of the work of their respective committees and to submit these for discussion at the next meeting.

Messrs. C. H. Compton and J. L. Wheeler, a sub-committee of the Association's Committee on Publicity, offered its services immediately and to any extent desired in the preparation of book lists or in any other possible manner.

The Committee on War Plans of the Special Libraries Association (R. H. Johnston, C. C. Williamson, D. N. Handy) sent a communication expressing its readiness to cooperate as auxiliary to the A. L. A. Com-

mittee, as a formal sub-committee or in any way in which it might be of use.

It was voted to accept these two offers and express the hope that these committees will work with the A. L. A. Committee, consult with its chairman and keep him informed as to their plans and activities.

Moved by Mr. Hill and *Voted*, that Mr. Herbert Putnam and Mr. R. R. Bowker, members of the Preliminary War Plans Committee, shall have notice of all meetings of the General Committee and be asked to attend all meetings of its Sub-committee on Camp Libraries.

Upon invitation, Mr. Putnam made a statement outlining the work done to date, its present status, and the work of first importance now claiming the attention of this committee in the matter of the establishment of camp libraries.

A communication from C. H. Milam proposing a Library Publicity Week was read to the committee and action deferred that its members might have further time for consideration.

Adjourned.

Sunday, June 24

Committee met at 9 a.m. Present: Messrs. Hill, Bostwick, Dudgeon, Wyer, Misses Countryman and Doren; and on invitation, President Montgomery.

Definitions for work of the several sub-committees were discussed and from the resulting data and opinions the chairman was authorized to formulate tentative definitions in organization bulletin to be issued later. (See Bulletin 1.)

A communication was received from Mr. John A. Lowe on behalf of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission describing the work already under way in that State. It was referred to the Committee on State Agencies.

Buildings. At this point Mr. Hill laid before the committee an offer from Mr. Edward

L. Tilton of his services to the Association in the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for the buildings proposed on the various cantonments and camp grounds throughout the country. The offer was accepted with expression of keen appreciation and Mr. Tilton was invited to meet with the committee.

After conference and discussion the following points were tentatively fixed subject to such further revision and determination as Mr. Tilton might find it desirable to make.

Building to be 40 x 120—interior to be treated as a typical library plan and finished as one room, save for such partitions as might be formed by double-faced book shelves—to contain two sleeping apartments—to provide, through alcove shelving, for two or three semi-private study rooms in addition to facilities for books and readers in the main room—expected to be at least 10,000 volumes—provision to be made for map display, ample bulletin board space both inside and outside the building—furnishing to provide for large use of newspapers and periodicals—chairs rather than tables to be preferred in furniture, to the end that largest possible number of readers may be accommodated—window-seats to provide for as many additional readers as possible.

In view of the fact that there seem likely to be thirty or more major training camps in the country, at each of which a library of 10,000 new books seems necessary for the most effective service, the sense of the committee was recorded that the sum of not less than \$250,000 should be made available for their purchase.

The matter of a Library War Week, postponed from previous meeting, was again brought up for consideration and the chairman was requested to ask Mr. Milam, representing the group promoting the enterprise, to appear before the committee at its meeting Monday morning.

Adjourned.

Monday, June 25, 9 a. m.

Present: Messrs. Dudgeon, Bostwick, Hill, Wyer, Misses Countryman and Doren; and by invitation, President Montgomery.

Mr. Hill, for the Finance Committee, reported formation of a Dollar a Month Club among the members of the Association, and his committee was authorized to prepare subscription cards for distribution at the next general session of the Association. He reported the addition to the Finance Committee of Messrs. W. H. Brett, George W. Cole and Edward L. Tilton. On request of Chairman Hill the Finance Committee was authorized to employ as treasurer a trust company, name not designated—this to relieve the chairman of the details of bookkeeping and accounts.

Chairman Hill requested the chairman of each committee to forward budget figures to the Finance Committee covering proposed expenditures, and on this head it was voted by the full committee that no expenditures be made except on specific authorization of the chairman of the General Committee or of the Finance Committee.

At this point Mr. Tilton conferred further with the committee as to plans for the camp library buildings, particularly as to heating, plumbing, lighting, standardization of plans and material construction.

Mr. C. H. Milam appeared before the committee in the interest of a Library War Week, and after his presentation it was moved by Mr. Dudgeon that a sub-committee of five on War Library Week be appointed to consist of Mr. Milam, chairman, Messrs. L. J. Bailey, Rush, Josselyn and J. L. Wheeler. Amended by Mr. Hill that the matter be referred to the Publicity Committee with authority to appoint such a committee as indicated in Mr. Dudgeon's motion to carry out the plan. The amended motion prevailed. Mr. Bostwick at once announced the appointment of the committee.

Voted, That the General Committee hereby recommends to the Finance Committee provision in the first budget for a general manager of camp libraries at such salary and traveling expenses as may be required.

Adjourned.

Attest:

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Chairman.

Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D. C.,

August 14, 1917.

Present: Messrs. Hill, Dudgeon, Anderson, Wyer, Miss Doren; and by invitation, President Montgomery and Secretary Utley of the American Library Association.

Canada. Communications were presented from members of the Association suggesting possibility of effective cooperation with Canadian libraries in supplying books to soldiers. The chairman presented letters from Canadian libraries most active in this work indicating that it was already well organized in Canada on effective lines and that probably there was little opportunity, if any, for close cooperation.

Bibliography of Military Medicine. Clement W. Andrews proposed on behalf of the John Crerar Library the printing of a list of books on medicine and surgery of war, one of the chief uses of which should be a basis for interlibrary loans during the period of the present war. On motion the committee heartily approved the publication and expressed the hope that it would shortly be available.

Book Collection Cities. The chairman presented the following list of twelve libraries designated by the Camp Libraries Committee as collection centers for books collected by the 6,000 libraries of the country, the plan being to ship from specified zones to each of these libraries for trans-shipment to camps on instructions from the manager of camp libraries:

Atlanta — Carnegie Library.

Boston — Public Library.

Chicago — Public Library.

Cleveland — Public Library.

Denver — Public Library.

Kansas City — Public Library.

Los Angeles — Public Library.

New York — Public Library.

Portland — Library Association.

Philadelphia — Free Library.

St. Louis — Public Library.

Washington — Library of Congress.

Camp Libraries Manager. Report from Camp Libraries Committee indicated a need

for a manager of camp libraries who should give full time to the work, as soon as such service could be arranged. On motion, duly seconded and carried, the chairman of the committee was authorized to make such arrangements as would accomplish this with Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon of Wisconsin, if he is able to procure his release from the Free Library Commission of Wisconsin.

Adjourned.

Attest:

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Chairman.

New York City, August 28, 1917.

Present, at Room 207 in the New York Public Library, at five o'clock, the Chairman and Messrs. Anderson, Dudgeon and Hill.

The chairman of the Camp Libraries Committee reported that, following action and authority of the full committee at its meeting in Washington on August 14, M. S. Dudgeon, after having been released by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, had been appointed Manager of Camp Libraries from August 27 at a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, for such term as he may continue in this work and position. This was then duly ratified by vote of committee.

The chairman of the Camp Libraries Committee (Mr. Anderson) offered his resignation. This was formally accepted, and, on motion duly seconded and carried, Mr. Dudgeon was named for the post.

By unanimous vote of those present, Geo. B. Utley was designated executive secretary of the committee.

Adjourned.

Attest:

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Chairman.

Washington, D. C., October 3, 1917.

At a meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, at twelve o'clock noon, the following members, a quorum of the whole, were present: E. H. Anderson, M. S. Dudgeon, F. P. Hill, J. I. Wyer, Jr., G. B. Utley, Executive Secretary,

and, by invitation, E. L. Tilton, architect of the committee.

Furniture. Mr. Tilton laid before the committee the following letter:

LIBRARY BUREAU,
New York, September 28, 1917.

Re: A. L. A. Libraries for Army Cantonments
Mr. E. L. Tilton, Architect, 52 Vanderbilt
Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to our estimate of September 25th, we have been directed by Dr. F. P. Hill to send an itemization of the price quoted in said letter.

7037 — 39 3'	double-faced sections, unit wood book shelving, 7 shelves high	\$526 00
23130 — 1 30	tray card catalog case, equipped with screw front rods, to be inserted in one section of the unit shelving..	55 00
7601 — 1	book truck with 4 3" diameter wheels...	22 00
741-3 — 1	charging and delivery desk	340 00
	1 attendant's desk, 27" x 40"	18 00
	1 librarian's desk, 32" x 50"	25 00
7100 — 1	table for librarian's office, 2½' x 4'	16 00
7100 — 11	reading tables, 3' x 5' x 31½" high	198 00
Total, f. o. b. factory for each library.		\$1,200 00

The book shelving will be made on the same principle as our unit wood book shelving, which is bolted together, being very simple to erect or change. There will be no moldings or paneling. The front edge of the shelves will be made without beading. The table tops and counter tops will be made of solid straight oak.

All material would be shipped carefully crated, and prepared for erection by ordinary

carpenters; simple setting plans and directions will be furnished by us.

Our estimate above does not include the trucking from destination freight station to the libraries, as data of cost covering this is not available.

Yours very truly,

LIBRARY BUREAU,
H. R. DATZ.

After discussion, it was *Voted*, that the Committee, through its Executive Secretary, contract with the Library Bureau for sixteen pieces of each of the following items of furniture for camp library buildings, viz.:

The first, third (amended as 2 trucks instead of 1), fourth (price \$240 instead of \$340), fifth, sixth and eighth of the items noted in the above letter at a total cost for each camp of \$1,051.

Mr. H. R. Datz, present and representing the Library Bureau, agreed to specifications expressed in the above letter and promised shipment in six weeks from date. These assurances were adopted as part of the contract.

Acting for Hayward Brothers, Mr. Datz submitted specifications and sample of an oak arm chair. It was *Voted* that the Committee, through its Executive Secretary, contract for 3,200 such chairs at not to exceed \$3 each, crated and f. o. b. factory, with the understanding that the order will be shipped in six weeks from date and that, if necessary, it may be divided among several factories, provided there be no deterioration in material or workmanship.

After recess until two o'clock, the same members met with Herbert Putnam and Charles Belden also present.

Minutes of meetings of August 14 and 28 were submitted, and, on motion, they were approved without reading.

Reports were received and accepted from the sub-committees on Camp Libraries, Food Information and Finance (the latter submitted following its separate session in the preceding forenoon).

The Committee on War Library Manual submitted as its report the three numbers of the *War Library Bulletin*.

Library War Fund. The substance of the report of the Sub-committee on Finance was that the campaign for a Million-dollar Library War Fund is a success. That nearly \$1,000,000 in subscriptions are already reported, with ten States to be heard from and new subscriptions from all States reported daily. Discussion developed the unanimous opinion of the Committee that this million dollar fund, having been procured for the specific and widely advertised purpose of books for soldiers, could be used only for such of the Committee's work as clearly falls under that caption. The discussion expressly negated the propriety or good faith of diverting any part of the Library War Fund to the use of the sub-committee on Publicity (for Library War Service Week) and Food Information.

Voted, That the Chairman be authorized to employ such clerical and stenographic assistance as in his judgment may be necessary at Albany.

Committee took further recess till 11 a. m. on the following day.

Convening after recess at 11 a. m., October 4, 1917, the following members, a quorum of the whole, were present: E. H. Anderson, M. S. Dudgeon, F. P. Hill, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and G. B. Utley, Executive Secretary. There were also present by invitation Charles Belden, E. L. Tilton and, through part of the session, Herbert Putnam.

Library Service to the Troops. Upon consideration of the situation and the prospect, the need being apparent for the concentration in a single executive of certain of the duties entrusted to this Committee, it was

Voted, That Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, hereinafter referred to as the General Director, be requested to take over the direction and conduct of the work of supplying reading matter to the military and naval forces of the United States, entrusted to this Committee by the general resolution of the Association at Louisville, June 22, 1917, by the invitation of the Commission on Training Camp Activities June 28, 1917, and by the

votes of the Executive Board adopted August 14, 1917.

Voted, That for this purpose he is authorized,

1. To select and appoint, or otherwise employ, such persons as in his judgment may be necessary in connection with this service, to define their duties, to fix their compensation, and to discontinue their employment within his discretion. This authority extends to the persons now under employment, whether paid or volunteer. Among his staff he shall appoint an officer to be known as the Disbursing Officer, and another officer, known as the Executive Secretary.

2. To determine finally the design and equipment of the buildings proposed, if necessary, modifying the provisional plans as circumstances may seem to require; and to arrange for others, if required, subject in both cases to the limit of the grant by the Carnegie Corporation for such purposes;

3. To contract for the erection and equipment of such buildings;

4. To determine finally the list of books to be purchased, and to contract for their purchase within the funds available, and assign those acquired to their appropriate location and service;

5. To accept or reject other reading matter offered as gift, and similarly apply that accepted;

6. To contract for and purchase necessary supplies;

7. To make all other contracts in his judgment necessary to the service, including the lease of such premises as may be necessary for administrative uses;

8. To enter into such other obligations as may involve expenditures from the funds committed to the Association for the general purpose stated;

9. To determine with the Commission on Training Camp Activities the other agencies of the War Department involved, and also with the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other such non-official agencies, the reciprocal relations which may promote efficiency in this field of service;

10. And in general to carry into effect the

purposes for which this Committee was created so far as they concern the supply of reading matter to American soldiers and sailors, exercising in its behalf the authority confided to it by the votes of the Association and of the Executive Board recited above.

11. That from the funds available for these purposes (after all expenses of the Library War Fund Campaign have been settled) and including any funds hereafter received, the General Director shall prepare a budget to be submitted to the War Service Committee on October 15 of each year. This budget may be amended by the War Service Committee, and when finally approved by this Committee, shall be at the disposal of the General Director for the purposes related above.

All contracts and advances made and all bills incurred in this work shall be approved first by the head of the department in which the charge originates, second, by the Executive Secretary, and finally by the General Director. They shall then be passed to the Disbursing Officer for payment. All checks shall be signed by the Disbursing Officer and countersigned by the Executive Secretary or the General Director. The Disbursing Officer shall be bonded in the sum of \$25,000, the premiums for which shall be chargeable to the funds of the Committee (provided, however, that the present method of approving vouchers shall be continued until subscriptions to the Library War Fund reach the sum of \$1,000,000 plus necessary campaign expenses).

The American Security and Trust Company of Washington is approved and continued as the Washington depository of the funds of the War Service Committee. Other depositories may be designated by the Finance Committee of the American Library Association for such parts of the funds as it may be deemed expedient or advantageous to place elsewhere.

The General Director shall submit to the chairman of the War Service Committee a monthly statement of expenditures and balances touching the several items in the budget and the books, accounts and vouchers shall be open to the chairman of the Finance Com-

mittee of the American Library Association for quarterly audit.

Voted, That as the foregoing action involves the fundamental control and direction of the work in this field, it be submitted for the ratification of the Executive Board, notwithstanding the apparent completeness of the authority vested in this Committee by the votes of the Board on August 14, 1917.

Mr. Dudgeon offered his resignation as chairman of the Sub-committee on Camp Libraries. *Voted*, That the resignation be accepted and Mr. Wyer be appointed to the vacant chairmanship.

It was also *Voted*, That this Committee approves the plans submitted to it at this time by its architect for sixteen library buildings at cantonments, excepting, however, such building as may be notified to the office on Cantonment Construction by the manager of camp libraries.

It was *Voted*, That the office of Cantonment Construction be asked to arrange immediately for the erection of the buildings according to the following paragraph, appearing in letter of Col. Littell (per Major L. L. Calvert), dated October 4, 1917:

"This office estimates the cost of the proposed library buildings at the National Army Cantonments, according to your sketch plans, to be the sum of \$6,700, including plumbing, heating stoves, electric wiring and fixtures."

Further *Voted*, That such part of the sum granted by the Carnegie Corporation for these purposes (not exceeding the allowance of \$10,000 for each building), or so much of it as may be necessary, is hereby set apart and designated for the construction of these buildings.

Voted further, That in behalf of this Committee the Librarian of Congress is especially authorized to make all necessary contracts in pursuance of the above arrangements, this being in anticipation of his authority so to contract and obligate the American Library Association as General Director of this service, according to other votes of this Committee adopted today. He is also authorized to approve and sign other contracts for the equipment and furnishing of such buildings.

In view of the necessity of meeting the conditions attached to the grant of the Carnegie Corporation, the chairman of the War Service Committee is asked to report to the secretary of the Carnegie Corporation:

(1) Amount of total subscriptions to Library War Fund, except the gift of the Carnegie Corporation;

(2) Amount of cash in hand arising from these subscriptions and, further, from time to time to revise this statement in order to release portions of the grant needed to continue construction of buildings.

Committee then adjourned.

Attest:

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Chairman.

New York Public Library—3 p. m., Thursday, October 18, 1917.

Present: J. I. Wyer, Jr. (presiding), E. H. Anderson, Frank P. Hill, and M. S. Dudgeon, a quorum; also Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and George B. Utley, Executive Secretary.

The minutes of the meetings of October 3 and 4 were read and approved.

Mr. Putnam presented a report of the action taken by him under the special vote of October 4, 1917, with reference to library buildings at the cantonments, and it was

Voted, That this action is approved, and that the Secretary transmit to the Carnegie Corporation a copy of Mr. Putnam's report and this approval.

The Secretary, Mr. Utley, being also Secretary of the Executive Board, having reported the ratification by the Board of the votes of this committee October 4, 1917, requesting Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, to take over the direction and conduct of the work of supplying reading matter to the military and naval forces of the United States, and granting him certain authority for that purpose;

And Mr. Putnam having signified in writing his acceptance of the service,

The Chairman of the War Finance Committee stated the total of subscriptions reported to date for the supply of reading matter to the military and naval forces, also

the amount of the campaign expenses actually paid to date and an estimate of other obligations on this account still outstanding,

It appearing from the said statements that the subscriptions to date exceed a million dollars by an amount amply sufficient to meet all the expenses paid and to be paid, it was

Voted, That from the funds on deposit with the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., there be transferred to the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, New York, the sum of \$70,000 to be applied under the existing system of expenditure for the purpose of meeting outstanding campaign expenses, including expenses of collection, and of reimbursing to certain subscribers the sums advanced by them to underwrite the campaign.

Voted, That except as to the said sum of \$70,000 so to be transferred, the new fiscal system proposed by the vote of this Committee on October 4, 1917, in particular that provided for under paragraph 11 of that vote, shall now take effect.

The General Director having submitted estimates for an initial budget the following initial budget totalling the sum of \$865,020 was, after discussion, approved and adopted:

Initial Budget Submitted by General Director to the War Service Committee as of October 15, 1917

Buildings and equipment (Carnegie Grant)	\$320,000
Books (including replacements), binding, periodicals	\$368,000
Service	125,000
Equipment, supplies, insurance, rent, postage, telegrams, travel, transportation, printing, sundries and contingent	52,020
	<hr/>
	545,020
	<hr/>
	\$865,020

Mr. Putnam having also laid before the committee a communication received by him from the American Security and Trust Company stating that the sum voted to his credit, as General Director, should be a lump sum, it was

Voted, That in pursuance of the provisions of the vote of this committee on October 4, 1917, the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., be and is hereby authorized and requested, out of the remaining funds of this committee in its hand (except the said sum of \$70,000 so to be transferred), to credit Herbert Putnam, as General Director, with the sum of \$865,020, to be drawn upon in accordance with the provisions of the said vote, for the purposes of the work contemplated therein. And should the funds at present in the hands of the said company be insufficient for this action, then to credit to his account the sum on hand, and from subscriptions later received from time to time to credit further sums, until the total shall reach the sum of \$865,020 above stated. It was then

Voted, That out of the sum placed at his disposal to-day, the General Director is authorized to pay outstanding claims against the War Service Fund (exclusive of campaign expenses), where such claims are certified to him as correct and due by the chairman of the War Finance Committee and one other member of the Camp Libraries Committee.

Voted, That the War Finance Committee be requested to continue to completion the work of collecting the sums subscribed in the campaign, incurring such expenses as may be necessary for the purpose.

Voted, That if, after investigation, it appears to the General Director that insurance should be placed upon the library buildings at the cantonments and camps, he is requested to place it, the premium being charged to the funds subject to his disposal.

Voted, That the Secretary transmit to the Carnegie Corporation a summary of the action taken by this committee in its votes of October 4, 1917, and of to-day, so far as it

may appear to be of interest to the corporation, and that he inform the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the action taken of interest to it.

Mr. Dudgeon, because of his active participation in the executive work of the committee, presented his resignation as a member of the committee.

Voted, That it be accepted.

The Secretary reported that contingent upon his resignation, the President of the Association had designated C. F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, to the vacant position.

For the information of the committee the Secretary reported also the receipt from Mr. Putnam of a communication addressed to the President of the Association tendering his resignation as a member of the Executive Board.

For the information of the committee Mr. Putnam stated that as General Director he would ask Mr. Utley to continue as Executive Secretary and Mr. Dudgeon as Camp Library Manager; and that he proposed to appoint as Disbursing Officer, William L. Brown of Washington, D. C., formerly Cashier of the Hampton Institute, and now, and for some time past, Chief Clerk of the Copyright Office; that the appointment would take effect October 19, 1917, at which date Mr. Brown's bond in the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York to the Association in the sum of \$25,000 will be ready for delivery to such person or official as the committee may designate, or in absence of such designation, to the Treasurer of the American Library Association.

Adjourned.

Attest:

GEO. B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS, LETTERS, AND MEMORANDA, MENTIONED IN THE FORE- GOING MINUTES ARE APPENDED TO AND MADE A PART OF THESE MINUTES.

Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

New York City, October 18, 1917.

To the A. L. A. War Service Committee:
Gentlemen:

I report the following action taken under the special vote of your committee October 4, 1917, with reference to library buildings at the sixteen cantonments:

1. In company with Mr. Utley and Mr. Dudgeon I laid before Mr. Mayer, Secretary of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, a copy of the vote, and asked his counsel.

2. In company with him we had an interview with Major Starrett, Chairman of the Cantonment Construction Commission, and asked his counsel and direction.

3. I later received from him drafts (1) of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Association and certain contractors (not at the moment named), constituting an order for the erection of the buildings and a contract for payments. A copy of this memorandum is attached, marked A. I received also from him a suggested draft of a letter from me to the Officer in Charge of Construction, General Littell. Copy appended, marked B.

Sixteen copies of the Memorandum, signed by me in your behalf, were to be forwarded to General Littell, with the above letter, the names of the contractors being left blank, to be filled in by his office.

4. The total expenditure involved in the sixteen contracts, according to the estimates of General Littell's office, is \$107,200.

On October 12 I was informed that the Carnegie Corporation had deposited this sum

in the American Security and Trust Company, to be available for payments on this account.

5. On the same date I forwarded to General Littell, with the covering letter (B), the sixteen contracts duly signed by me in your behalf.

6. I have since received from General Littell's office a list of the contractors whose names were inserted in the contracts. A copy of the list is appended, marked C.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM.

N. B. I append also (marked D) a list of the particular sites within each cantonment, stated by Mr. Tilton to have been agreed upon and noted by the Office of Cantonment Construction.

A

MEMORANDUM OF FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, INC.

78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

(Washington Address, c/o Library of
Congress)

and.

You are hereby authorized to proceed with the construction of library for the Army Cantonment at as indicated on Drawings 1, 2 and 3, prepared by Edward L. Tilton, Architect. The work is to be done under the direction and subject to the approval of the Constructing Quartermaster for the camp (or such successor as may be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment Division U. S. Quartermaster Corps).

We understand that the work will be done under the same general terms and conditions

as obtained in the contract between you and the United States Government for the performance of the general construction work on the cantonment, with only such modifications as would apply to ownership by the Association, and the necessary changes in interpretation to bring the work under the direct control of the Construction Quartermaster, as above.

The fire insurance on the building will be carried by us. We agree to pay you for the building, the actual cost as certified by the Construction Quartermaster, plus six per cent to cover overhead and profit; full payment to be made by us to you within five (5) days after certified completion of your work by the Construction Quartermaster.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (INC.),

By its War Service Committee.

HERBERT PUTNAM,

Agent for this Contract.

October 12, 1917.

B

October 12, 1917.

Sir:

The American Library Association, Inc., has permission from the Secretary of War to erect on cantonment sites certain small library buildings as per drawings 1, 2 and 3, prepared by Edward L. Tilton, prints of which are herewith handed you. The Asso-

ciation will pay the contractors direct for this work, but it is desired that the work be done under your Construction Quartermaster, and subject to his inspection and approval. We have, therefore, drawn a short form of order, copy of which is hereto attached, which we should like to give the contractor, putting your Construction Quartermaster in official relation to us in the matter.

We request that, if this procedure meets with your approval, you issue such orders as will enable your Constructing Quartermaster and your auditing officers to allow this work to proceed.

Please note that the contractor looks to us solely in the matter of payment, and no obligation rests with the Government in the matter. For your information, we will state that the Library Association has the funds and authority for payment for these buildings available, as will appear from the copies of letters and resolutions attached.

Very truly yours,

For the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE,

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Brigadier-General I. W. Littell,
in charge of Cantonment
Construction Division,
Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

C

NATIONAL ARMY CAMPS WITH NAMES OF CONTRACTORS

Names	Locations	Contractors
Camp Custer	Battle Creek, Mich.	Porter Brothers.
Camp Devens.	Ayer, Mass.	Fred T. Ley & Co.
Camp Dix.	Wrightstown, N. J.	Messrs. Irwin & Leighton.
Camp Dodge.	Des Moines, Ia.	Charles Weitz & Sons.
Camp Funston	Fort Riley, Kans.	George A. Fuller & Co.
Camp Gordon.	Atlanta, Ga.	Arthur Tufts Company.
Camp Grant.	Rockford, Ill.	Bates Rogers Construction Co.
Camp Jackson	Columbia, S. C.	Hardaway Construction Co.
Camp Lee	Petersburg, Va.	Rinehardt & Dennis.
Camp Lewis	American Lake, Wash.	Hurley Mason Company.
Camp Meade.	Admiral, Md.	Smith, Hauser & McIsaac.
Camp Pike	Little Rock, Ark.	James Stewart & Company.
Camp Sherman	Chillicothe, Ohio	The A. Bentley Company.
Camp Taylor	Louisville, Ky.	Mason & Hanger.
Camp Travis	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Stone & Webster Company.
Camp Upton.	Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.	Thompson Starrett Company.

D

LOCATION OF LIBRARIES FOR NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Library: Near Postoffice.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

Library: Section N, near 80th Street.

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Library: Near Y. M. C. A. between Infantry and Artillery Brigade.

Camp Meade, Annapolis Jct., Md.

Library: Opposite Y. M. C. A. and K. of C.

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Library: On space between 7th and 8th Streets.

Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Library: Near 1st Avenue and Q Street.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Library: Hardee Avenue, opposite Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

Library: North Avenue opposite Y. M. C. A. Brigade Building.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Library: Between Cleveland and Cincinnati Avenues, Section F, on Elyria Street.

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Library: Opposite Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Library: Front Section L, Signal Battalion.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Library: Between 12th and 26th.

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

Library: Southeast from Telephone Building, across street.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.

Library: Opposite Y. M. C. A.

Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

Library: Between the end of G. Avenue and 32d Street.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Library: West of 1st Brigade.

A. L. A. War Service Headquarters,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1917.

To the A. L. A. War Service Committee,

J. I. Wyer, Jr., Chairman:

This is to notify you that, by a correspondence vote taken pursuant to the Constitution of the Association and by direction of the President, the Executive Board has ratified in full the action taken by your committee

in its votes of October 4, 1917, transferring to Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, certain functions and authority with reference to the supply of reading matter to the military and naval forces of the United States and providing a new system of procedure in connection with the War Service Fund.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. UTLEY,

Secretary American Library Association.

Library of Congress,
Washington.

Office of the Librarian.

New York City, October 16, 1917.

Mr. Chairman:

I accept and will undertake the service requested of me by your committee in its votes of October 4, 1917.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,

Chairman A. L. A. Library War Service Committee.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF WAR
FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Hill, as Chairman of the War Finance Committee, reported that, including the Carnegie Grant of \$320,000, the subscriptions to the fund reported to date total \$1,300,000 of which the sum of \$390,000 appears to have been paid into the Treasurer.

Letter Head of

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., October 15, 1917.

In re Am. Library Assn. War Service Fd:

Herbert Putnam, Esq.,

Library of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the application of the fund known as the American Library Association War Service Fund, we understand that you are to submit a budget to the War Service Committee, which, when passed upon

and approved by the American Library Association, a sum based thereon will be placed at your disposal for the work itself. We presume that this company as treasurer of the general fund will receive a certified copy of the resolution passed by the American Library Association, which resolution should authorize us to place the sum mentioned to the credit of Library War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director; and it should be for a lump sum, not for an itemized budget, as the latter would require us to examine the bills and maintain a system of accounting which is already provided for otherwise in your general system.

Yours truly,

B. ASHBY LEAVELL,
Asst. Trust Officer.

Public Library, Chillicothe, Ohio, 11 a. m.,
November 17, 1917

Present, being a quorum of the Committee: J. I. Wyer, Jr., F. P. Hill, E. H. Anderson, Electra C. Doren, J. L. Wheeler (as proxy of C. F. D. Belden), also Thomas L. Montgomery, President of the A. L. A., and George B. Utley, Executive Secretary. The minutes of the meeting of October 18, having been distributed in advance to all the members of the Committee, were formally approved.

The following sub-committees were, on motion, discontinued:

State Agencies	Camp Libraries
Local Agencies	Publicity
War Library Manual	Federal Publications
Transportation	Selection of Books

It was further

Voted, That the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Library War Week be informed that under the plan and in accordance with the purpose and understanding of the conduct of the recent campaign for funds no money can properly be appropriated for any purpose other than supplying reading material to the military and naval forces.

Voted, Further, that the continuance of the Sub-Committee on Library War Week be referred to the Chairman of the War Service Committee, with power.

The Chairman of the War Finance Com-

mittee presented the accompanying report (Appendix 1) and audit from Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company (Appendix 2).

Voted: That these documents be received and placed on file.

The Chairman of the American Library Association Finance Committee (A. L. Bailey), by a letter of November 10th (copy hereto attached), (Appendix 3), stated that he had gone over the report of the auditor and that it seemed to him satisfactory in every respect.

On inquiry from the Chairman the Executive Secretary informed the Committee that the bond of W. L. Brown, Disbursing Officer, had been deposited with the Treasurer of the American Library Association, and acknowledgment received.

The General Director, having submitted by correspondence, copy of a communication (October 29th) by him to the American Security and Trust Company requesting that the amount to be placed at his disposal (under the Committee's vote of October 18th) be limited to \$652,220, except as this sum may be enlarged by further payments by the Carnegie Corporation, and he having informed the Chairman of this Committee that the Company recognizes this communication as sufficient to accomplish the purpose, it was

Voted, That the above-mentioned communication of October 29th to the American Security and Trust Company be incorporated in the minutes (Appendix 4).

The General Director reported that he had placed no insurance on the buildings during their construction, the rates (\$3 per \$100) seeming excessive; but that he should, in accordance with the opinion of the Sub-Committee on Camp Libraries, in lieu of insurance, create a sinking fund corresponding to the premiums that would be payable on the buildings after construction.

The General Director further reported that, acting under his general authority, he had accepted a gift of \$10,000 for a library building at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, that the sum had been paid over (to the War Finance Committee) and that he had placed the contract.

Inasmuch as this gift was not foreseen in the budget voted October 18th, and as the sum involved should be made available to the use of the General Director in addition to the sum then voted, it was

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Company, as Treasurer, is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys in its hands, to transfer to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director, the sum of \$10,000, in addition to that authorized by vote of this Committee on October 18th, 1917.

In view of the fact that the American Security and Trust Company requires ratification by the Executive Board of the above vote, and that such votes will continue to require ratification unless the need be anticipated by a vote general in terms, the Committee recommends that the following suggested form of general authorization by the Executive Board be submitted to the Board:

**Suggested Form for General Authorization
by Executive Board**

"Voted, That the American Security and Trust Co., as Treasurer, is authorized and requested from the American Library Association War Service moneys in its hands and other moneys added thereto hereafter, to transfer to the credit of the American Library Association War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director, in addition to the sums heretofore authorized, such further sums as further votes of the American Library Association War Service Committee, duly notified to it, shall from time to time request so to be transferred."

Proposals to adopt some special procedure by which gifts for special uses could be deposited with the general fund and applied without a specific vote of the Committee, and ratification by a specific vote of the Executive Board, were considered by the Committee, but it was finally

Voted, That such proposals be laid on the table, as more time for consideration is desired.

NOTE. It was suggested by the General Director that the adoption of such a vote as

that appended to these minutes (Appendix 5) might suffice.

The General Director advised the Committee that the Commission on Training Camp Activities asked to be relieved from its agreement to provide heating and lighting for the Camp Library buildings (the reasons therefor being set forth in a letter from Mr. Lee F. Hanmer to the General Director under date of November 5, 1917).

It was unanimously *Voted*, That the cordial appreciation and thanks of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association be given to the Board of Trustees and Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia for their generous provision of commodious quarters for the conduct of the financial campaign, and for their many additional courtesies.

The Committee at 12.30 p. m. took recess until 5 p. m. The afternoon was spent inspecting the camp library building, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and other buildings at Camp Sherman.

The Committee reconvened at 5 p. m. at the Chillicothe Public Library.

The Committee considered certain book campaigns proposed and outlined by (1) Grosset and Dunlap, and (2) the Standard Statistics Company, and gave as its recommendation that the Association embrace any opportunity for the procuring of good books when this can be done outside any commercial connection. (Mr. Hill requested to be recorded in the negative.)

Book Campaign. The committee discussed at some length the question of an intensive book campaign. Among the opinions informally expressed were the following:

(1) Such a campaign can best be conducted through existing State and local agencies without paid organizers or assistants.

(2) At least one full time paid official with necessary clerical assistance should be engaged in the capacity of a department head for such an enterprise.

(3) Such a campaign should be organized as carefully and completely as was the cam-

paign for money, and it cannot be said that paid workers are unnecessary until a definite policy and procedure has been decided on. We should profit by the experience of the money campaign—avoid its mistakes and adopt its good features. It was at length

Voted, That the chairman confer with the General Director regarding an intensive book campaign and report (by correspondence) to the Committee.

The inability of the Committee to meet incurred expenses except through the fiscal routine provided for in the resolutions of October 4th and 18th was brought to its attention and it was thereupon

Voted, That nothing in the resolutions of October 4th and 18th, establishing the fiscal routine now administered by the General Director shall operate to prevent the incurring of obligations by this Committee against funds over and beyond the credits heretofore voted or hereafter to be voted to the General Director for the purposes indicated in the resolutions of October 4th and 18th.

Finance Committee Recommendations. The American Library Association War Finance Committee, meeting at Chillicothe, at an earlier hour on this same date, adopted certain recommendations which it transmitted to the Chairman of the War Service Committee, for such consideration and action as the latter Committee deems proper (copy of these "Recommendations for Consideration by the Finance Committee" hereto appended as Appendix 6).*

The War Service Committee, considering these recommendations, took action on the various heads as follows:

(1) *Voted*, That the Chairman of the War Finance Committee be authorized to release the Assistant Treasurer from his bond at such time as seems appropriate.

(2) *Voted*, That it is desirable to invest any available sums now on deposit in the American Security and Trust Company in

such manner as will procure the best interest return consistent with safety and easy availability.

(3) *Voted*, That the monthly subscription account (the Dollar-a-Month Fund) be kept separate from the Million Dollar Fund.

(4) *Voted*, That the Carnegie Corporation grant of \$320,000 be counted a part of the fund raised by the American Library Association.

(5) No action taken by the War Service Committee.

(6) No action taken by the War Service Committee.

(7) *Voted*, That the American Library Association be asked to audit the account of the A. L. A. War Finance Committee.

(8) *Voted*, That in accordance with the request of the War Finance Committee, the clerical supervision of the funds be transferred to the American Library Association, not later than January 1, 1918, to be managed through the regular A. L. A. Finance Committee and Special War Service Committee, with power to add such increased clerical assistance as may be necessary.

(9) No action taken by either the War Finance Committee or the War Service Committee.

(10) *Voted*, That the question of the desirability of the location of the headquarters of the American Library Association and of the General Director of the Library War Service in the same city be laid on the table.

(11) No action taken by either Committee.

(12) *Voted*, That the Chairman and the Secretary of the War Finance Committee prepare a history of the financial campaign, and that the expense of printing it be provided from the war fund, preferably from the Dollar-a-Month Pledge Fund.

(13) No action taken by the War Service Committee.

Voted, That the cordial thanks of the War Service Committee, as well as of the War Finance Committee, be extended to the members of the Library War Council for their

* These form part of Appendix 1.

willing and ever-ready assistance in the recent campaign.

Adjourned.

Attest:

GEO. B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

NOTE. As to Heating and Lighting of Buildings.

The General Director adds for the information of the Committee that the Commission on Training Camp Activities having expressed definitely its inability to carry out its agreement to furnish heat and light, he took up the matter directly with the War Department. The Department, *i. e.*, the Government itself, will provide both light and heat. [See letter of Quartermaster-General, Nov. 21, appended.] (Appendix 7.)

APPENDIX 1

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The duties of the Finance Committee are practically at an end, the campaign is virtually concluded, and the Committee may congratulate itself upon the successful outcome of the campaign for \$1,000,000 to provide reading matter to soldiers and sailors at home and abroad. The total cash in hand November 14th amounted to \$1,058,208.24, and there are subscriptions due (most of which is in bank at Chicago, Philadelphia, Trenton and other places; and including \$213,000, balance of the Carnegie Corporation appropriation), making a total (in round numbers) of \$1,460,000. This will be increased somewhat, but we ought to be satisfied even if we do not reach a million and a half.

With this report is submitted a statement of receipts and balances due from subscribers. Practically all subscriptions will be paid; in other words we have accomplished the unusual result of collecting all of our pledges.

The total of \$1,460,000 includes \$320,000 contributed by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of library buildings at the thirty-two cantonments and camps.

To raise this fund the sum of \$50,000 (or

to be exact, \$44,700) was loaned the Committee by librarians and individuals.

This Campaign Fund (\$44,700) has been audited by certified accountants—Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Washington, D. C., and the report is satisfactory to Mr. A. L. Bailey, Chairman A. L. A. Finance Committee. (The Auditors' report and Mr. Bailey's letter of approval are submitted herewith.)

The Chairman also submits a report of expenses thus far incurred in the process of "cleaning-up the returns," and of expenses incurred by local campaign committees. This report should be audited by the A. L. A. Finance Committee.

(A final statement of this Campaign Fund will be made to the A. L. A. Finance Committee when the Association is ready to accept charge of the accounts.)

All of our borrowed capital, \$44,700, has been returned (as shown by the statement from the People's Trust Company) in accordance with promise made, and nine libraries and individuals have turned back a part or all of their original loan to the Library War Fund.

The actual cost of the campaign up to October 31st was \$44,124.15. The War Service Committee then appropriated \$25,000 for the expenses of local campaigns and for cleaning up the campaign. A full statement of these expenses will be submitted to the A. L. A. Finance Committee.

Since the last of June the chairman has given up practically all of his time to this work and without vacation, and his secretary has given all of her time in Washington.

The Committee ought to be willing to relieve us of further detail and turn the work over to the A. L. A.

The wind-up will be a long-drawn out affair and it will be as easy to turn the account over at one time as another. The chairman would like to be relieved of this work and thinks the accounts could be audited and turned over to the Treasurer of the A. L. A., say on the 10th of December.

I have not felt like doing this until authorized by the Committee. The Chairman

holds office by virtue of appointment by the Chairman of the War Service Committee, the other members were appointed by the Chairman of this Committee. There seems to be no reason why the Committee should not discharge itself.

In conclusion the chairman presents certain recommendations for the consideration of the Committee:

(1) Authorize Chairman to release the Assistant Treasurer from his bond when in his judgment it is proper and expedient.

(2) Invest fund now deposited in the American Security and Trust Company at once in short-time securities.

(3) Keep the monthly subscription account separate from the \$1,000,000 fund.

(4) The Carnegie gift of \$320,000 to be counted as part of the \$1,000,000 fund raised by the A. L. A.

(5) Consider plans for the continuance of an assured income during the period of war—

(a) By increasing monthly pledges from non-librarians.

(b) By mite-boxes in all libraries.

(c) Preparation within our own ranks for a financial campaign next year.

(d) Fines and direct appropriations from libraries.

(6) Prepare at once for an intensive campaign for books, even more carefully organized than was the recent campaign for money.

(7) Ask the American Library Association to audit the account of the A. L. A. War Finance Committee.

(8) Clerical supervision of the fund be turned over to the A. L. A. on December 10th, to be managed through the regular Finance Committee and Special War Service Committee.

(9) Employees of the A. L. A. Treasurer's office to take charge of the cleaning-up process and of recording further collections after December 10th.

(10) Desirability of the location of the A. L. A. offices and of the General Director in the same city.

(11) The best library organizers should be sent to the thirty-two camps and to naval stations even if the cost seems large and that

as good service should be rendered to the navy as to the army.

(12) Prepare a history of the campaign; expense of printing to be paid from the fund.

(13) Discharge or dissolution of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK P. HILL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX 2

[LETTERHEAD]

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT AND COMPANY,
733 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,

November 5, 1917.

Dr. FRANK P. HILL, Chairman,
American Library Association War Finance
Committee,
26 Brevooort Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions as contained in your letter of October 31, 1917, we have examined the accounts of D. P. Beardsley, Assistant Treasurer of the American Library Association's War Finance Committee and have found them correct. We have obtained certification of cash balances on hand from the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, and have checked and cancelled checks against his vouchers and cash book entries. The unexpended balance due from Mr. Beardsley to the War Finance Committee at the close of November 2, 1917, is \$189.58.

We submit herewith nine copies of our report, consisting of:

Statement No. 1—Summary of Receipts and Disbursements.

Statement No. 2—Classification of Disbursements.

Statement No. 3—Checks outstanding on November 2, 1917.

One copy has been forwarded, at his request, to Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware, which we trust meets your approval.

[Signed] Very truly yours,

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT AND CO.

[LETTERHEAD]

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT AND COMPANY,
733 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,

November 5, 1917.

Dr. FRANK P. HILL, Chairman,
American Library Association War Finance
Committee,
26 Brevoort Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions as contained in your letter of October 31, 1917, we have examined the accounts of the American Library Association's War Finance Committee and have obtained certification of cash

balance on hand from the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

We submit herewith nine copies of our report, consisting of:

Statement No. 1—Summary of Receipts and Disbursements.

Statement No. 2—Classification of Disbursements.

Statement No. 3—Checks outstanding on November 2, 1917.

One copy has been forwarded, at his request, to Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware, which we trust meets your approval.

Very truly yours,

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT AND CO.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Statement No. 1

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements from August 10, 1917, to November 2, 1917, inclusive

Receipts deposited in the People's Trust Company:	Disbursements as per Summary
From Dr. Frank P. Hill	Statement attached
	\$44,124 15

1917			
Aug. 10	\$2,000 00	Advances to War Service Com-	
" 15	2,000 00	mittee, unpaid	147 86
" 20	4,000 00		
" 27	2,000 00		
" 31	4,000 00		
Sept. 8	4,000 00		
" 14	4,000 00		
" 21	5,000 00		
" 26	5,000 00		
Oct. 5	5,000 00		
" 20	5,000 00		
" 30	2,347 36		
	<hr/>		
	\$44,347 36		
From Other Sources			
Overpayment of H. N.			
Sanborn	\$0 55		
Overpayment War Fund,			
Hamilton	8 36		
Check from S. M. Bard..	41 67		
Check from L. E. Stearns.	63 65		
	<hr/>		
	114 23		
Checks outstanding as per State-			
ment attached	3,007 63	Balance in bank	3,197 21
	<hr/>		
	\$47,469 22		\$47,469 22

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Statement No. 2

Classification of Disbursements from August 10, 1917, to October 31, 1917, inclusive

Item	Office	Field	Total
Salaries.	\$9,456 83	\$10,409 16	\$19,865 99
Maintenance, including Conferences.	634 36	5,089 91	5,724 27
Travel, including Conferences.	661 33	3,170 87	3,832 20
Telephone and telegraph.	2,158 04	661 85	2,819 89
Postage and expressage.	2,166 83	140 83	2,307 66
Printed matter.	8,090 75	.....	8,090 75
Office supplies and expenses.	1,180 29	.....	1,180 29
Contingencies.	13	302 97	303 10
Total.	\$24,348 56	\$19,775 59	\$44,124 15

APPENDIX 3, NOV. 17, 1917

November 10, 1917

Dr. FRANK P. HILL, Chairman,
A. L. A. War Finance Committee,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir:

I have examined the report of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., chartered accountants, which they have made on the receipts and disbursements of the Campaign Fund of the War Finance Committee of the American Library Association, and beg to report that so far as I can judge it seems to me satisfactory in every respect.

Very truly yours,

A. L. BAILEY,

Chairman Finance Committee American Library Association.

APPENDIX 4, NOV. 17, 1917

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Library War Service
Headquarters

The Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.,

October 29, 1917.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request the sum (\$865,020) which you were requested to place to my credit as General Director was a lump sum. In determining it, however, the War Service Committee contemplated that \$320,000 of it would represent the grant by the Carnegie Corporation for library buildings at the cantonments and National Guard

Camps. The balance — \$545,020 — represents what I am free to expend on other accounts. As between me and the Committee, therefore, the sum in your hands that I should control is only \$545,020 plus deposits by the Corporation — all such deposits being on account of the grant.

Of the \$320,000 only \$107,200 has thus far been deposited — the rest awaiting placing of contracts or claims presented under them.

I therefore request that for the present the amount to be placed to my credit as General Director be limited to (\$545,020 plus \$107,200) \$652,220 — except as this amount be increased by further deposits from the Carnegie Corporation.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,

General Director.

The American Security and Trust Co.,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX 5, NOV. 17, 1917

Proposed Vote for Gifts for Special Use

Voted, That in the likelihood of gifts for special uses in connection with Library War Service, which may require prompt action by the General Director, the following procedure be authorized and requested:

1. The offer, or gift, if not made to the General Director, shall be at once communicated to him by the authority receiving it;

2. Moneys paid over in pursuance of it shall be deposited with the Treasurer, with notice that they are "special" in character;

3. That a duplicate of this notice shall be transmitted to the General Director.

4. That each and every sum so notified and deposited shall be placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director, in addition to any amounts heretofore or hereafter voted as a general credit, and shall thereupon become available for disbursement by him, for the purposes contemplated, in accordance with the procedure established under the general credit.

APPENDIX 7, NOV. 17, 1917

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Quartermaster-General of the
Army, Washington,

November 21, 1917.

Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Putnam:

With reference to your memorandum of November 20th regarding the question of furnishing heat and light for library buildings erected and being erected at cantonments and National Guard camps, it pleases me to advise you that the Secretary of War, under date of November 21, approved recommendation of this office, that inasmuch as the libraries referred to are provided solely for the benefit of enlisted men, the necessary fuel and light be furnished by the Government. The necessary instructions to this effect will be given by this office.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] HENRY G. SHARPE,
Quartermaster-General.

New York Public Library — 10 a. m., December 29, 1917.

The following members present, being a quorum of the Committee: J. I. Wyer, Jr., E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, Gratia A. Countryman, C. F. D. Belden and W. H. Brett (named by President Montgomery since last meeting to succeed A. E. Bostwick, resigned); also Herbert Putnam, General Director of the

Library War Service, and G. B. Utley, Executive Secretary.

The minutes of the meeting of November 17, 1917, which had been distributed to all members of the Committee were formally approved.

A communication regarding the functions of the War Service Committee was laid before the Committee by Mr. Hill.

Voted, That it be accepted and placed on file.

Investment of Surplus Funds. Investment of the surplus funds now on deposit with the American Security and Trust Company being under consideration, and the Library War Council having recommended that these surplus funds be invested in U. S. Treasury Certificates, it was, on motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Anderson,

Voted, That, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, \$500,000 from the funds deposited with the American Security and Trust Company be invested in 4 per cent U. S. Treasury Certificates at par, with interest, according to the recommendation of the Library War Council.

The General Director submitted an informal statement on the progress of the library war work.

Publicity. The employment of a high-grade publicity man or a publicity bureau was discussed and without taking formal action it was the unanimous feeling of the Committee that a capable publicity man should be employed at headquarters. The General Director emphasized his conviction of the need for expert and prompt publicity and expressed his satisfaction that the Committee favored the employment of adequate service.

Report by War Finance Committee. Mr. Hill, Chairman, presented a statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the Library War Fund to December 29, 1917 (Appendix 1).

The Committee next considered the ten memoranda at the end of the above report.

1. Recommendation of the Library War

Council as to investment of surplus. Action already taken.

2. On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brett, it was

Voted, That the War Service Committee recommend to the Executive Board that it arrange for an audit of the accounts of the War Finance Committee, as of December 29, 1917.

3. The Chairman of the War Finance Committee, having recommended that the accounts now in his hands in Brooklyn be left there and that new accounts be opened in Chicago by the Treasurer of the A. L. A., it was

Voted, That only such of the records as are immediately necessary to the work in Chicago be forwarded there; the balance being retained for the present in Brooklyn.

4. No action required, it being understood that the Treasurer of the A. L. A. would avail himself of Mr. Fitzpatrick's services in installing the financial records in Chicago.

5. On motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Brett, it was

Voted, That the campaign account be kept for the present where it is: namely, in the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

6. *Voted*, That subscribers to the Monthly Library War Service Fund be given an opportunity to complete their subscriptions for twelve months in one payment, this payment to be made to C. B. Roden, Treasurer, and that henceforth these monthly subscriptions be discontinued.

7. No action taken.

8. On motion of Miss Countryman, seconded by Mr. Brett,

Voted, That Mr. Hill and the Chairman of the War Service Committee continue to approve the campaign expense accounts.

9. No action taken. The General Director, being asked for information, said it was clear that Mr. Dudgeon, when director of Camp Libraries, committed the Committee to the payment for certain books to be bought by and for the Y. M. C. A., but that bill, although requested, had not been received.

10. No action taken.

At 1 o'clock recess was taken, the Committee reconvening at 2:30, with the same persons present as in the morning, and in addition Mr. R. R. Bowker, advisory member of the Committee.

Book Campaign. The subject of a book campaign, discussed at the Chillicothe meeting on November 17th, was taken under consideration and treated at some length and from various viewpoints and with several proposals made. It was at length, on motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Miss Countryman,

Voted, That the General Director be asked to undertake an intensive but continuing campaign for books. (Mr. Hill wished to be recorded in the negative.)

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Belden, it was

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Company, as Treasurer, is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys in its hands, to transfer to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director, the sum of \$25,000 in addition to that authorized by vote of this Committee on October 18th, 1917, this sum or such portion of it as is necessary to be used in meeting the expenses of a book campaign.

In the course of the discussion relative to a book campaign, Mr. Hill informally presented a memorandum on the subject which is appended to and made a part of these minutes. (Appendix 2.)

Payment of Bills from the General Fund. The inability of the Committee to meet incurred expenses except through the fiscal routine provided for on October 4th and 18th was considered at the Chillicothe meeting of November 17th and certain action there taken (see minutes of Chillicothe meeting, p. 40). Supplementing that action it was, on motion of Mr. Anderson,

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Company, as Treasurer, is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys in its hands, to transfer to the credit of George B. Utley, Executive Secretary, the sum of \$2,000, to be used to meet general expenses of the Committee not justly chargeable to the fund voted to the credit of the War

Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director; bills covering such expenses to be approved by the Chairman of the Committee, and checks to be drawn and signed by George B. Utley, Executive Secretary.

Adjourned.

Attest:

GEO. B. UTLEY,

Executive Secretary.

APPENDIX 1, Dec. 29, 1917.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE A. L. A. WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 29, 1917.

Gentlemen:

The Chairman of the A. L. A. War Finance Committee (a sub-committee of the War Service Committee) presents herewith a statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the Library War Fund.

Cash to the amount of \$1,522,798.06 has been received up to and including Friday, December 28th, and information is at hand to the effect that additional money to the extent of \$144,001.87 is deposited in banks or reported in various cities, as shown in the financial statement; making a total cash receipts of \$1,666,799.93. In addition a statement of the Campaign Fund is also submitted.

The Library War Council by a formal vote recommended that a large portion of the balance be invested in United States Treasury certificates, and the Chairman of the War Finance Committee endorses this recommendation. It will be seen by the accompanying letter from Miss M. M. Bruere, Secretary to Chairman Vanderlip, that these certificates can be supplied by the National City Bank at par and interest. I presume this recommendation should be transmitted to the Executive Board for direct action.

The Chairman was authorized to have the bond of the Assistant Treasurer, Donald P. Beardsley, cancelled. This has not been done, as it was found that the bond was for a year and that no rebate would be allowed if cancelled within the year:

The Treasurer of the A. L. A. spent a couple of hours in Brooklyn December 13th to see about taking over the accounts. It was agreed as there were still many places to report that the transfer should be deferred until December 31st. The Chairman informed the Treasurer that John E. Fitzpatrick, who had been in the Finance Department of the Brooklyn Public Library for a year and who had been bookkeeper for the Finance Committee since the middle of November, was willing to go to Chicago for a few weeks to assist in closing the accounts. The Treasurer was to let him know before the end of the month, but no reply has been received. At the moment therefore everything is in the air. It will be awkward, if not difficult, for a new person to take on this work without instructions.

Money is being received daily, and while the large amounts are nearly all in, still checks will continue to be received for some time to come. It would be of advantage, therefore, for the person who takes up this work on the first of January to have knowledge of the procedure which has been found necessary during the past three months.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee would naturally like to have the accounts audited. This question was discussed with the Treasurer on his recent visit to Brooklyn, and the difficulty of getting a really satisfactory audit without great expense was considered. It is possible that the submission of a detailed report of returns to the State Director or Treasurer for checking and the final publication of the campaign returns by cities is perhaps all the detailed audit necessary. An examination of the books for the record of receipts and expenditures is a simple matter which can be done either by the Treasurer of the A. L. A. or by a regular auditor whom the A. L. A. would select. In any event the account should be formally accepted and the Chairman given a receipt in full.

REPORT

Action suggested by the War Service Committee on the following:

1. Recommendation of Library War Council.
2. Will the War Service Committee ask the A. L. A. to audit the account of the Finance Committee or give receipt in full?
3. What shall be done with accounts now in Brooklyn?
4. Any recommendation with regard to Fitzpatrick?
5. Keep campaign account where it is until all bills are paid.
6. Shall we discontinue \$1 monthly subscriptions?
 - (a) Show present form of receipt.
 - (b) If do stop give all chance to pay up for one year.
7. Fake soldiers collecting for Fund in Brooklyn.
8. How shall expense bills be approved after January 1st?
9. Question of paying Y. M. C. A. for books bought.
10. Consider disposition of Fund after War.

Respectfully submitted,
 FRANK P. HILL,
 Chairman.

APPENDIX 2, Dec. 29, 1917.

BOOK CAMPAIGN

Organization:

The Campaign for Books will involve an immense amount of detail work, and it is therefore better separated (as the Financial Campaign has been) from the regular administrative work of the General Director. The work should be under the immediate direction of the War Service Committee (in consultation with the General Director), which would select and appoint a business manager—a man like Mr. Allen of Boston.

Field directors, so called, in the Financial Campaign would not be necessary, but we should carefully consider the peculiar duties required of the man in this position and then whether there are librarians with the ability or the experience needed; the whole to be carried on within the profession, using library commissions, State libraries or individual libraries as State agencies, who would select State and local directors.

Should Not Depend Entirely upon Volunteer Help. At least one person should be employed in each of the larger States to give his entire time as an assistant to the State director and to take general charge of the details connected with the work. The business manager should have a separate office force with his headquarters at the Library of Congress.

Methods:

Instead of having only thirteen centers, every large city should be made a center.

The direction of shipping should be handled by the business manager, who would act as a dispatcher, shipping with a definite knowledge of best railroad facilities, etc.

Just what it is desired that each library shall do with the material collected should be decided beforehand in consultation with the General Director and definite instructions should be issued concerning every point.

Accept everything in the way of books, magazines, etc., and sell what is not wanted.

The statement of useful and useless material will be necessary to determine the books which should be sent to camp even if it is not needed as a suggestion to donors.

In place of attempting to embody detailed instructions regarding shipping in the general instructions these instructions should be given by the General Manager to the individual centers through the State directors or the paid assistant. The question of shipping is too complicated to be covered by a general circular.

A form of report of quantity and quality of books received and distributed at each center should be planned so that the person in charge of this work can have an accurate knowledge of the resources in the various centers and the disposition made of these books. One weakness of the Financial Campaign was the lack of specific suggestions in regard to the best methods of raising money.

Suggestions for campaign organization and methods should be collected from the centers which were most successful in the Financial Campaign and embodied in the instructions. (See Brown suggestions.)

Date for an Intensive Campaign:

The psychological effect of a definite time for undertaking the work should not be overlooked. The campaign once well started and properly pushed will continue by its own momentum.

Publicity Man:

A publicity man is needed to prepare

- (a) Circular of information for librarians.
- (b) Placards, pamphlets, etc., for distribution.
- (c) Articles for the newspapers and magazines to arouse interest and to satisfy that interest when it is aroused.

The necessity for keeping up the publicity should be recognized and frequent reports should be secured from camp librarians. Incidents illustrative of the appreciation of the books will inspire others to give.

Expense:

It should be remembered that in all probability 3,000,000 volumes will be collected. If only a sixth of these prove useful, they will represent a saving in money of at least \$250,000. We should therefore be amply justified in spending from \$20,000 to \$25,000 to do the work connected with this campaign thoroughly and efficiently.

Minute of Correspondence Vote

Washington, March 1, 1918.

To the War Service Committee:

The Chairman of the War Service Committee, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., advises me under date of February 19th that by correspondence vote the War Service Committee has authorized the transfer of \$50,000 from the budget item for "Books" to that of "Miscellaneous." This vote refers to the initial budget voted to the General Director on October 18, 1917.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

New York Public Library, 10 a. m.,
April 4, 1918

The following members were present, being a quorum of the Committee: J. I. Wyer, Jr., E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, C. F. D. Belden and W. H. Brett. Thomas L. Montgomery, President of the American Library Association, Herbert Putnam, General Director of the War Library Service, and R. R. Bowker, editor of the *Library Journal*, were also present.

The minutes of the meeting of December 29, 1917, which had been distributed in type-written form to all members of the Committee, were formally approved.

Audit. The Chairman submitted copy of report (Appendix 1) from Arthur L. Bailey, Chairman of the A. L. A. Finance Committee, as made to the Executive Board of the Association, showing that in accordance with the recommendation of the War Service Committee of December 29, 1917, his Committee had audited the accounts of the War Finance Committee. This report was accompanied by detailed statements from the Chairman of the War Finance Committee covering receipts and expenditures in the various funds handled by this Committee and which were the subject of the audit.

The Chairman also reported approval by the A. L. A. Executive Board (A. L. A. Bulletin, March, 1918, pp. 10-11) of the action of this Committee of December 29, relating to the investment of \$500,000 in 4% U. S. Treasury certificates and of the transfer to the credit of the Executive Secretary of \$2,000 to be used to meet general expenses of the Committee not justly chargeable to the funds voted to the credit of the General Director.

The attached statement was submitted by the General Director (Appendix 2).

Acting on item A of this statement, it was *Voted*, That the General Director be authorized to make such transfers as he finds necessary from one account to another, within the appropriations which have already been made to him, also to meet out of such appropriations the cost of any additional buildings which may be required and any excess over

the sum set aside for the original buildings, and to report such action to the Chairman of the Committee.

Acting on item C, it was

Voted, That any sums realized from the sales of unavailable books, magazines or reading matter, whether gift material or other, shall either be turned over to treasurers of local campaign committees or be accounted for directly to the treasurer of the A. L. A.

A. L. A. Program. The Chairman reported conference with the Secretary of the A. L. A. relative to the report of the War Service Committee at the Saratoga meeting and an agreement, subject to approval by this Committee, that the full report of the General Committee with supplementary reports from sub-committees and a statement from the General Director, be printed in advance and distributed at Saratoga and that an oral summary report of not over thirty minutes be made to the Conference by the Chairman, to be accompanied by an oral statement from the General Director. This understanding was ratified by President Montgomery and agreed to by the Committee.

Visits to Camp Libraries. The Chairman reported that he had visited sixteen camps and camp libraries March 8 to 29, according to memorandum submitted to each member (*Appendix 3), and that twenty-one different camps where there are library buildings have already been visited by members of the War Service Committee and five additional camps by the General Director.

Acting on item 8 of this memorandum, it was

Voted, That as many of the additional camps as practicable should be visited by the Chairman or some other member of the War Service Committee designated by him between this time and the A. L. A. Conference.

Use of Enlisted Men. The Secretary laid before the Committee the following communication:

* Not printed.

St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1918.

George B. Utley, Esq.,
c/o Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Utley:

I have a copy of your circular letter of February 28 to librarians, with regard to camp library service. As I have said before, I feel that there are more than enough competent librarians now in military service to take care of these libraries without drawing on the A. L. A. funds, but we will never get them if we are to rely on regimental commanders or even on the commanding officers of the camps. We must get a Government order from the War Department. We must now be paying out a considerable sum from our fund, even in the case of volunteer workers whose subsistence and traveling expenses have to be covered, and I believe that this could all be saved. I may be wrong, but I will not acknowledge it until the plan has been tried and has failed.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Librarian.

As this letter touches the policy of the War Service Committee in constituting the personnel of its war library service, it was unanimously recorded as the sense of the Committee that any application to the War Department such as this communication would imply, would be quite unwarrantable, as would any request for such continued services of enlisted men as is likely to interfere with their military preparation or duties.

Overseas Service. There were laid before the Committee and read in full two detailed reports (January 21 and February 26, 1918) by M. L. Raney on the conditions affecting its Overseas Service in Great Britain and France.

Second Money Campaign. Mr. Brett laid before the Committee a telegram asking whether the A. L. A. War Service wished to be represented, and in what amount, on the formal program for the Cleveland war chest

in May, 1918. The Chairman was directed to reply in the affirmative and to suggest amount.

The matter of a second money campaign being thus specifically brought forward and the sense of the Committee having been expressed that it must occur within the present calendar year, it was

Voted, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three (of which he shall be one) to consider and formulate plans for a second money campaign and to report them at the next meeting of the War Service Committee. Further, that to this committee be referred with power any matters relating to another money campaign which may be brought to the notice of the War Service Committee. The Chairman thereupon named Dr. Hill chairman and Mr. Belden third member of this committee.

Attest:

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Chairman.

APPENDIX 1, April 4, 1918.

February 13, 1918.

To the Executive Board of the American Library Association:

The Finance Committee of the Association having at your request examined the accounts of the Chairman of the War Finance Committee, report as follows:

These accounts relate to two distinct lines of action: (1) the campaign to secure the fund for camp libraries, and (2) the accounts of the fund itself.

As to the first, a partial audit was made as of November 2, 1917, by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., chartered accountants. This the Finance Committee have accepted. This audit did not include certain advances by the Assistant Treasurer to the War Service Committee and certain payments of local campaign expenses which were to be repaid from the war fund. These items form account E.

All of accounts A, B, D and E were verified by the Committee, the receipts checked against the bank statements and all the ex-

penditures determined to have been covered by properly approved vouchers.

As to the fund itself the expenditures have not been authorized or controlled by the War Finance Committee and the vouchers for these expenditures are not in the possession of its chairman. The receipts, however, have passed through his hands and have been recorded in his account C. These receipts the Committee find to have been very carefully credited to the communities contributing. In some cases the State directors have made detailed reports of the total amount contributed from their States, and in all but two of such cases the Committee find that they are in absolute or very close agreement with the record of receipts. In other cases the directors' reports cover only a portion of the contributions from a given State, and in quite a large number there were no State directors or no reports were received from them.

In all cases of the last class and also whenever a considerable proportion of contributions was not covered by the directors' reports the Committee examined the correspondence and reports from the individual towns and find that here also there is very close agreement with the record.

The total amount stated in account C to have been received by the War Finance Committee to and including January 19, 1918, is \$1,573,153.79, which amount was deposited with the American Security and Trust Company of Washington as treasurer of the fund, as shown by their statements up to and including January 23, 1918. Deducting the monthly contributions the deposits amounted to \$1,570,386.44.

The total amount stated in the directors' reports and other correspondence to have been contributed up to January 19, 1918, as nearly as could be ascertained by the Committee, was \$1,574,610.83. Almost the whole of this difference occurred in the reports of two States. After correspondence, it was found that in some cases deductions for local expenses had not been reported and in others unpaid subscriptions had been reported as contributions. Some of these have since been

paid. The few discrepancies remaining are still under investigation, but most of them are almost certainly due to the same causes. They are so small in amount, both absolutely and relatively, that the Committee see no reason for delaying their report, especially as it would appear that the total amount received is slightly greater than the total reported as contributed.

The Committee desire to call attention to and emphasize the great difficulties and complexities of the work of receiving and recording such a multitude of transactions, though it would require a careful examination of the correspondence to realize them fully. They wish, therefore, to express their high appreciation of the thoroughness, faithfulness and accuracy with which the work has been done.

Signed A. L. BAILEY, Chairman,
H. W. CRAVER,
C. W. ANDREWS,
Committee.

APPENDIX 2, April 4, 1918.

RECOMMENDATION OF GENERAL DIRECTOR FOR MEETING APRIL 4, 1918

A. The monthly statement of the Disbursing Officer for March (submitted herewith) shows the balance to the item of sundry and contingent expenses reduced, as of April 1st, to less than \$10,000, or plus interest on deposits, to about \$12,000. For the needs of the next three months this item will again have to be substantially replenished.

B. Buildings.

1. Attached is a statement showing in columns (a) the cost of each Camp Library building to date, (b) the additional cost of its equipment (so far as possibly chargeable to the Carnegie Grant), (c) the total for each, (d) the margin or excess on each as compared with the \$10,000 limit.

In the case of nine buildings there is an excess. The buildings are Devens, Dix, Funston, Grant, Lee, Meade, Pike, Sherman, Up-ton; and the excess runs from \$355.70 in the case of Pike to nearly \$5,000 in the case of Devens. An addition planned at Lewis may involve a slight excess.

So long as the total expenditure on the building and equipment account will be within the total (\$320,000) of the grant, it is of course possible that the corporation will permit any such excesses to be met out of the grant. In the contingency that it may refuse to do so, however, I ask authority to meet any such excess from the General Fund (item "miscellaneous" of the budget).

2. Construction of a building may prove necessary at Newport News. As it will presumably be outside the scope of the grant, I ask authority to construct it from the General Fund (same item).

3. Small—perhaps portable—buildings may prove necessary at some of the smaller posts; and perhaps a 93-foot building at Yorktown. As action upon them, if determined, may have to be summary, I recommend that the budget be understood to be applicable to the construction of necessary buildings as well as the lease of them.

C. Sales of undesirable books, magazines, newspapers.

These have been in vogue from the outset, but, so far as I know, have never been formally authorized by the Committee. A vote authorizing them seems desirable.

N. B. Prior to my administration receipts from such sales were deemed applicable to petty local expenses or transportation. They are now supposed to be covered into the General Fund. This seems the prudent course.

New York Public Library, 10 a. m.,
June 8, 1918.

Present: Edwin H. Anderson, Charles Belden, Electra C. Doren, Frank P. Hill, James I. Wyer, Jr., of the Committee (being a quorum), Thomas L. Montgomery, President of the American Library Association, and after 11 o'clock, Herbert Putnam, General Director of the Library War Service.

Voted, That the minutes of the meeting of April 4 be approved without reading as type-written and sent to all members of the Committee.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a report from Mr. Hill of his visit to ten

southern camps and six cities where library service to the troops is or is about to be inaugurated.

Second Money Campaign. The following report was presented by the Committee appointed April 4, 1918, to prepare a plan of organization for a second money campaign and to report this to members of the War Service Committee.

TENTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Need for More Funds. At the time of the first campaign the need for books in our military and naval camps was of necessity largely a matter of conjecture because it had not been definitely demonstrated. The first appeal was therefore a conservative one.

The need for library service, an abundant supply of good, interesting and instructive books and a competent, expert personnel to administer them has now been clearly shown, and the demand from overseas and from home camps and stations has been far beyond the expectation of those closely connected with the work.

The amount subscribed in the first campaign will be exhausted in six months, while opportunities for service and demands from new quarters (and especially from overseas) are daily presented.

The American Library Association must therefore make another appeal for funds.

The Prospect. (1) The campaign for funds held in the fall of 1917 and that for books held in the spring of 1918 have educated the general public as to the library needs of our soldiers and sailors, and individual experience and observation in the first year of the war will have done much to impress these facts upon the public mind.

(2) Hundreds of towns and cities took part in the first campaign. Practically all of these will be ready to participate in a new drive, while, in addition, a number of places which for one reason or another did not put on a campaign will be stimulated by the success of the first campaign to take part in the second.

(3) By the time this second campaign is made the War Service of the American Li-

brary Association will have been in operation a full year. It is already possible to collect an impressive exhibit of testimony to the need, value and efficiency of this service from public officials, camp commanders, officers and men. The work itself should be its own best advertisement and appeal.

Goal. Three million dollars or more, as the necessities shall appear to the Library War Finance Committee.

Quota. Ten cents per capita, computed on latest available population figures, except that in cities of more than 250,000 the quota shall be five cents per capita, or to be determined by the Library War Finance Committee and its Chairman after goal is settled, from the results of other money drives and conditions existing in different States and cities.

Time of Campaign. Preferably between November 15 and December 1, 1918, but final decision to rest with the Library War Finance Committee.

Headquarters. Washington or New York? Decision to rest with Library War Finance Committee.

Plan. The following plan was approved as the present sense of the War Service Committee and by it referred to the Library War Finance Committee with power to alter or revise.

A. To raise \$3,000,000 to intensify and expand the present service; to purchase books for old and new camps, stations, etc.; to replace books worn out by use; to furnish many trained librarians for service in connection with the selection, distribution and use of books; to provide library buildings in France and probable additional buildings in United States.

B. Appointment of Library War Council same as before with the addition of representative men and women from sections of the country not represented in the original Council, possibly making a full membership of 25 or even more.

C. Appointment by the Chairman of the War Service Committee of Chairman of Library War Finance Committee with power to select committee and to manage campaign

as in 1917. It is desirable that this appointment be made at once in order that details of organization be presented at the Saratoga meeting.

D. National organization.

1. National campaign manager (a non-librarian in whose hand will be the expert direction of the campaign).

a. A Publicity Director.

Under this officer there should be created a formally organized Speakers' Bureau with personnel for each State and indication of men and women available nationally. A speaker's manual should also be prepared and printed.

2. Treasurer of Fund (now American Security and Trust Company, Washington).

a. Comptroller or Assistant Treasurer.

3. Ten or fifteen Division Directors (these for the most part to be librarians familiar with the libraries in the several districts) to be assisted by paid publicity men.

"If there is a National Publicity Director, why should he not provide publicity material for the entire country, including copy for newspapers? It seems to me that instead of having Division Directors assisted by paid *publicity* men, let us have them assisted by paid *organization* men, one for each district. Perhaps Dr. Hill means the same thing as I do, but there should be men available who are accustomed to organize work in cities and towns for such a drive, and divisional directors need such help, as few librarians have had much experience in raising funds or building up an organization to raise funds." (Mr. Belden.)

E. State Organization.

1. State campaign director, *i. e.*, executive officer of State War Council (usually and preferably a librarian).

Selected by the Division Director and appointed by the Library War Council and Library War Finance Committee.

2. State War Council.

Selected by the Division Directors in conference with the State Campaign Director and consisting of about ten of the leading trustees or prominent people of the State, with proved business ability and experience

in raising money, to confer with division and State directors, plan State campaign, and see that a campaign is started in every city and town of the State.

3. State Treasurer.

Selected by State War Council and appointed by the Library War Council and Finance Committee.

F. Local organizations.

1. Local War Council to consist of local library board and a number of prominent men and women of the community which will act as an Advisory Board. The local library board should select the men and women of the community who should be included in this council. What should be the local organization when the library board refuses to approve? Should procedure be as in 3 below? Is it worth trying to put on a campaign where the library board definitely refuses to sponsor it?

2. Local campaign director to be selected by the Local War Council, may be the public librarian (though not one librarian in ten is the best person for local director) but must be a man or woman whose importance in the community and whose knowledge of and sympathy with library work are matters of public acknowledgment. He will be the executive officer of the Local War Council.

3. In places where there are no libraries the local campaign director to be either (a) mayor or man appointed by him, (b) superintendent of schools, (c) president of woman's club.

Suggested Procedure. 1. Conference of Division Directors with Chairman of Library War Finance Committee and National Campaign Director, at least two or preferably three months before date set for campaign.

2. Selection of State Campaign Directors and appointment of State War Councils as early as possible.

3. Selection of local Campaign Directors and appointment of Local War Councils.

4. State meetings arranged by the State War Council and State Director in conference with the Division Director. Effort should be made to secure the attendance of as large a number of local directors and representatives

of the local war councils as possible. Good speakers should be provided and plans for local and State campaigns thoroughly discussed.

5. Local War Councils and Local Campaign Director should appoint committees to organize the work along the following lines:

- a. Publicity.
- b. Individual subscriptions of considerable amounts.
- c. Theatres.
- d. Churches.
- e. Fraternal associations.
- f. Art, literary, educational and professional associations.
- g. Schools, colleges, etc.
- h. Mercantile establishments, including department stores and especially the book trade.
- i. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, rotary clubs, etc.
- j. General public, house to house campaign.

The above groups to select and instruct corps of workers in their fields with representatives, where necessary, in different sections of the city. Where public library has branches in various parts of the city, these should be used as centers for neighborhood work.

6. Meeting of local war councils, campaign directors and committees to follow State meetings.

7. Mass meeting of all workers and committee directors to arouse enthusiasm just before opening of campaign.

Estimated Cost of Campaign. \$75,000 for National and local expenses. (Mr. Hill.)

\$150,000. "Money must be spent in order to get money." (Mr. Belden.)

\$120,000. "The last campaign cost 4.3% and that is all such a campaign should cost." (Mr. Wyer.)

Suggestions for Campaign Workers. In the last campaign it was apparently taken for granted that *everybody* knew how to solicit money, while, as a matter of fact, librarians as a class are quite unfamiliar with efforts to raise large sums of money by popular subscriptions. There should be a campaign handbook for local workers which should in-

clude suggestions as to methods which have been found effective.

Immediate Publicity. Notice should be sent at once to all librarians that a second campaign is to be put on so that the project may be included in any local war chest which is being made up.

Second Money Campaign. The Chairman announced the appointment of Mr. Hill as Chairman of a new sub-committee on Library War Finance with power to appoint other members of the Committee. It was thereupon

Voted, That the following action of the War Service Committee be recommended to the Executive Board of the American Library Association for its approval.

That the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, through its sub-committee on Library War Finance, be authorized to prepare a plan for a second financial campaign, to solicit funds in the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of providing books and personal library service to soldiers and sailors in this country and abroad and for carrying on such other activities as are manifestly related to library war service. The funds so collected shall be styled "The American Library Association Second War Service Fund."

Assuming favorable action on the foregoing, the War Service Committee passed the following supplementary votes which are likewise submitted for the approval of the Executive Board.

Voted, That after approval by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. the American Security and Trust Co., as treasurer, is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys now in its hands to transfer \$75,000 (seventy-five thousand dollars) from the General Fund to a fund to be called "The Campaign Fund," such sum to be an initial appropriation for the purpose of meeting expenses in the second financial campaign.

Voted, That this "Campaign Fund" shall be kept separate from the two War Service Funds and shall be expended under the au-

thorization of the Library War Finance Committee.

The War Service Committee notifies the Executive Board at this time that it will later approve and nominate to said Board a depository which shall act as treasurer for the "American Library Association Second War Service Fund."

Report from General Director. The General Director reported that to avoid the serious impairment of efficiency incident to the summer climate of Washington he is proposing to transfer the Headquarters for the summer to Albany, N. Y., this on the assumption that accommodations for them may be furnished by the New York State Library.

He further brought to the notice of the Committee the figures in the Report of the

Disbursing Officer for May 31, showing a balance of less than \$90,000 in all funds except the Carnegie Corporation fund for buildings, and requested a grant of \$60,000, the sum estimated as needed to carry the work of his office until July 1st. The Committee thereupon

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Co., as Treasurer, is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys in its hands to transfer to the account of the A. L. A. War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) in addition to all similar grants heretofore authorized.

Grant for General Purposes. A detailed statement of bills paid from the \$2,000 fund voted by the Committee on December 29, 1917:

General Expenses War Service Committee, December 29, 1917-May 31, 1918

Auditing accounts of War Finance Committee:

F. P. Hill, meals for A. L. A. Finance Committee.....	\$23 82
A. L. Bailey, travel account.....	29 37
C. W. Andrews.....	105 31

Transfer of accounts to Treasurer, A. L. A.:

C. B. Roden, travel account.....	80 43
H. Lovi, travel account.....	85 26

Related Campaign expenses:

P. L. Windsor.....	9 50
C. & P. Telephone Co.....	59 20
Underwood Typewriter Co.....	7 00
J. C. Fitzpatrick, compiling tables.....	87 50
W. U. Telegraph Co.....	4 01
Postal Telegraph Co.....	54
Denver Public Library.....	79 24
E. K. Steele, printing.....	8 00
Evans Penfield Co., printing.....	9 00

Expenses War Service Committee:

Printing.....	29 30
Travel, members attending meetings.....	244 47
Travel, members visiting camps.....	424 91
Sub-committee on Food Information.....	13 75

\$1,300 61

showing a balance on hand of \$700, with considerable expenses in prospect incident to the Saratoga meeting, it was

Voted, That, after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the American Security and Trust Company, as treasurer, is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys in its hands, to transfer to the credit of George B. Utley, Executive Secretary, the sum of \$2,000, to be used to meet general

expenses of the Committee not justly chargeable to the fund voted to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director; bills covering such expenses to be approved by the Chairman of the Committee, and checks to be drawn and signed by George B. Utley, Executive Secretary.

Adjourned.

Attest:

J. I. WYER, JR.

APPENDIX B

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Total Receipts and Disbursements, Library War Fund, August 17, 1917-May 31, 1918

RECEIPTS	
Cash subscriptions	\$1,739,801 37
Liberty Bonds received as contributions.....	300 00
Gift for library building at Great Lakes.....	10,000 00
Interest on balances of General Committee to January 1, 1918.....	1,614 62
Refunded of \$70,000 transfer to Peoples Trust Co. (campaign expenses).....	3,944 42
Checks once credited, returned for endorsement and later re-deposited.....	1,146 50
<hr/>	
Total deposits in American Security and Trust Co. as shown by its statements and by audit of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. under date of June 11, 1918 (copy filed with Chairman).....	\$1,756,806 91
DISBURSEMENTS	
Transfers to account Herbert Putnam, General Director.....	\$900,020 00
Transfers to Peoples Trust Co., Brooklyn (campaign expenses).....	70,000 00
Transfers to G. B. Utley, Executive Secretary (expenses of General Committee)	2,000 00
Bills paid by Committee before General Director took over the work.....	2,036 03
Assets	
\$500,000 4 per cent. U. S. Treasury certificates at par, and accrued interest to 4 January, 1918 (due 25 June, 1918).....	500,109 59
Bonds of the second Liberty Loan to par value of.....	300 00
Cash balance in American Security and Trust Co. 31 May, 1918.....	282,341 24
<hr/>	
	\$1,756,806 91

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Receipts and Expenditures by the General Director

RECEIPTS	
Voted by Committee:	
General purposes	\$545,020 00
Carnegie Corporation Grant (buildings).....	320,000 00
Gift for building, Great Lakes.....	10,000 00
Book campaign	25,000 00
Interest on current account.....	2,429 27
<hr/>	
	\$902,449 27
PAYMENTS (October 4, 1917-May 31, 1918)	
37 buildings (on account).....	\$287,713 54
Service	85,201 49
Books (including freight and book campaign expenses).....	243,277 57
Equipment (including automobiles).....	41,394 37
Miscellaneous (including travel, maintenance, supplies).....	64,949 73
Advances to camp librarians and overseas work.....	33,500 00
Balance May 31, 1918.....	146,412 57
<hr/>	
	\$902,449 27

Payments have averaged about \$94,500 per month. The above is a summary statement compiled to serve the Committee. A detailed financial statement of the General Director's expenditures appears in his report.

APPENDIX C

PUBLICATIONS

The principal publications of general interest issued during the year, in addition to the three pamphlets forming this report, are:

Koch, T. W. War Service of the American Library Association. 37 p. 1918.

A popular, illustrated account of Camp Library Service. Distributed from Headquarters.

War Library Bulletin. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-7. Aug., 1917-July, 1918.

Information Circular. No. 1-date. Nov. 20, 1917-date.

Mimeographed information for Camp Librarians and members of the Committee.

Press Bulletin. Feb. 2, 1918, and weekly thereafter.

Publicity medium for the Library War Service.

In Allen and Fosdick, Keeping our Fighters Fit, 1918, there is a chapter describing the A. L. A. War Service.

Brief Articles on Camp libraries, What the soldier reads and the work of the A. L. A. occur in Dial, 31 Jan. and 23 May, 1918; Literary Digest, 21 July, 11 Aug., 18 Aug., 10 Nov., 1917, and 6 April, 1918; Nation, 25 Oct., 1917, and 21 Mar., 1918; Outlook, 3 April, 1918; Nation, 25 Oct., 1917, and 21 Mar., 1918; Southern Workman, June, 1918; World's Work, April, 1918.

Story of the
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CAMPAIGN
FOR \$1,000,000

by

Frank P. Hill, Chairman A. L. A. War Finance Committee
and Emma V. Baldwin, Secretary

In the spring of 1917 the President of the American Library Association, Mr. Walter L. Brown, appointed a committee to report on "Our libraries and the War." This report recommended, among other important matters, that a War Committee be appointed and that this War Committee be authorized to solicit funds for the establishment and administration of libraries in the camps and cantonments.

Such a "working committee" was appointed by the President at the Louisville Conference, and Dr. Herbert Putnam and R. R. Bowker of the original committee having declined reappointment, their places were filled by the appointment of J. I. Wyer, Jr., as chairman, and Frank P. Hill.

Several meetings of the War Service Committee, as it was finally designated, were held at Louisville, and subcommittees appointed. Frank P. Hill was named chairman of the Finance Committee, with power to appoint other members. He asked time to consider this offer, stating that it would require a large sum of money to put the enterprise on a solid basis, and that unless a way could be found to raise the required funds it would be useless to undertake it. The first encouragement came from Miss Josephine A. Rathbone of Pratt Institute, who suggested that monthly pledges be secured from librarians and others interested. A start was made in this direction at Louisville, where pledges amounting to over \$100 per month were made.

The first individual subscription was of \$5,000, from Alfred Hafner, a life member of the Association.

Although the amount already pledged on the monthly subscription basis would not go far toward making up the total amount needed it was an indication of the sympathy of librarians throughout the country. With this evidence of their willingness to coöperate, the chairman worked out a plan for reaching:

- (a) 3,000 members of the A. L. A.
- (b) 6,000 libraries.
- (c) Library commissions, library associations, etc.
- (d) Trustees of the 6,000 libraries.
- (e) Interested friends and patrons of libraries.

While the plan formed an excellent basis, the chairman of the War Finance Committee was not satisfied that it would produce the required amount of money, and it was not until a further consideration showed that an expansion of the tentative plan could be devised, that he accepted the position of chairman.

He then began the study of possibilities and prepared a budget which called for not less than \$250,000 for buildings, \$250,000 for books and \$128,700 for the expenses for the first year.

Realizing the necessity of securing the coöperation of librarians in all parts of the country, and appreciating the advantage of securing the counsel and advice of men of financial and business experience, the chairman then selected a representative committee including the librarian and a member of the Board of Trustees of some of the larger libraries of the country. The complete committee is named on p. 3.

Returning from Louisville the chairman of the War Service Committee and the

chairman of the War Finance Committee stopped at White Sulphur Springs where they met Mr. Edward L. Tilton, architect, who had been asked by the chairman of the Finance Committee to serve on that committee in order that the War Service Committee might have the benefit of his judgment and experience. At this conference it was decided that unless the work could be planned on a large scale there was no use to attempt it, and that it would require a large amount of money to put through the project in a way to bring credit to the A. L. A.

En route home Messrs. Wyer, Tilton and Hill stopped at Washington and found that Dr. Putnam as the representative of the American Library Association had been requested by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, to erect library buildings at the various camps and cantonments and to furnish books to soldiers and sailors. This placed us in direct official relations with the War Department, and by appointment we visited the Quartermaster's Department and on plans located buildings at the camps.

Reaching New York Mr. Tilton, who had been reminded that the A. L. A. needed the active coöperation of the Carnegie Corporation, invited Messrs. Putnam, Wyer and Hill to meet Messrs. James Bertram and R. A. Franks, representatives of the Carnegie Corporation, at luncheon July 5, 1917. At the luncheon a letter submitted by the chairman of the War Service Committee, asking for \$320,000 for the erection of thirty-two library buildings was discussed, and it was evident that the proposition appealed to the representatives of the Carnegie Corporation present. Very late in the summer the Corporation acted favorably upon the request, conditioned upon the A. L. A. first raising an equivalent amount.

The tentative plan for raising the money outlined by the chairman was submitted to several people acquainted with "drives" in the hope of assistance in expanding it, but it was not until the Red Cross head-

quarters at Washington was visited that real help came. Our representatives were turned over to Mr. Harold Braddock, who had been in the thick of the big Red Cross drive for \$100,000,000, to whom the tentative plan was submitted. After consideration he reported that by the extension of our plan, it would be comparatively easy to raise \$1,000,000 through the agency of the A. L. A.

Together we worked out the final draft* and submitted it to Messrs. Henius, Brett, Cole, Levi, Hafner and Tilton of the War Finance Committee, who met at the New York Public Library, July 23, 1918.

To put on a drive to raise \$1,000,000 required the raising of \$50,000 for expenses, and this proved a stumbling-block, until Dr. Max Henius, then president of the Chicago Public Library Board, suggested that the amount be underwritten by libraries and individuals at \$1,000 each. As a test of sincerity of purpose \$3,000 was immediately pledged for this purpose.

On July 28 at a meeting in Atlantic City of a few librarians from the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Connecticut and the District of Columbia the sum of \$7,000 more was raised.

The committee having met with this encouragement sent out an appeal to fifty-three libraries with the result that \$50,000 was pledged in less than two weeks, of which only the sum of \$44,700 was called for. A list of the contributors appears as Appendix A.

This sum was raised with the distinct understanding that the amounts should be paid back to the contributors after the \$1,000,000 fund had been raised. (It was understood that the fund was for general expenses but when it was found that local expenses would be contracted and must be guaranteed by the Finance Committee the War Service Committee appropriated \$70,000 to pay back the contributors and to meet local expenses. This

*The draft was later printed and distributed in pamphlet form.

account is to be found in detail in Appendix B.)

The project was now fairly launched. Mr. Braddock was selected as Campaign Director, and he in turn engaged Harold Flack as Assistant Director and D. P. Beardsley as Assistant Treasurer. To these men and especially to Mr. Braddock, who worked indefatigably day and night, much of the success of organizing and developing the campaign is due.

The Secretary of War gave his sanction to the plan by the appointment of the following Library War Council to assist the A. L. A. War Finance Committee:

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman,
Asa G. Candler,
P. P. Claxton,
J. Randolph Coolidge,
Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles,
John H. Finley,
James A. Flaherty,
E. T. Stotesbury,
Theodore N. Vall,
Harry A. Wheeler.

This Council rendered the greatest material service, both nationally and locally, to the committee, several of the members taking active part in local campaigns.

Headquarters of the Finance Committee was established at the Public Library, Washington, D. C., whose trustees had generously offered space in the library building for the purpose.

Early in August the organization was completed by the employment of twelve field directors whose duty it was to set up the machinery in the states and cities, and to assist local directors in placing the subject before the people of the country.

In order to present the plan of campaign before as many people as possible, a conference of librarians and trustees was called to meet in Washington, August 14, 1917. This was attended by about one hundred members of the A. L. A. and was addressed by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and by Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., members of the Library War Council.

A second session was held on the following morning when instructions were given to field directors and library representatives from various sections of the country.

Those who attended this conference enthusiastically endorsed the plan of campaign, and went home filled with confidence that the country would respond to the appeal made by the American Library Association for \$1,000,000. This confidence was not misplaced. Librarians, trustees and friends all over the country entered into the nationwide campaign with faith, hope and optimism.

The result of the efforts of the combined agencies went beyond the fondest expectations of the most sanguine and is shown in Table C, which gives the details of receipts by states and cities, together with the expenses of collection.

To raise \$1,000,000 from a nation with over a hundred million inhabitants required the contribution in dollars equal to less than one per cent of the population. In view of the shortness of time in which to arouse an interest in the project and to complete the necessary organization for the work, it seemed probable that we should be obliged in this campaign to depend almost entirely upon the larger cities, although the smaller communities were not neglected in the appeal. It was therefore decided to request each community to raise a sum equal to five per cent of its population, with the idea that the cities participating in the campaign would make up for those communities which could not be reached. In their enthusiasm some cities set goals in excess of that apportionment. Contrary to our expectations, however, it was in the small communities that the fund received the most liberal support, and consequently, while few large cities reached their goal of five per cent many of the small towns reported receipts far in excess of their goals. The reasons for this are easy to understand when we consider the complications of modern urban life and the difficulty of securing concerted action.

In the original plan the week of September 24 was set as the time for the drive, but many communities were so impatient to get the work started that funds were solicited almost as soon as the plan was announced. At the beginning of the drive many circumstances tended to increase the difficulties of the workers, such as the vast numbers of influential people who were away on vacation; conflict with other campaigns; pressure of local business, etc., but though disappointed, the librarians on the whole were not disheartened, and continued to work in spite of all drawbacks.

The campaign was peculiar in many respects. In the first place, the amount to be raised was in reality a very small sum when considered in relation to the population and resources of the country. As a consequence the elaborate organization which had been necessary in the Red Cross campaign was not needed in this. The task given the field directors was a new one, for in most campaigns they are sent to do intensive work in cities within a limited territory, while in this campaign a single field director was assigned to a group of states. The field directors, too, were handicapped by their lack of knowledge of librarians and library conditions, and some of the librarians, on their side, expected that the field directors, being experts, were to raise the fund without help.

But what was lacking in experience was made up in determination. This was shown by the practically unanimous request that came from all parts of the country for permission to continue the campaign beyond the week which had been set for it. In place of being eager to drop the work most librarians seemed to be reluctant to give up until every available dollar had been secured. Returns continued to pour in during the last three months of the year and over \$27,000 was received on the last day of December.

The goal set in this campaign was not only reached, it was almost doubled. While this result was made possible only by the hard and continuous work on the part of

librarians, trustees and the civic organizations and other individuals who participated in this work, we believe most librarians will endorse the statement made by one of our members:

"It has been a strong pull but I am glad we decided to do our part. Better than the four thousand dollars contributed is the very general interest and appreciation of the whole thing by the many people who have made their small contributions, running all the way from three cents, from a poor Polish woman, to a hundred dollars. The byproduct of interest in our local library is worth much to us."

The total net amount raised, as reported by the chairman of the War Finance Committee on January 19, 1918, when the final report in detail was submitted to the A. L. A. Finance Committee, was \$1,570,386.44 in cash, with additional subscriptions reported but not received, bringing the grand total up to \$1,727,554.25. (Table C shows the total amount received up to April 1.)

Fear was expressed by some librarians that the cost of collecting the money would be out of proportion to the amount received. The committee is gratified to report that the cost was kept within reasonable limits and amounted to 4.2 per cent, including amounts spent nationally as well as those reported by the various states and cities.

On October 3, when the cash receipts warranted the A. L. A. in going ahead, the Finance Committee recommended the appointment of Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, as General Director, and the War Service Committee acted favorably upon the recommendation. Since the above date the administration of the affairs of the War Service Committee has been in the hands of Dr. Putnam.

The War Finance Committee found that it could not close its accounts at once and so continued until January 19, 1918, when the A. L. A. Finance Committee audited the accounts and made its report to the Executive Board.

The response of the American people to

our appeal for funds for the conduct of the work which the government selected us to do has been extremely generous. Throughout the campaign the A. L. A. through its appointed representatives pledged the people of this country to furnish books and libraries to our soldiers and sailors wherever they might be. This work is constantly increasing in scope, and the task of meeting the demands and fulfilling our part in the war work of the nation demands the very best thought and effort of the members of the American Library As-

sociation; and the months to come will test and try us in every conceivable way, and prove whether or no we are worthy of the confidence which has been placed in us by the American people.

The Finance Committee under whose direction the campaign was conducted deeply appreciates the splendid response which was made in all parts of the country, and desires to acknowledge its indebtedness to all those who coöperated in this work and contributed so largely to the success of the undertaking.

APPENDIX A

List of Contributors to Campaign Fund

John Ashhurst	\$ 100.00
Baker & Taylor Co.....	1,000.00
Birmingham Public Library.....	1,000.00
Brooklyn Public Library.....	1,000.00
Chivers Book Binding Co.....	1,000.00
Detroit Public Library.....	1,000.00
Alfred Hafner	2,000.00
Dr. Max Henius.....	1,000.00
John Crerar Library.....	1,000.00
Library Bureau	1,000.00
Minneapolis Public Library.....	500.00
Thomas L. Montgomery.....	100.00
New Orleans Public Library.....	1,000.00
New York Public Library.....	1,000.00
New York State Library.....	1,000.00
Pratt Institute Free Library.....	1,000.00
Providence Public Library.....	1,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation	25,000.00
Washington County (Md.) Free Library.....	1,000.00
Youngstown Public Library.....	1,000.00
American Library Association.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$44,700.00

APPENDIX B

**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Library War Fund of the A. L. A.
(Books for Soldiers) to the Time the Fund was Transferred from the
War Finance Committee to C. B. Roden, Treasurer of the A. L. A.
American Security & Trust Co., Treasurer.**

Receipts

August to December, incl., 1917.....	\$1,522,797.06	
January 1 to 19, incl., 1918.....	50,356.73	
	<hr/>	
Interest to December 31, 1917.....	\$1,573,153.79	
	1,614.62	\$1,574,768.41

Disbursements

Campaign expense detailed below.....	\$70,000.00	
Sundries	2,036.00	
To Herbert Putnam, general director.....	787,720.00	
To George B. Utley, executive secretary, War Service Com..	2,000.00	
To purchase of U. S. Treas. Certificates.....	500,000.00	
To accrued interest of U. S. Treas. Certificates to Jan. 4.....	109.59	
Balance in bank, Jan. 23, 1918*.....	212,902.74	\$1,574,768.41

**Report of Disbursements of the Campaign Expense Fund
of \$70,000**

Sundry bills paid by People's Trust Co.....	\$ 352.64
Salaries	22,423.52
Maintenance	6,120.98
Travel	5,618.08
Telephone and telegraph.....	3,919.89
Postage and express.....	3,423.93
Advertising and printing.....	22,430.36
Office supplies and expense.....	1,568.43
Contingencies	331.32
	<hr/>
	\$66,189.15
Balance (returned to the American Security & Trust Co., treas.)	3,810.35
	<hr/>
	\$70,000.00

*Checks deposited on Jan. 19 in Brooklyn not received at bank until Jan. 23.

APPENDIX C

Statement of Contributions to the Library War Fund to April 1, 1918,† together with the Campaign Expenses to February 1, 1913

State—	Monthly sub- scriptions	Receipts			Ded. from contri- butions	Expenditures	
		Campaign subscriptions	Total	Gross receipts		Paid by War Finance Committee	Total expenses
Alabama	\$ 22.00	\$ 11,808.34	\$ 11,830.34	\$ 12,260.36	\$ 430.02		\$ 430.02
Arizona		2,257.85	2,257.85	2,257.85		\$ 81.60	81.60
Arkansas		7,766.81	7,766.81	7,766.81			
California	82.00	48,216.30	48,298.30	48,298.30		24.76	24.76
Colorado		19,388.68	19,388.68	19,536.73	148.05		148.05
Connecticut	151.00	62,985.53	63,136.53	63,434.48	297.95		297.95
Delaware		13,422.58	13,422.58	13,422.58			
District of Columbia	181.50	10,416.57	10,598.07	10,598.07			
Florida		3,174.93	3,174.93	3,383.12	208.19		208.19
Georgia	33.40	6,294.85	6,328.25	6,626.65	298.40		298.40
Idaho		849.50	849.50	849.50			
Illinois	220.05	112,740.13	112,960.18	114,441.46	1,481.28	263.53	1,744.81
Indiana	50.00	48,361.55	48,411.55	49,414.42	1,002.87	485.92	1,488.79
Iowa	82.10	35,216.70	35,298.80	35,298.80			
Kansas	22.00	8,125.33	8,147.33	8,166.71	19.38		19.38
Kentucky	23.00	4,284.83	4,307.83	4,590.15	282.32		282.32
Louisiana	6.00	8,435.52	8,441.52	8,441.52		49.00	49.00
Maine	1.00	3,465.18	3,466.18	3,466.18			
Maryland	7.00	16,471.81	16,478.81	16,478.81		43.18	43.18
Massachusetts	233.50	190,955.06	191,188.56	191,199.79	11.23	10,254.87	10,266.10
Michigan	126.00	33,931.95	34,057.95	34,178.67	120.72		120.72
Minnesota	87.00	39,031.05	39,118.05	39,118.05		35.53	35.53
Mississippi		4,505.22	4,505.22	4,648.09	142.87		142.87
Missouri	62.10	20,971.91	21,034.01	21,634.01	600.00	54.74	654.74
Montana	4.00	1,134.36	1,138.36	1,138.36			
Nebraska	14.00	11,382.20	11,396.20	11,396.20			
Nevada		140.00	140.00	140.00			
New Hampshire	16.00	15,300.92	15,316.92	15,316.92			
New Jersey	113.00	51,077.66	51,190.66	51,190.66		65.01	65.01
New Mexico		30.45	30.45	30.45			
New York	470.50	220,685.68	221,156.18	221,540.71	384.53	2,729.82	3,114.35
North Carolina	5.00	4,831.77	4,836.77	4,836.77		100.45	100.45
North Dakota	10.00	5,898.48	5,908.48	5,908.48			
Ohio	178.00	104,435.43	104,613.43	105,161.68	548.25	1,583.38	2,131.63
Oklahoma	4.00	2,204.91	2,208.91	2,208.91			
Oregon	59.15	18,536.98	18,596.13	19,624.33	1,028.20		1,028.20
Pennsylvania	244.00	93,725.78	93,969.78	94,092.87	123.09	474.35	597.44
Rhode Island	24.00	25,874.85	25,898.85	25,912.15	13.30	775.79	789.09
South Carolina		5,806.78	5,806.78	5,806.78			
South Dakota	5.00	9,393.96	9,398.96	9,438.45	39.49	178.47	217.96
Tennessee	7.00	14,121.55	14,128.55	14,128.55		374.00	374.00
Texas	43.00	16,347.39	16,390.39	16,390.39		23.48	23.48
Utah	27.00	6,000.00	6,027.00	6,027.00			
Vermont	12.00	13,549.52	13,561.52	13,561.52			
Virginia	20.00	15,315.52	15,335.52	15,335.52		352.88	352.88
Washington	26.05	21,829.73	21,855.78	22,397.38	541.60		541.60
West Virginia		1,780.23	1,780.23	1,780.23			
Wisconsin	82.00	41,296.40	41,378.40	42,333.42	955.02		955.02
Wyoming		4,442.97	4,442.97	4,442.97			
Hawaii	18.00		18.00	18.00			
New Zealand			1.00	1.00			
Carnegie Corpora- tion		320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00			
Anonymous		2.00	2.00	2.00			
Misc. and no ad- dress*		33.50	33.50	33.50			
General National Headquarters						46,982.56	46,982.56
Adv. to War Finance Com. and War Serv. Com.						1,255.83	1,255.83
	\$2,771.35	\$1,738,258.20	\$1,741,029.55	\$1,749,706.31	\$8,676.76	\$66,189.15	\$74,865.91
*Mary E. Don	\$ 5.00	Ruth Hummell .....		.50	Hazel G. Schlosser .....		.50
Jessie E. MacCurdy	1.00	Glenna Kelly .....		.50	Isabel Sidey .....		.50
Diminica Public Library ..	10.00	Helen M. Morse .....		.50	Alma M. Smith .....		.50
Faze Benson .....	.50	Zenna Osgood .....		.50	Dorothy J. Stair .....		.50
Agnes J. Brown .....	.50	G. N. Patton .....		.50	Grace Yates .....		.50
Nellie Burmeister .....	.50	Jessie M. Poppy .....		.50	Mary Yanke .....		.50
Phillis Campbell .....	.50	Verda Ratcliff .....		.50	L. L. Dubaney		2.00
Mrs. A. D. Case .....	.50	Elsie J. Eamley .....		.50	Ellen H. Hoffman		5.00
Kate Apples .....	.50	A. J. Royal .....		.50			

\$33.50

†Campaign subscriptions passing through A. L. A. treasurer's office since latter part of March and monthly subscriptions since Jan. 19 not included.

Contributions by States
Cities and Towns Contributing \$200 or More Listed Separately

Alabama	
Albany	\$ 202.00
Anniston	233.00
Bessemer	356.35
Birmingham	4,326.12
Corona	205.00
Decatur	200.10
Dothan	300.00
Florence	206.80
Gadsden	590.10
Mobile	946.55
Montgomery	1,320.23
Selma	383.50
Tuscaloosa	265.50
Total contributions from 50 other towns	2,703.11
Monthly contributions	22.00
	<hr/> \$12,260.36

Arizona	
State at large (no report by counties or towns)	\$2,257.85

Arkansas	
State at large (no report by counties or towns)	\$7,766.81

California*	
Alameda	\$ 6,536.28
Anaheim	250.00
Calaveras	261.60
Colusa	222.34
Contra Costa	700.68
Fresno	1,210.48
Fullerton	201.15
Glenn	377.05
Imperial County	450.42
Kern	553.00
Kings	443.55
Long Beach	768.78
Los Angeles	12,973.52
Los Angeles County	723.89
Marin County	508.00
Merced	405.00
Monterey	545.05
Napa	206.00
Nevada County	345.14
Orange	300.00
Pasadena	1,570.00
Redlands	378.37
Riverside County	650.00
Sacramento	1,324.04
San Bernardino	283.87
San Diego	1,772.37
San Joaquin	1,921.23
San Luis Obispo	320.00
San Mateo	638.50
Santa Ana	421.00
Santa Barbara	691.15

Santa Clara	1,886.25
Santa Monica	400.00
Siskiyou County	646.16
Solano County	1,261.01
Sonoma	828.48
Stanislaus	684.90
Tulare County	685.08
Tuolumne	214.85
Ventura	545.82
Whittier	309.17
Yolo	373.56
Yuba	210.95
Total contributions from 28 other counties	2,217.62
Monthly contributions	82.00

\$48,298.30

*Subscriptions for mag- azines	\$ 50.00
Sonoma Co. Board of Supervisors spent for books at Camp Fré- mont	125.00

Colorado	
State at large (not distributed by towns)	\$11,173.95
Boulder	970.83
Cañon City	211.15
Colorado Springs	3,365.50
Denver	767.67
Fort Collins	747.50
Longmont	605.02
Loveland	254.20
Pueblo	1,081.26
Total contributions from 5 other towns	359.65
	<hr/> \$19,536.73

Connecticut	
Ansonia	\$ 955.66
Berlin	286.15
Bethel	275.50
Branford	652.00
Bridgeport	8,581.17
Bristol	250.00
Danbury	806.76
Darien	311.80
Derby	522.32
East Hartford	702.00
East Windsor	354.55
Enfield	543.50
Essex	214.35
Fairfield	400.00
Farmington	471.45
Glastonbury	332.05
Greenwich	1,230.69
Hartford	3,516.43
Killingly	219.10
Litchfield	340.40

Manchester	1,104.53
Meriden	1,859.14
Middletown	910.12
Milford	383.50
Naugatuck	751.97
New Britain	2,760.00
New Canaan	524.35
New Haven	6,064.53
New London	302.25
North Canaan	300.40
Norwalk	781.48
Orange	466.00
Plymouth	218.17
Portland	202.00
Putnam	331.00
Salisbury	329.50
Saybrook	218.03
Seymour	431.50
Shelton	365.69
Simsbury	210.32
South Windsor	203.25
Southington	312.50
Stamford	1,040.00
Stratford	592.25
Suffield	222.35
Torrington	1,245.23
Vernon	702.80
Wallingford	341.01
Waterbury	7,836.25
Waterford	220.00
Watertown	360.15
West Hartford	512.46
Wethersfield	277.05
Winchester	342.96
Windham	413.83
Windsor	352.75
Windsor Locks	382.20
Total contributions from 107 other towns	8,446.08
Monthly contributions	151.00
	<hr/>
	\$63,434.48

On hand, not forwarded..\$317.97

Delaware

State at large (no report by
counties or towns)..... \$13,422.58

District of Columbia

Regular subscriptions \$10,416.57
Monthly contributions 181.50

\$10,598.07

Florida

Jacksonville \$1,226.01
Pensacola 200.00
Tampa 851.55
Total contributions from 38
other towns 1,105.56

\$3,383.12

Balance in bank not for-
warded\$104.48

Georgia	
Athens	\$ 579.27
Atlanta	1,688.55
Columbus	400.50
Macon	391.00
Savannah	1,401.50
Total contributions from 39 other towns	2,132.43
Monthly contributions	33.40
	<hr/>
	\$6,626.65

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene	\$322.75
Lewistown	439.75
Total contributions from 2 other towns	87.00
	<hr/>
	\$849.50

Illinois

Belleville	\$ 775.00
Bloomington	1,128.05
Chicago	93,199.07
Elmhurst	266.14
Galesburg	908.66
Harvard	225.45
Highland Park	350.00
Jacksonville	721.55
Kewanee	421.20
La Salle	606.73
Mattoon	565.00
Normal	250.00
Oak Park	1,555.25
Peoria	320.03
Pontiac	235.00
Quincy	1,160.12
Rock Island	1,516.00
Rockford	1,531.93
Springfield	2,369.63
Sycamore	200.00
Taylorville	253.41
Urbana	265.60
Waukegan	501.86
Total contributions from 70 other towns	4,895.73
Monthly contributions	220.05
	<hr/>
	\$114,441.46

Indiana

Anderson	\$ 1,390.00
Auburn	200.07
Aurora	243.15
Bloomington	225.25
Bluffton	535.92
Boonville	257.23
Clinton	1,085.00
Connersville	910.49
Crawfordsville	532.80
Crown Point	200.00
Decatur	232.00
Elkhart	379.10
Elwood	480.00
Evansville	4,619.22
Fort Wayne	2,535.45

Franklin	308.83
Gary	2,762.53
Hartford City	300.00
Huntington	594.65
Indianapolis	6,204.36
Jeffersonville	388.71
Kokomo	821.29
La Fayette	1,048.53
La Grange	429.18
La Porte	824.85
Lawrenceburg	298.00
Lebanon	372.03
Legonier	360.90
Logansport	1,003.36
Madison	405.00
Marion	501.00
Martinsville	326.86
Michigan City	626.57
Mishawaka	650.00
Mt. Vernon	217.25
Muncie	1,692.78
New Albany	1,225.00
Noblesville	285.48
Peru	500.00
Princeton	394.00
Richmond	1,133.70
Rushville	245.00
Shelbyville	738.56
South Bend	2,608.34
Sullivan	257.25
Valparaiso	1,125.40
Vincennes	295.00
Wabash	376.00
West Lafayette	221.65
Whiting	325.00
Winchester	228.25
Total contributions from 71 other towns	5,443.43
Monthly contributions	50.00

\$49,414.42

Iowa	
Algona	\$ 1,046.25
Ames	231.30
Anamosa	226.35
Audubon	732.09
Bloomfield	300.00
Boone and vicinity	947.48
Cedar Rapids	2,451.11
Clarinda	258.40
Clinton County	1,929.15
Council Bluffs	947.90
Cresco	700.00
Davenport	1,139.11
Des Moines	5,501.00
Dubuque	1,452.95
Emmetsburg, Palo Alto Co.	360.00
Grinnell	319.93
Grundy Center	312.35
Jefferson County	600.00
Knoxville, Marion Co.	443.56
Le Mars	251.50
Leon	221.50
Manchester	413.75

Marion	235.69
Mason City	1,300.64
Monticello	250.00
Oskaloosa	1,861.21
Ottumwa	202.95
Pella	322.44
Perry	230.35
Rock Rapids	551.00
Sigourney, Keokuk County.	1,006.55
Sioux City	1,414.50
Storm Lake	808.10
Tipton	315.75
Washington and County.	690.90
Waukon, Allawakee County.	223.13
Waverly, Bremer County.	262.22
Total contributions from 110 other towns	4,755.59
Monthly contributions	82.10

\$35,298.80

Kansas	
Arkansas City	\$ 500.00
Cherryvale	259.00
Emporia	794.29
Independence	600.00
Kansas City	519.62
Manhattan	304.50
Pittsburg	221.81
Salina	300.00
Topeka	1,178.35
Wellington	255.00
Wichita	1,700.64
Winfield	201.77
Total contributions from 26 other towns	1,309.73
Monthly contributions	22.00

\$8,166.71

Kentucky	
Campbell County	\$ 350.00
Henderson County	420.06
Jefferson County	1,628.00
McCracken County	740.55
Contributions (total) from 16 other counties	1,428.54
Monthly contributions	23.00

\$4,590.15

Louisiana	
Lake Charles	\$ 802.50
New Orleans	5,941.90
Parish of Jefferson	263.00
Parish of Rapids	213.00
Parish of Ouachita	377.50
Parish of Terrebonne	291.45
Total contributions from 9 other towns and parishes.	546.17
Monthly contributions	6.00

\$8,441.52

Maine	
Augusta	\$ 325.00
Belfast	250.00

Biddeford	855.15	Haverhill	2,556.00
Madison	200.00	Hingham Center	306.80
Portland	707.04	Holyoke	2,294.82
Presque Isle	219.50	Hopedale	509.07
Waterville	436.61	Hudson	492.00
Total contributions from 14 other towns	471.88	Ipswich	340.36
Monthly contributions	1.00	Kingston	214.00
	\$3,466.18	Lancaster	617.84
Maryland		Lawrence	291.33
Alleghany County	\$ 1,777.00	Lee	260.06
Anne Arundel County	270.69	Leominster	928.98
Baltimore	10,014.00	Lexington	500.00
Baltimore County	233.54	Lincoln	224.00
Montgomery County	335.75	Longmeadow	211.70
Queen Anne County	429.53	Lowell	2,964.86
Washington County	1,826.65	Ludlow	645.91
Wicomico County	892.27	Lynn	881.88
Total contributions from 10 other counties	692.38	Malden	2,270.00
Monthly contributions	7.00	Manchester	230.00
	\$16,478.81	Marblehead	303.00
Massachusetts		Marlborough	794.00
Abington	\$ 395.00	Medford	852.65
Adams	273.29	Melrose	301.00
Amesbury	446.92	Milford	200.00
Amherst	314.53	Millbury	262.26
Andover	613.50	Milton	1,900.74
Arlington	750.50	Monson	250.00
Attleboro	938.15	Nahant	229.70
Auburn	257.08	Natick	759.05
Belmont	1,277.96	Needham	369.96
Beverly	1,370.56	New Bedford	5,544.00
Boston	58,371.27	Newburyport	644.05
Bourne	245.00	Newton	4,528.40
Braintree	284.25	North Adams	1,148.00
Bridgewater	236.21	North Andover	390.67
Brockton	3,421.83	North Attleboro	246.00
Brookline	8,070.94	North Easton	530.01
Cambridge	5,261.61	Northampton	202.00
Canton	368.29	Northbridge	714.25
Chelsea	572.10	Norton	230.05
Chicopee	722.38	Norwood	787.50
Clinton	632.36	Orange	229.00
Concord	351.00	Palmer	500.00
Dalton	622.97	Peabody	1,026.00
Danvers	404.55	Pittsfield	2,229.98
Dedham	608.85	Plymouth	1,108.07
Dover	405.50	Quincy	2,365.42
Duxbury	307.01	Reading	527.15
Everett	1,610.00	Rockland	363.75
Fairhaven	431.55	Rockport	225.00
Fall River	3,317.97	Salem	1,629.94
Fitchburg	2,070.88	Sharon	202.50
Framingham	1,000.00	Shrewsbury	200.00
Gardner	978.99	Somerville	1,625.63
Gloucester	636.86	South Hadley	474.16
Grafton	344.48	Southbridge	240.62
Great Barrington	527.19	Spencer	358.25
Greenfield	608.22	Springfield	8,105.76
Groton	261.55	Stoughton	359.53
		Taunton	447.61
		Turners Falls	303.11
		Uxbridge	256.25
		Wakefield	760.33
		Walpole	270.00

Waltham	1,839.51	Koochiching County	260.54
Ware	234.00	Lake County and Two Harbors	453.80
Wareham	299.00	Olmstead County	400.00
Watertown	1,100.00	Otter-Tail County and Fergus Falls	405.46
Wayland	300.00	Pennington County	245.99
Webster	469.27	Pine County	320.71
Wellesley	610.00	Polk County	807.65
West Springfield	467.78	Ramsey County	3,500.00
Westfield	835.25	Redwood County	287.61
Westford	362.86	Renville County	279.15
Weymouth	705.00	Rice County	381.00
Whitman	411.05	Rock County and Luverne	255.56
Williamstown	205.73	St. Louis County	7,751.50
Winchendon	443.18	Stearns County	809.89
Winchester	974.00	Steele County	300.04
Winthrop	665.00	Wabasha County	339.50
Worcester	7,517.71	Waseca County	221.00
Total contributions from 249 other towns	12,480.69	Washington County	238.65
Monthly contributions	233.50	Winona County	670.04
		Total contributions from 33 other counties	3,183.92
	\$191,199.79	Monthly contributions	87.00

Michigan \$39,118.05

Ann Arbor	\$ 1,501.43
Alpena	271.00
Big Rapids	250.00
Cadillac	717.75
Calumet	1,525.00
Detroit	16,495.25
Escanaba	306.00
Grand Haven	200.00
Grand Rapids	4,009.81
Jackson	1,631.15
Kalamazoo	240.39
Ludington	500.00
Menominee	618.65
Monroe	380.75
Niles	300.00
Owosso	230.00
Port Huron	927.10
Saginaw	1,500.00
Stambaugh	218.65
Ypsilanti	206.00
Total contributions from 26 other towns	2,023.74
Monthly contributions	126.00
	\$34,178.67

Minnesota

Amoka County	\$ 200.00
Bigstone County and Ortonville	472.46
Blue Earth County and Mankato	1,057.49
Brown County	412.78
Carlton County and Cloquet	365.00
Clay County and Moorehead	352.53
Crow Wing County	243.50
Dakota County and Hastings	482.09
Faribault County	352.64
Fillmore County	503.92
Goodhue County and Red Wing	547.26
Hennepin County	12,037.48
Itasca County	506.64
Kandiyohi County	385.25

Mississippi

Claiborne County	\$ 206.81
Hinds County	311.30
Lauderdale County	314.80
Sunflower County	416.25
Washington County	425.35
Yazoo County	205.20
Total contributions from 39 other counties	2,768.38

Missouri

State at large	\$ 21.50
Cape Girardeau	357.00
Jefferson City	486.46
Joplin	483.50
Kansas City	3,540.50
Latom	235.01
Nevada	277.00
Rolla	200.00
St. Joseph	473.75
St. Louis	12,672.62
Sedalia	733.55
Webb City	322.81
Total contributions from 37 other towns	1,768.21
Monthly contributions	62.10
	\$21,634.01

Montana

Great Falls	\$ 264.85
Kalispell	369.41
Lewistown	407.25
Total contributions from 4 other towns	92.85
Monthly contributions	4.00
	\$1,138.36

Nebraska

Alliance	\$ 350.00
Beatrice	238.20
Blair	290.03
Central City	250.50
College View	238.73
Fairbury	483.76
Hastings	792.85
Lincoln	2,408.48
Madison County	780.75
Neligh	259.45
Shelton	205.00
Thayer County	207.00
Wayne	223.00
Total contributions from 57 other towns	4,654.45
Monthly contributions	14.00

\$11,396.20**Nevada**

Carson City	\$140.00
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New Hampshire

State at large	\$ 195.78
Berlin	700.00
Claremont	405.00
Concord	1,036.03
Derry	264.57
Dover	900.00
Exeter	250.00
Franklin	315.00
Keene	392.30
Laconia	335.19
Manchester	3,622.11
Milford	200.00
Nashua	614.00
Peterborough	319.48
Rochester	309.25
Total contributions from 114 other towns	5,442.21
Monthly contributions	16.00

\$15,316.92**New Jersey**

Asbury Park	\$ 658.00
Atlantic City	785.00
Bayonne	1,279.11
Belleville	269.25
Bernards Township	688.20
Bloomfield	330.00
Bound Brook	300.00
Bridgeton	358.10
Burlington	286.00
Camden	1,609.10
Collinswood	352.13
Dover	500.00
East Orange	1,800.00
Elizabeth	2,550.20
Englewood	721.00
Flemington	242.50
Freehold	306.23
Hackensack	801.09
Haddonfield	243.96

Harrison	500.00
Hoboken	1,800.00
Kearney	1,636.19
Lakewood	335.00
Lambertville	368.20
Leonia	205.00
Madison	717.49
Millville	549.17
Montclair	1,659.50
Moorestown	435.00
Morristown	1,546.68
Navesink	303.55
Newark	3,247.96
New Brunswick	1,146.39
Orange	992.74
Passaic	1,964.08
Paterson	2,500.00
Perth Amboy	2,449.21
Plainfield	1,260.00
Princeton	648.53
Rahway	500.00
Roselle	203.70
Rutherford	361.00
South Amboy	375.63
South Orange	711.00
Summit	495.72
Trenton	2,000.00
Town-of-Union	575.36
Verona	223.55
Vineland	455.60
Westfield	329.94
West Hoboken	1,122.12
West Orange	242.70
Total contribution from 83 other towns	5,136.78
Monthly contributions	113.00

\$51,190.66**New Mexico**

Contributions from two towns..	\$30.45
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New York

Albany	\$ 4,717.00
Auburn	490.90
Bath	203.25
Beacon	713.31
Bronxville	408.00
Buffalo	13,107.89
Canajoharie	404.00
Canandaigua	379.20
Canton	338.85
Cohoes	449.19
Corning	857.09
Cortland	723.29
Dansville	228.61
Elmira	1,031.72
Endicott	1,000.00
Fairport	245.11
Freeport	260.60
Fulton	500.00
Garden City and Hempstead...	295.60
Geneva	431.22
Glen Cove	719.41

Gouverneur	224.73	Grand Forks County.....	303.60
Groton	206.75	Jamestown	238.15
Harrison	286.29	Minot	311.97
Herkimer	614.66	Pierce County	369.47
Hornell	617.44	Ramsey County	286.95
Hudson Falls	361.70	Total from 74 other towns....	2,939.26
Ilion and Mohawk	500.00	Monthly contributions	10.00
Irvington-on-Hudson	339.22		
Ithaca	784.43		\$5,908.48
Jefferson County	300.00	Ohio	
Johnstown	701.75	State at large.....\$	199.46
Leroy	250.00	Akron	5,000.54
Lewiston	273.97	Alliance	387.05
Little Falls	555.50	Ashtabula	827.98
Locust Valley	252.00	Athens	342.61
Massena	226.59	Bryan	536.56
Millbrook	1,064.20	Cambridge	677.25
New York (including Brooklyn		Canton	563.00
and Queens)	151,802.37	Carrollton	585.26
North Tonawanda	600.00	Celina	205.76
Norwich	709.55	Chillicothe	772.00
Ogdensburg	700.00	Cincinnati	14,700.00
Olean	750.50	Circleville	400.00
Oneonta	525.46	Cleveland	35,540.33
Perry	250.00	Conneaut	506.75
Plattsburg	358.15	Cuyahoga Falls	359.30
Portville	350.00	Dayton	7,914.04
Potsdam	207.85	Defiance	262.00
Poughkeepsie	1,070.00	Defiance County	369.72
Rochester	7,500.00	Delaware	455.75
Rockville Centre	280.30	Elyria	264.70
Rome	1,257.00	Hamilton	515.11
Saugerties	425.00	Jefferson County	227.52
Suffern	200.00	Lorain	890.40
Syracuse	281.00	Mansfield	452.68
Tarrytown	286.00	Marion	500.00
Troy	1,801.88	Martins Ferry	460.39
Utica	4,301.01	Maryville	200.00
Warsaw	250.00	Massillon	825.00
Watertown	375.00	Medina	297.30
Wellsville	250.00	Middletown	1,321.50
Total contributions from 162		New Philadelphia	405.00
other towns	11,475.67	Oberlin	220.00
Monthly contributions	470.50	Painesville	411.25
	\$221,540.71	Ravenna	297.62
North Carolina		Salem	500.00
Asheville	\$1,060.60	Sandusky	600.00
Charlotte	1,275.07	Sidney	400.00
Elizabeth City	490.85	Springfield	1,589.64
Goldsboro	350.00	Stark County	679.55
Greensboro	408.49	Toledo	5,527.05
Rocky Mount	516.30	Troy	309.73
Total contributions from 18 other		Urbana	425.00
towns	730.46	Van Wert	474.52
Monthly contributions	5.00	Warren	1,330.15
	\$4,836.77	Wayne County	218.68
North Dakota		Willoughby Township	650.00
Barnes County	\$ 252.98	Wilmington	275.95
Bowman County	250.00	Xenia	483.57
Burleigh County	335.00	Youngstown	8,363.32
Divide County and Crosby	225.00	Total from 92 other towns....	5,262.69
Ellendale	386.10	Monthly contributions	178.00
			\$105,161.68

Oklahoma			
Bartlesville	\$	375.00	
Enid		574.00	
Oklahoma		255.91	
Tulsa		1,000.00	
Monthly contributions		4.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$2,208.91	
Oregon			
Astoria	\$	835.15	
Baker		605.00	
Corvallis		310.25	
Eugene		414.95	
Grants Pass		321.95	
Medford		312.78	
Oregon City		411.75	
Pendleton		434.00	
Portland		8,937.96	
Salem		539.00	
Total contribution from 125			
other towns		6,442.39	
Monthly contributions		59.15	
		<hr/>	
		\$19,624.33	
Pennsylvania			
Allentown	\$	1,185.94	
Ambridge, Fair Oaks and Baden		487.00	
Aspinwall		211.51	
Beaver Falls		853.98	
Bellefonte		248.59	
Bethlehem		1,128.00	
Bloomsburg		400.06	
Braddock		1,269.71	
Bradford		1,105.00	
Butler		821.99	
Carlisle		509.53	
Carnegie		675.59	
Chambersburg		616.25	
CConnellsville		642.72	
Conshohocken		716.90	
Danville		400.00	
Dorrancton		205.91	
Duquesne		250.00	
Easton		1,500.00	
Erie		1,464.00	
Greensburg		832.50	
Grove City		200.33	
Harrisburg		3,043.32	
Hazleton		1,702.51	
Homestead		2,119.55	
Irwin		215.40	
Jenkintown		233.50	
Jersey Shore		354.80	
Kane		300.00	
Kingston		344.21	
Knoxville		425.65	
Lancaster		1,155.20	
Lansdowne		260.50	
Leetsdale		201.02	
Lockhaven		435.00	
Mauch Chunk		205.90	
Mechanicsburg		267.60	
Media		527.91	
Milton		209.80	
		<hr/>	
		\$94,092.87	
Montrose			
Montrose		285.11	
New Brighton		358.50	
Morristown		298.35	
Northampton		411.16	
Oil City		1,049.50	
Pennsburg		222.50	
Philadelphia		19,467.33	
Phoenixville		414.00	
Pittsburg		22,518.25	
Plymouth		316.00	
Pottsville		1,477.70	
Quakertown		222.50	
Rochester		400.00	
Royersford		216.75	
Scottsdale		300.00	
Sewickley		419.00	
Shamokin		1,050.85	
Sharon and environs.....		1,527.08	
Sunbury		700.00	
Titusville		496.00	
Warren		500.00	
Washington		1,035.69	
Wellsboro and Tioga County...		387.00	
West Chester		436.25	
Wilkes-Barre		2,577.49	
Williamsport		1,743.50	
Total contributions from 113			
other towns		7,290.98	
Monthly contributions		244.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$25,912.15	
Rhode Island			
Barrington	\$	270.60	
Bristol		382.00	
Burrillville		441.65	
Cranston		897.67	
Cumberland and Lincoln.....		787.23	
East Providence		426.49	
Johnston		261.75	
Newport		3,050.64	
North Kingston		300.00	
Pawtucket		3,221.20	
Providence		10,557.57	
Scituate		208.20	
South Kingston		385.76	
Warren		205.00	
Warwick		324.72	
Westerly		595.12	
Woonsocket		1,352.60	
Total contributions from 20 other			
towns		2,219.95	
Monthly contributions		24.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$25,912.15	
South Carolina			
State at large	\$	872.91	
Charleston		1,944.85	
Columbia		706.60	
Greenville		875.00	
Marlborough County		308.00	
Newberry		235.25	
Total contributions from 10 other			
towns		864.17	
		<hr/>	
		\$5,806.78	

South Dakota	
Beadle County	\$ 269.00
Brookings County	666.63
Brown County	896.95
Davison County	525.00
Fall River County	275.00
Grant County	222.00
Kingsbury County	319.72
Lawrence County	486.45
Lincoln County	720.25
McPherson County	225.05
Minnehaha County	686.33
Pennington County and Rapid City	447.80
Roberts County	360.33
Total contributions from 41 other towns and counties	3,332.94
Monthly contributions	5.00

\$9,438.45

Tennessee	
Bristol	\$ 225.00
Chattanooga	1,128.98
Jackson	505.70
Memphis	10,035.95
Nashville	1,918.25
Contributions from 4 other towns	307.67
Monthly contributions	7.00

\$14,128.55

Texas	
State at large	\$ 1,120.43
Bell County	1,165.00
Bexar County	550.00
Brazos County	561.74
Dewitt County	300.00
Denton County	253.95
Ellis County	291.60
Fayette County	236.50
Grayson County	293.71
Harris County	2,500.00
Howard County	250.00
Jefferson County	312.60
Lamar County	500.00
Lampasas County	249.06
Lubbock	307.45
Marion County	235.34
McClellan County	526.00
Orange County	250.00
Taylor County	250.06
Titus County	218.00
Travis County	397.70
Wichita County	1,787.81
Williamson County	228.50
Total contributions from 39 other counties	3,561.94
Monthly contributions	43.00

\$16,390.39

Utah	
State at large (not distributed)	\$6,000.00
Monthly contributions	27.00

\$6,027.00**Vermont**

State at large	\$ 9,191.14
Bennington	475.74
Lyndonville	545.00
Montpelier	842.51
Rutland	910.00
St. Albans	400.00
St. Johnsbury	455.30
Total contributions from 13 other towns	729.83
Monthly contributions	12.00

\$13,561.52**Virginia**

Charlottesville	\$ 355.40
Covington	216.00
Danville	513.02
Fauquier County	581.50
Hampton	248.71
Lynchburg	982.07
Petersburg	921.91
Richmond	5,470.92
Roanoke	1,865.00
Salem	200.00
Suffolk	218.49
Total contributions from 59 other towns	3,742.50
Monthly contributions	20.00

\$15,335.52**Washington***

Aberdeen	\$ 750.00
Bremerton	208.60
Centralia	408.25
Chehalis	238.40
Everett	680.29
Hoquiam	600.00
Olympia	265.78
Seattle	9,361.80
Spokane	2,132.84
Tacoma	1,553.36
Walla Walla	810.00
Wenatchee	312.86
Yakima	900.60
State Federation of Women's Clubs	897.55
State at large (mainly rural schools)	2,227.30
Total contributions from 15 other towns	1,023.70
Monthly contributions	26.05

\$22,397.38

*A contribution of \$52.00 was sent to Camp Lewis.

West Virginia

State at large	\$ 925.73
Wheeling	764.50
Total contributions from 2 other towns	90.00

\$1,780.23

Wisconsin					
Antigo	\$	374.27	Washburn		216.81
Appleton		467.35	Watertown		219.00
Beloit		916.88	Waukesha		290.00
Columbus		250.69	Waupun		203.88
Eau Claire		938.50	Whitewater		200.00
Fond du Lac		541.65	Undistributed (check through		
Green Bay	1,343.70		Madison)		150.00
Hartford		203.10	Total contributions from 228		
Kaukauna		204.10	other towns		5,992.53
Kenosha		830.00	Monthly contributions		82.00
La Crosse	1,505.23				
Lake Geneva		259.65			\$42,333.42
Madison	1,277.00		Wyoming		
Manitowoc		650.10	Basin	\$	440.25
Marshfield		346.00	Casper		400.00
Menasha		350.00	Cheyenne		1,196.30
Merrill		210.85	Douglas		206.74
Milwaukee	15,556.62		Laramie		723.89
Mineral Point		230.24	Rock Springs		330.50
Neenah		416.70	Uinta County		263.88
Oconto		271.85	Total contributions from 19 other		
Oshkosh	1,033.07		towns		881.41
Racine	2,033.71				\$4,442.97
Reedsburg		251.95	Carnegie Corporation		
Sheboygan	1,014.50		Contribution		\$320,000.00
Sparta		200.00	Miscellaneous		
Stoughton		269.70	Hawaii		\$18.00
Superior	2,009.44		New Zealand		1.00
Two Rivers		212.65	Anonymous and without address		33.50
Vernon		249.27			
Wausau		560.43			
Grand total					\$1,749,706.31

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

(Appointed by the Executive Board)

J. I. WYER, Jr., New York State Library,
Albany, N. Y.

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Public Library, New
York City.

W. H. BRETT, Public Library, Cleveland,
Ohio.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Public Library,
Minneapolis, Minn.

ELECTRA C. DOREN, Public Library, Dayton,
Ohio.

FRANK P. HILL, Public Library, Brooklyn,
N. Y.

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Public Library,
Boston, Mass.

Executive secretary: GEORGE B. UTLEY,
A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

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W. H. Manly, Trustee
Carl H. Milam, Librarian

Boston

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C. F. D. Belden, Librarian

Brooklyn

Brooklyn Public Library
David A. Boody, Trustee
N. H. Levi, Trustee
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F. B. Pratt, Trustee
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Charles W. Farnham, Trustee
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Youngstown

Dr. Ida Clarke, Trustee
Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian
New York (at large)

Alfred Hafner.
Charles B. Alexander.
Edward L. Tilton.
George Watson Cole.

(Continued from page 106)

twice the size of the greatest libraries of the country, would have library buildings and between two and three hundred librarians and assistants, in forty great military camps in the country, would serve hundreds, close to a thousand, different stations and forts and posts and barracks of one kind and another, would have shipped abroad 300,000 volumes, would have done, in short, what you know has been done—how many members, in the face of such statement, would have considered it a dream, or a mere matter-of-fact statement of what would be easy to accomplish once they decided to undertake it? It is this dream that you have accomplished. It is you who went out and got the million dollars. It is you and hundreds and thousands of others who collected between three and four millions of books, not the members of the War Service Committee. It is you, who are yourselves the several hundred who, from first to last in the past year, have been formally connected with the administration in the camps, and in the dispatch offices, and the work of the committee has been merely in starting the ball rolling. So I say this is not the usual report. It is merely a reminder of work that you have been doing. Therefore, it is not so important that a printed statement of it be put in your hands a week in advance, to acquaint you fully with the character of the work and the details of it.

In the report of Dr. Hill's subcommittee on the "Million dollar fund," there are two honor rolls, to which I wish to allude. One is the "List of contributors to campaign fund," the underwriters. It is a brief list of those individuals and libraries who had such faith in the ability of the A. L. A. to do this work that they loaned the money which made it possible. Our obligation therefore is heavy to those whose names appear on that list.

Further on is another and a longer honor roll, showing the "Contributions by states, and cities and towns contributing \$200 or more." If your name, this morning, does not appear on either of these

honor rolls, do not take it as a matter for discouragement. There will be shortly another opportunity for similar enrollment and next year your name, in prominent place, will reach you in the next printed report.

Perhaps it is not too soon to see and say something of the effect that the A. L. A. Library War Service will have on civilian library status and activities in this country. It seems clear that these by-products will be several and of much importance. Successive campaigns for money and books are not only revealing the definitely recognized rôle of the book as a prime factor in morale and the many ways, hitherto undreamed of, in which books and libraries may be of war time service; but through all this the library is being very much more firmly fixed in the social consciousness as an essential institution as alert to its duties and opportunities in war as in peace.

All this will leave the library with a new and wholesome assurance. It has learned to ask boldly for what it needs and the splendid response has revealed the American people's belief in its work. We are left with a renewed faith in our work which heartens us greatly and will react on library work everywhere.

Enough has been said for this occasion. There are problems that have come up in the transaction of this work by the general director and his staff at Washington that are proper for discussion and comment. There are matters of policy that perhaps are likewise, but they will not be presented this morning from this platform. It is results, it is the work itself that we are putting before you. I want to emphasize in a definitive way that this report of the War Service Committee is more or less a report of progress. It is not unlikely, if the necessity for the work continues for another year, that you will raise more money and secure more books from the people of this country than you have in the year that has passed, that the work which seems so much like the realization

of a dream today, so almost incredible in its extent and character, will look small in comparison with the results of another year. So it is not as the sum or summary

of a work finished or done, that the War Service Committee brings its report to you this morning, but solely and purely as a progress report.

SENDING BOOKS "OVER THERE"*

BY W. H. BRETT, *Librarian, Cleveland Public Library*

The Newport News dispatch station was established early in March in a business block, removing to its own building in April. Newport News is one of the two large embarkation ports. The station was planned to supply the camps of the army and navy—some thirty in number—in the tidewater district, on both sides of Hampton Roads. The whole district includes many places having interesting associations with early Virginia history, the Revolution and the Civil War. The principal work of the station, however, is sending books overseas. The building is located conveniently to the piers and the embarkation headquarters and is similar to the camp library buildings in its construction.

The first librarian who did much to organize the work was Miss Margaret Mann, head cataloger of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. She was succeeded in April by Miss Sophie K. Hiss, catalog librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. The staff includes three former members of the Cleveland library staff, one from St. Louis and one from Davenport.

*Abstract of address, given more fully in the August *Library Journal*.

[NOTE: As the proofs of these papers and addresses of the Saratoga Springs Conference are passing through the press, the sad word is received of the sudden death, on August 24, of Mr. W. H. Brett.]

While the work has been under the general charge of the dispatch agent from the beginning, he has only been able to give a share of his time to it and most of the credit for the work that has been accomplished is due to the librarians and the staff.

The work of placing books in the camps is of great interest, as it brings more direct contact with the men in the service and has a great variety, the work being done through the Y. M. C. A. agencies, the Red Cross, the hospitals and the army and navy chaplains. Books are also issued directly to the men who visit the station. The principal work, however, is sending books overseas, which is done in two ways. The books are packed in boxes a little over 30 by 20 inches and about 8 inches in depth with one shelf and a solid cover which is screwed on and removable. The boxes form a convenient bookcase. They are largely placed on the decks in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries who go overseas and are used by the men going over and afterward turned over to the agencies overseas, thus adding to the supply. Other books in still larger numbers, packed either in the boxes already described or in small packing cases, are placed in cargo and shipped to France, an allowance of twenty tons being made to this shipping station.

LIBRARIES AND THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

By EDITH GUERRIER, *Director, Library Section, United States Food Administration*

In order that I might bring you the thanks of the United States Food Administration and greetings from the Food Administrator, I asked for five minutes on this program. It is almost a year since I was most unexpectedly called to Washington to help place food conservation propaganda in the libraries of the United States to the end that you might give it proper publicity. The Food Administrator was confident that if you had the material you would use it. You have clearly demonstrated that his confidence was not misplaced. The Food Administration is not going to ask you to turn your libraries into food shows. The fact that the food problem is quite as much a spiritual as a material one makes your help most vital and significant.

In the midst of turmoil and confusion it is legitimate that we should preserve in our libraries the quiet atmosphere that makes for what one of our librarians has aptly termed "emotional poise." In this quiet atmosphere we can with dignity present the food problems of the world and it is our privilege to study means of presenting those problems which shall appeal to all who enter your doors.

Almost a year ago the Food Administrator said when he was first appointed:

"If democracy is worth anything, we can do these things by coöperation, by stimulation, by self-sacrifice, by the patriotic mobilization of the brains of this country. If it cannot be done in this manner it is better that we accept German domination and confess the failure of our political ideals, acquiesce in the superiority of the German conception and send for the Germans to instruct us in its use."

Thank God we have proven our right to rely upon democracy. One incident alone is sufficient. The first of last December we had for export until the next harvest 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. If we keep up our present rate of export, by next har-

vest we shall have exported 150,000,000 bushels, 130,000,000 bushels being the free offering of this great free-hearted country.

Sacrifice, service and sharing the gifts of Him whom we worship in spirit and in truth have accomplished that which all the perfect, long established systems, the gifts of emperors and kaisers, can never hope to overthrow. The poets and the philosophers, the wise men of the ages, they are the ones who must nerve us for this task, and it is our gracious privilege to provide the spiritual food so abundantly that the material food will have more than a mere material significance.

As members of this splendid organization, as librarians, as citizens of this great free country, we have now the part of torch bearers, and the torch must be held with no wavering hand. If, for instance, we doubt the value of our work, the answer is "buckle down to work." If we find out that we as individuals have nothing to do with the making of the morning, we may say with Rostand's Chanticleer, "Then I am just the cock of a remoter sun! My cries so affect the night that it lets certain beams of the day pierce through its black tent, and those are what we call the stars. I shall not live to see shining upon the steeples that final total light composed of stars clustered in unbroken mass; but if I sing faithfully and sonorously, and if, long after me, and long after that, in every farmyard its cock sings faithfully, sonorously, I truly believe there will be no more night."

Acknowledging freely that as a mere person I am unworthy to be your representative in the Food Administration, I yet cannot give a backward look. My hand is on the plow and I ask that you continue to open your fields for the Food Administration team. I ask with the sure knowledge that he who asketh receiveth.

A CALL TO SERVICE

While the Saratoga Springs Conference is still fresh in our recollection, and before the feeling and enthusiasm engendered there become dimmed, may I venture to urge on all librarians the imperative call of the present day to our best, our most devoted, our highest service?

The war has shown us two great lines of work, peculiarly our own, which can be done by no other agency so well as by libraries and librarians. These are our own library service at home in meeting the enormously increased need for popular education and information, and our direct provision of books to the soldiers and sailors at home and overseas.

Never before have libraries had laid upon them such a burden of duty as in the dissemination of sound and informing knowledge regarding the war, its aims, its conduct, the relation of the citizen thereto, and the whole array of problems arising from an unusual condition of society. Next to the public press, the one agency which can best supply such information to all classes of the community is the public library. If the library was vital before the war, it is tenfold as vital now. Our cities, towns and villages need the best in books and magazines, need the best effort of librarians as never before. The hour calls for definite, earnest, well thought out plans for the unifying and bettering of our daily service. And the times are not easy. Our libraries have already contributed to the military and civil branches of the Government numbers of their best folk. On us who "stay by the stuff" falls the increased burden. Our call is plain—no falling off in efficiency because of war; rather a higher devotion and a greater service!

Further, and no less vital, is our library war service; the provision of books in an effective (because organized) manner to our troops and our sailors. The American Library Association with splendid enthusiasm promised its aid to the Government at the Louisville Conference, hardly realizing, perhaps, the magnitude of its task. Last summer the Committee on War Service, through various agencies, planned a great campaign for money and for books. Largely through the efforts of librarians in every part of our land an imposing sum was gathered in the fall. The Librarian of Congress became general director of the library war service. Library buildings were erected in the great camps, innumerable stations were set up in every "Y" hut and house, on the ships, in smaller camps. Slowly and with great difficulty in the midst of a nationwide dislocation of energy, a splendid service has been developed by the hard and long labor of our devoted colleagues at headquarters and in the field. The dispatch of books to Europe and their supply to the troops has been well begun. The attempt has proven the value of books in army life. It is no longer an experiment, but an assured success.

On us now rests the burden of carrying onward this work so admirably begun. There will be need of money, much money. Prepare now to bring every effort to bear in your home towns to raise your share, yes, and more than your share. Let your people know what the Association is doing, get the papers to print accounts of the library war service. Inform yourself by visits and by letter. If our members actually KNOW what is being done, here and in France, the money will raise itself.

There is need of personal service. Offer yourself, and like a soldier, obey orders. If you are called, for whatever work, that is your special call to duty. If you are not called at once, remember that the home service needs your every thought and action. The library war service must be a selected service, a choosing of men and women for special needs because of individual qualification. In war time men obey and do not growl. The work to be done is vast. It will require every one of us who can work in it, sooner or later. It will hearten every officer of the Association, every camp and hospital librarian, to know that the volunteer list is embarrassingly large.

These words, my fellow librarians, are not preaching. Someone must voice the needs of the hour, and you have called me to lead the Association for a year in the time of our country's peril and mightiest effort. Therefore, I write this call to service, confident both in your response and in your welcome of the message.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP,

July, 1918.

President, American Library Association.

WHAT THE LIBRARY COMMISSION IS DOING TO HELP WIN THE WAR

BY JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Secretary Iowa Library Commission*

Although what I recount is actually the work of the Iowa Library Commission, I speak impersonally to-day as the secretary of an abstract commission, using our own state name simply to supply the sense of reality in illustrating library commission war work; and if I shall seem to be guilty of state pride, remember I am speaking for you and voicing your pride in your own state and your own library workers, for what one commission has done most of them have done.

Briefly to summarize the commission war work—the calls which have come to us to which we have endeavored to respond may be listed under: (1) Book collections; (2) library war fund campaign; (3) aid in food conservation; (4) miscellaneous activities; (5) personal contributions.

Book Collections. During the Mexican trouble the Iowa Library Commission sent a number of boxes of books to the border for the use of our boys there and soon after the entrance of the United States into the present war and some time before the work of supplying books to the camps was taken up by the American Library Association we furnished books from our own collection to the boys of the Iowa National Guard encamped near Des Moines. At the same time we sent books to the colored training camp at Fort Des Moines.

The first book campaign, like the second, was conducted by the secretary of the commission as state director and publicity material furnished. The first drive resulted in the collection of 25,000 books, most of which went to Camp Dodge.

In the last campaign more than 100,000 books were given. In the smaller towns where there was no library the collections were made by the women's organizations. About half of the last books col-

lected have gone direct from the libraries to Camp Dodge and other camps. The other half have gone through the commission office where they were prepared and sent to camps outside the state and for shipment overseas. The work of preparation was done in the commission office for the books received in both collections and in both cases extra help was required which was paid for from commission funds.

Library war fund. Between the two drives came the "million dollar campaign" in which Mr. Johnson Brigham, state librarian, was state director, but the secretary of the commission worked in closest coöperation. The publicity material was all sent out from the commission office and the expense of sending borne by the commission—the correspondence and postage being taken care of by the state library. Our achievements in this drive were not satisfactory but represented much effort in which we were greatly embarrassed by what was supposed to be expert help outside the library profession.

Food conservation. Efforts in two directions were urged upon the libraries by the secretary in her capacity as state director for Iowa for the United States Food Administration: (1) To assist in showing why we should conserve; (2) how to conserve.

To aid in the first direction hundreds of letters and circulars of information, direction and suggestion, and thousands of posters for display and bulletins for distribution were sent to libraries and schools. Motion picture slides were also provided and loaned by the commission to the libraries.

In giving assistance in how to conserve, the libraries have been furnished with recipes and urged first to have them tested

and then to distribute them as widely as possible.

Miscellaneous activities. In the course of all these activities the regular work of the commission and of the traveling library has been carried on and mention should be made of the fact that through the traveling library books and pamphlets on the war in all its phases and on kindred topics have been provided, advertised and circulated freely and lists prepared and suggestions for buying given; this with other activities will be continued. At the state fair in August our annual library exhibit will this year be made a library war activity exhibit. Every number of the *Iowa Library Quarterly* these days is a war service number, though not always so marked.

The secretary has spoken on the book collection and on food conservation at district meetings of the women's clubs last fall and of the libraries this spring and on other occasions. She also represents the libraries on the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence for Iowa and is chairman of the subcommittee on the registration of women for service.

Personal contributions. In personal contributions we may seem to be lacking.

Each member of the staff has given largely of herself, but with a force hardly sufficient to carry the work in normal times we can ill afford now with our extra war demands to spare anyone for outside work. Nevertheless just before I came away Miss Reba Davis, librarian of the traveling library, left for three months' base hospital work in Texas. This is emphatically a personal contribution on the part of each of the assistants who will be obliged to bear heavier burdens at home during her absence. On her return others may possibly be spared but in the meantime we shall not be of those of whom it is said "They also serve who only stand and wait," for we have no time for either standing or waiting with the many calls to service which daily come to us.

But with it all, even more than to the boys in France, it all seems so "d—— impersonal" and in addition at such long range that with all our efforts we can but feel that it has not been even "our bit."

But still we trust that your bit and our bit and many billions more may help to hasten the day when the Kaiser shall cease from troubling and the weary nations be at peace.

WHAT THE COUNTY AND RURAL LIBRARY IS DOING TO HELP WIN THE WAR

BY MARY L. TITCOMB, *Librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.*

Like every other library, the first thing we did in August, 1914, was to display our meager assortment of war books. The making of the large sign with "The Great War" printed upon it in the blackest of type, in itself was a relief to our feelings. Somehow just naming it, giving it a label "The Great War" par excellence was an outlet to overcharged emotions. Then the public came, and read (for a few months how they read!) Usher's Pan-Germanism and Bernhardt's remarkable pronouncement of the German policy, and all the other titles, now almost forgotten. Then

came the White Book, and the Yellow, eagerly devoured, and after that interest in our shelf began to wane. As a people, our minds were largely made up on the side of the Allies, but as yet we felt no especial concern in this fight 3,000 miles away, so one day when the librarian heard a captious voice saying, "O, those old war books! I'm so sick and tired of nothing but war," she moved the offending display to a less conspicuous location, and for all the time we waited before coming to a reasonably clear understanding of Germany's aims, the interest remained

academic. The new war books were read, but the flood of propagandist literature received little attention. Even the interest in the maps of the war fronts diminished after the terrible rout of the Russians.

For a season the library marked time. Then came our entrance into the conflict and at once there was a change. Everything was in demand; our sign, "The Great War," was no longer needed, our only hope was to be able to keep within sight of the demand for books about the war. About a month before our entrance as a nation, the librarian was looking at the pile of propagandist pamphlets, dusty and untidy, and in an excess of housekeeping zeal almost decided to send to the junk man all but one copy of each. Some instinct stayed her hand, and the month after every copy was in the hands of a man on the farm or in the country store.

In July of that year a Red Cross class, meeting every morning, was given a room in the building and met there for two months pending the establishment of permanent headquarters. People began to wake up and ask questions and the library saw its chance to get into the great game. In the fall of that year the librarian undertook the state chairmanship of the A. L. A. war service campaign, with headquarters at the library. That was followed by the chairmanship of the Red Cross Christmas seal sale. An educational committee of the Maryland Council of Defense was formed in Washington county, consisting of a library trustee, superintendent of schools, county farm agent, home demonstration agent and urban demonstrator, with the librarian as secretary. This formed an excellent coöperative body, and it is through this committee working through the librarian that the most valuable work of the library has been done.

A set of questions on the causes of the war, etc., framed by the superintendent of schools and the committee, was issued to the teachers with directions that they inform themselves, instruct their pupils, and require an essay from each one before the

close of the winter term, the best essay from each grade to be printed in the local newspapers, the educational committee being the judge. This gave an opportunity for a large circulation of a pamphlet, "What we are fighting about," issued by the Maryland Council of Defense, and also of the Red, White and Blue series of pamphlets. The county demonstrator, the urban demonstrator, and the library book wagon have all circulated these pamphlets as well as those of the National Food Garden Commission, Food Administration, Department of Agriculture and others. A basket on the delivery desk labeled "Take as many as you like" has been emptied and replenished daily. Through these and many other avenues over one thousand pamphlets have been distributed.

In the children's room, a weekly reading from some interesting war book has been given to the older boys, about four periods being devoted to a book, the boys following the narrative with a map. When the story hour stopped in the spring the children's librarian went out with the farm agent, giving talks to the boys' corn clubs on the war and our responsibilities to it.

A class of volunteer workers meets one evening in the week to make scrapbooks for hospital use under the direction of a member of the staff. The library has also collected and shipped 1,016 volumes for the camp libraries, being administered by the American Library Association.

Through the librarian, speakers and in many cases patriotic music have been provided for over one hundred meetings of community clubs, patriotic mass meetings, etc., in the country districts. The librarian herself has talked at many of these meetings and to the Red Cross branches in the county. The school librarian has in her charge a Red Cross branch in a near-by village, meeting with them for work two nights in the week. Just now the library is selling thrift stamps on an installment plan in the children's room and the stations in the county which are visited weekly by members of the staff.

This is one side of the shield. Looking on the other side, we find that even fiction goes slowly. War books of the narrative kind are still in demand and to an extent, books of international history and relations. There is also a perceptible turning toward the psychological, spiritual and ethical. This is as it should be. The women of leisure are now at work. The children

are busy with the Junior Red Cross or war gardens; the young men are gone, or getting ready to go; and for those who are left the newspapers are all-absorbing and exciting. It is only as the library can enter into the war work of the community that it can justify its right to existence in war time.

WHAT THE STATE LIBRARY IS DOING TO HELP WIN THE WAR

By J. I. WYER, JR., *Director, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Immediately after the entry of this country into the war the nation began to mobilize its resources—military, naval, industrial, agricultural, scientific, educational—and each separate profession, industry and activity, through its practitioners, began to take thought as to what specific war time service it might render.

Probably the great surprise of the war to librarians has been the amazing range of opportunity that has been offered for what we may consider real library war service. Libraries have never been formally inventoried and examined to discover their possible war time contributions to national defense. Quite aside from their functions of supplying fresh news and judgments of current events and abundant wholesome recreational reading (functions supplying an indispensable element in morale and as highly important in stress as in serene times) libraries surely have a vital part in that work of organized research which is behind Germany's scientific and industrial efficiency and which has bulked large in all President Wilson's preparedness plans. That such work must be pushed with increased vigor, and its adepts kept out of the trenches for just such service is one of the sharpest lessons which England has learned, and successful research rests as much upon adequate and well-organized book resources as upon laboratories and trained men. It did not occur, perhaps, to librarians, even in the face of the vast

mobilization of civilian effort, that there would be so considerable a part and a program for libraries and their work. I do not say this in any spirit of boasting. It is not in that spirit, despite some newspaper strictures that have been passed upon the program of this Conference, that libraries and librarians have done this work or that we have come together at this Conference to talk about it.

I observed, particularly in Miss Titcomb's remarks and in Mr. Wellman's, as well as in Miss Robinson's, the note of humility that was struck, and it is in that same strain that I wish to speak of what the State Library at Albany has done. I cannot believe that its work is greatly different from that of any other state library. Beyond its more usual functions, which must be intensified and accelerated in time of great need, there is an exceptional service bearing full upon the immediate work of training an army, which the State Library offers to the military authorities of state and nation. Every man in the new army must have at least some months of training. Special schools and training must be provided for officers in every branch of the service and even for different duties in the same branch. Dozens of different specialized schools exist in France for the air and artillery services alone. Military training camps these must be, of course, but they must be more—schools and colleges in the

real sense of the terms, equipped with laboratories, lecture halls, and libraries, and back of these general camps hundreds of special schools for the training of officers and specialists in the learned branches of the profession of war.

The plain and immediate duty of the State Library, situated at the military headquarters of each state, would seem to be to build up its present small collection of military books into a military library adequate to be a center of military information for the state and to serve effectively the needs of research workers studying new methods and instruments for attack and defense.

It should actively disseminate to the hundreds of schools and libraries throughout the state, with which it is in official relation, information and expert opinion essential to the comprehension of military facts and policies and to the maintenance of the morale of the nation.

It should provide military and technical books, as required, to any school or college giving "officers' training" work. Its medical library should acquire promptly all new and important material on military hygiene, medicine, sanitation and surgery and should give the widest publicity to the availability of this material to all military, medical and hospital corps. The following items describing some specific lines of service by the New York State Library are noted without any logical arrangement but merely as they happen to be jotted down:

A military information service was organized as soon as this country came into the war, sorting out from our shelves the relatively few volumes that seemed to promise a live and active service at the present time, getting as soon as possible those other hundreds or thousands of volumes that bore more immediately upon present problems and the actual questions of war. These were put into a special collection. We accumulated such pamphlets as we could, subscribed for duplicate magazines and periodicals and either clipped them or circulated them as single numbers. This material was made available not only in the city of Albany but throughout the state in connection with our regular lending

service. At the request of the Resource Mobilization Bureau, a rather high sounding name for what in most states is called the State Council of Defense, the State Library prepared a pamphlet on America's part in the war, of which several thousand were printed. The same bureau also called for the compilation of a book about the American flag for use in quantities throughout the state. It was compiled but has not yet been published.

The draft boards came to us, at first tentatively and later with more assurance, for help in organizing their records, to enable them at once to make reference to the names that were filed with each board alphabetically by the name of the soldier, by the registration numeral, by his serial number, and under some other numerical arrangement peculiar to their own records.

A federal bureau of the National Draft Office is located at Albany and handles the work for the entire state. Its records and correspondence soon outgrew its own facilities for taking care of it and the State Library was called into conference; a system was suggested, a course of reading and study mapped out for the people in charge of the system, the books, literature and catalogs of filing system and those that make them were distributed to them and they have come to look to us, I fancy, for such help as may be necessary in keeping pace with their growth of correspondence from three letters a day in the first week to something like a thousand letters a week at the present time.

We organized the collection of local history material on the war for the State Library throughout the state by designating in each county one library to be a center for that work. In a circular letter to the 600 registered libraries of the state were described the kinds of material they were asked to collect, pictorial, literary, manuscript, the ephemeral and the more permanent. Those letters were sent out so that each one of the 600 libraries should know which was the central collecting agency in its own county, the exact kind of material wanted, the form in which it was desired to have it, the greater plan of which it was to form a part, and the times and seasons at which we wished to have the material sent in to Albany. The State Council of Defense formed a useful publicity agent in every county, ably reinforcing our own plans and our own efforts, for if librarians have learned anything through all this year of war work it is that they are a weak and feeble folk unless they realize and use to the full the

efforts of every other class of citizens and of every other agency, most of them lying at hand and much neglected in every enterprise in which we have been engaged.

The State Library photostat has been freely and fully at the service of all state departments having to do with war work and has been much used for a surprising variety of work, much of it of exceptional urgency, frequently calling for evening and Sunday work.

In the matter of camp libraries, before the A. L. A. had its work organized there were three reserve officer training camps in New York State. There were large camps in one or two other cities of the state. There were smaller posts here and there. The State Library in one case furnished a librarian for three months; in all cases furnished some books and acted as adviser when it was necessary (and it seldom was necessary) in stimulating local libraries to action in connection with near-by posts that called for some similar service. Thousands of books were used in that way. We duplicated freely when it was necessary and furnished personal service from the State Library whenever it seemed to promise usefulness, even, as indicated, to the extent of sending a man for three months to the Plattsburg Camp.

This leads naturally into the larger war service of the A. L. A. We have felt in that regard that almost any member of the staff that promised any usefulness in such work within our State or in camps where any New York men were to be found, was properly subject to draft. Our reference librarian has been librarian at Camp Upton ever since the camp opened. The first camp librarian at Spartanburg, where the New York National Guard men went first, was one of our own staff.

So four or five members of the staff have been absent in various lines of camp library work, among them Miss Caroline Webster for three months in Washington organizing the hospital work for the library war service there. No demand upon us is too heavy for compliance in this regard if it is at all possible to let some lines of work go, to cut out others. We instituted a rather rigid inquiry of our routine and our regular working methods to discover if there were not portions of it that could be cut out entirely, if there were not other

portions that could be indefinitely postponed, and we have freed some additional service for more important uses in that way.

The Federal Government has called upon the State Library, and my associate, Mr. Walter, spent several weeks in midwinter in one of the Government offices, organizing a card and a filing system.

In connection with the draft boards of Albany, our law library was taken for the legal advisory work of the city and our law librarian acted as the secretary for the legal advisory board of that district. Sessions were held in the law library and in the legislative reference library. The law librarian is still chairman of the board and he has assumed the task of reviewing the claims of registrants for the entire state, some ten thousand or more of these claims having been handled by the board of which our librarian is the secretary. At the request of the Adjutant's office he notifies delinquents of their status.

The State Library acted as state headquarters in the A. L. A. financial campaign, in both book drives, and like other state agencies has distributed the books upon orders from Washington. It initiated the local Albany campaign for money in the Fall, with the active coöperation and aid of the local public libraries.

The United States Food Administration has an office in the State Library, a very busy office, an office whose work surprises me more and more every time I go into it. I am confronted there with what looks like a shipping room, an apparatus temporarily constructed, with great heaps of the pamphlets and posters issued by the United States Food Administration, stacks of round mailing tubes, great piles of envelopes addressed by the addressograph and ready to go out and people busily employed in filling them up. Our Mr. Wynkoop is library publicity director for the Federal Food Administration. If every state is being taken care of with the literature of that central office of Mr. Hoover's as well as New York State is, I can scarcely under-

stand why we should not be able to save food enough to feed the whole world.

In none of the above have I taken account of the many ways in which the daily work of the library, its regular routine, has been colored by war work; the difficult matter of book selection, of subscription to new periodicals, the distressing complications that have arisen by the failure to receive books and periodicals, especially from abroad, the trouble in financial records that has been brought about, the difficulty and efforts required to get books of any sort from abroad. Especially has war work

colored reference work in all sections of the library.

At the beginning I alluded to the amazing number of opportunities that have opened for library work in connection with the war. It was a new thought that books and their custodians could be mobilized for military service. I know of no better statement of this anywhere in print than that prepared by Mr. Wynkoop as program or syllabus for the conduct of the thirty state library institutes and printed in the May number of *New York Libraries*.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IS DOING TO HELP WIN THE WAR

By J. C. M. HANSON, *Associate Director, University of Chicago Libraries*

For the winning of a war there are said to be three essential and preëminent requisites: Man-power, money, morale.

As to the first, the average American university library cannot boast of any appreciable surplus. The University of Chicago Library may or may not represent the average in this respect. It had, on our entrance into the war, 81 women assistants and 24 men, and of the latter number only eight of military age. The result is that the library can present only five names of assistants actually in military service.

As for the second requisite, money, perhaps the less said the better. With seventy out of one hundred assistants receiving salaries running from \$30 to \$75 a month one cannot expect to make a showing comparable to that of the great business corporations or other institutions with vast financial resources. Still the eagerness to give and the willingness to sacrifice is there in full measure, and the saying credited to the Apostle Peter, "Gold and silver have I none, but what I have give I Thee," may well apply to many of our library assistants during the last year. Subscriptions to the Red Cross, the various ambulances, particularly the University and the Henry E. Legler ambulances,

the three Liberty Loans, thrift stamps, and various charitable enterprises have been participated in by all. I know of no exceptions.

There remains the third element, morale, and here is where the University Library may, in common with other libraries and similar institutions, claim recognition.

It has been said that morale is likely to prove the deciding factor in the present war, also that the farther from home the scene of conflict, the more difficult for the soldier to keep up a firm spirit for the work in hand. It was, no doubt, with this in mind, and fully aware of the powerful influence exercised by the printed book for instruction, entertainment, and in general for the moral uplift of the soldier that the American Library Association inaugurated its plan for providing camp libraries.

In the first confusion, due to a depleted force, without a corresponding diminution in pressure for service, assistants in the university library were a little puzzled as to just how and where to offer their services. A wish had been expressed by librarians of the central west that the University of Chicago undertake, as a special function, the collecting of books and ma-

terial on the war. The proposal was received with favor by the president and the departments of instruction, and plans for the collection and their partial realization may be said to constitute the first step in the war work of the library.

Almost simultaneously with the demand for a war collection came demands from faculty, students, alumni and others for books on military and naval science, general and special. Little attention having been paid to these latter subjects prior to the war, there was no nucleus around which to build. It was necessary to begin at the bottom.

Calls for aid from the A. L. A. War Service at Washington came next and here the library was fortunate in being able to offer the services of the head of its reference department, Mr. E. N. Manchester, for three months, during which period he served as camp librarian at Camp Cody, New Mexico. His letters, and, on his return, the recital of his experiences, the needs of the soldiers, and their interest and appreciation of what the library was able to do for them, served to kindle the enthusiasm of the entire force, and when, soon after, the time came for the drive for books, the assistants responded with a will.

Before the A. L. A. had begun its active campaign for books, the Great Lakes Naval Station, north of Chicago, was receiving thousands upon thousands of volumes, which were piled up in boxes and on the floors in almost hopeless confusion. The libraries of Chicago immediately responded to the call for help, and from the University of Chicago libraries ten assistants went up for two days each, sorted books, wrote cards and helped prepare books for the various camps. The library contributed half of their time, and, at first, paid transportation. Later the A. L. A. took over the work, and the Great Lakes library is now one that we of the central west point to with special pride.

The organization and registration for war work of the women of Chicago next engaged the attention of several members of the staff. Miss Elizabeth Lamb, reviser

in the cataloging department, had charge of the preparation and filing of the cards for the sixth ward, near the university. Nearly the entire cataloging department volunteered to help in supervising this work. Other assistants have taken a leading part in preparing name index cards for twenty-six other wards, something over 300,000 cards having so far been filed.

Before the work on the registration cards had been completed the drive for books was on. Four committees were appointed to assume general charge and almost every assistant was enrolled to help out in some way or other. It was our ambition to make the collection of the university not only large numerically, but one which should contain only books likely to prove of real service to the soldiers. Moreover, it was decided to pocket, plate, label, classify and catalog all the books prior to shipment. This latter decision was reached at a committee meeting held when only about 1,000 volumes were in sight. Later when the number threatened to exceed the 9,000 mark, it became necessary to call for outside help for the simpler work of pasting, labeling and marking. The clerical work was done chiefly by the women members of the staff, the heavier work of packing and moving fell to the men. Students from the University Y. M. C. A., and from various fraternities have been of assistance, offering their own services, and, in some cases, their automobiles to carry books to and from the university library and the different deposit stations established in the neighborhood. The University of Chicago Press has printed and distributed posters and announcements and transported and delivered books.

Of other activities in which this university library has had a share may be mentioned the rather important work of soliciting and distributing pamphlets on the war to students and members of the faculty. This has fallen to the assistant in charge of the war collection. Over 10,000 pamphlets have been distributed gratis. The same assistant has also maintained a

number of bulletin boards for war posters, pamphlets, cuttings, contributed almost daily notices to the student papers, compiled reading lists on the war and in various ways assisted students and professors engaged in the study of the war, or preparing for active service of some kind in connection with it.

I need not add that the ladies of the staff have done their share and more in knitting and in preparing surgical dressings and the like.

There are other activities too numerous to mention connected with the neighborhood clubs, charitable organizations, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., churches, Council of Defense and National Security League, each of which has demanded and received its share of assistance from members of the staff. All have responded as far as their strength and resources would permit. Some, I fear, have in their eagerness and enthusiasm exceeded the limits of safety and are as a consequence threatened with physical and nervous breakdown. It has been a part of the directors' duties to warn against and counteract over-zealous application on part of those not strong enough to stand the extra strain.

In addition to the collecting and preparing of books for shipment to camps, still going forward at the university, the assistants have recently undertaken to devote one evening a week to similar duties at the Chicago Public Library. As the distance of the latter institution from the homes of the assistants is from eight to twelve miles, and Chicago lacks as yet a real system of rapid transit, the participation on part of the university library assistants represents also in this instance a contribution of time and energy worthy of mention.

Maintenance of war gardens by some of the men and service of others as speakers upon the different loans and upon other subjects directly related to the war, are matters of course.

Finally, the assistants decided last winter at a staff sociable to undertake the support of two French orphans for the dura-

tion of the war, the contributions for this purpose being entirely voluntary.

What has here been recited must serve, then, to indicate briefly a part of the activities by which one university library has endeavored to aid in the prosecution of the war. Whether or not it will serve also as a fair representation of the experience of other institutions of the same class, I cannot say. Some may have done more, some less. In any case, it is safe to say that the spirit which has permeated the assistants and stimulated their efforts at Chicago will be found also in the other libraries of the country.

In conclusion, I can hardly refrain from giving expression to a thought that has been on my own mind, as I know it must have been on that of practically all of you during the last year. It is briefly this: The war must be looked at, not only from the point of view of immediate military exigency, but with a view also to its ultimate results, not only its material results, but the moral and intellectual as well.

Just as it has been shown that the university library can contribute more to the maintenance of morale than to the supply of man-power or money, so it can no doubt, in common with other learned institutions, give more effective support to the Government and other powers in counteracting certain dangerous and pernicious influences at home, than through direct participation in warfare abroad. I need hardly mention the epidemics of hysteria and weak-mindedness which break out at crises like the present one and which tend to cheapen and weaken our patriotic endeavors. Even more serious are the insidious efforts of selfish and unscrupulous interests to utilize our emergency for personal profit and gain.

It will be recalled that the United States Commissioner of Education has sent out a timely and emphatic warning against the ill-advised and shortsighted campaign against the study of foreign languages. In the great economic reorganization, and far-reaching reconstruction which it is agreed must come after the war, and for which

even now a number of nations are making the most feverish preparations, men and women with knowledge of foreign languages will be needed in constantly increasing numbers. We of the university and great reference libraries have perhaps had better opportunity than the average to note the frequency with which persons in search of the best information on a given subject are again and again blocked by their lack of knowledge, not only of the subjects treated in the books and articles laid before them, but particularly by their ignorance of the languages in which the books are printed. The handicaps resulting from such ignorance must be patent to all. They are so serious that I for one do not wish to see them saddled on those who during the period of reconstruction to come will be called on, each in their field, to uphold the dignity and position of this republic in its relations to other nations.

In view of this situation and with our knowledge of what confronts us, it would seem to be the safe and proper course for libraries to consider, not only the immediate future, the military situation of the moment, but look farther ahead in planning their share in the efforts required to win the war.

Prominent writers and thinkers have, before and after the outbreak of the war, sounded warnings against the tendencies noticed not only among the great autocracies and plutocracies and the other imperialistic combinations of the world, but among the minor nations as well, to set up as their aims and ambitions material gain, acquisition of money and wealth, control of commercial and natural resources at home and abroad, opportunities for extra lucrative investments, while too frequently assuming toward sound and thorough knowledge and all that pertains to the domain of philosophic thought and idealism, an attitude of contempt. It has been claimed also that the most effective weapons for counteracting such tendencies must be sought for in the extension of knowledge and education based on sound moral principles. There should be no hesitation

in deciding the position to be assumed by libraries to these and similar movements for human betterment.

It has been said further that our time is not rich in great personalities, that the proper atmosphere for fostering such personalities cannot be provided amid the rush and struggle for gain which has characterized particularly the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries. As proof has been cited the growing tendency to read only the daily papers—to cut even this reading to the minimum by glancing over the headlines in search of something to satisfy the craving for the sensational, for something to supply a moment of stimulation in the great weariness from ceaseless toil.

To wean at least a small part of the generation now coming forward away from this unending struggle for material gain, for sensation, for personal aggrandizement, to bring them to read good books, to think and search their own thought, to give some small part of their time to moral and intellectual ideals and efforts—might not this perhaps be credited to libraries as in a sense a contribution to the winning of the war?

In other words, is there any task, no matter how lowly, which may not be considered as an aid to winning the war, provided it has as its aim the spiritual and moral development of the individual, helps to enrich his life, teaches him to think, sheds light and happiness on him and his environment?

Finally, should not, after all, the main contribution of university libraries toward the winning of the war be sought for in their own special fields of endeavor, in the maintenance and fostering of the principles laid down in the world's greatest books, such as are found embodied in the Golden Rule, in the great legal codes and moral systems handed down to us, truths, which history shows us to have been the chief foundation stones wherever and whenever human society has been able to function with some degree of security and success?

Personally, I am utterly unable to appreciate or sympathize with the claim that a ruthless war is the most effective war. It fell to my lot once to make a study of the Thirty Years War with special reference to the participation in it of Gustavus Adolphus. His maxim "The best Christian is the best soldier," formed the basis for the rigid discipline enforced in his armies while he remained in command and there is no evidence that it interfered in the slightest with his military success. Lord Roberts until 1904 said a week or two before his death, "Let us fight against the enemy in such a manner that we shall earn not only his respect, but

also his friendship." The cultivation of sentiments like those here referred to, the fostering of a broad and liberal education on firm moral foundations, preservation of freedom of thought and expression, with due regard to the demands of great national emergencies, are to my mind important issues which no university library or similar institution working for the moral, and intellectual uplift of the people, can afford to ignore, not only in its endeavors to end the war successfully, but in all efforts tending towards the restoration of orderly and normal conditions among men.

IS CAMP LIBRARY SERVICE WORTH WHILE?

BY ADAM STROHM, *Librarian, Detroit Public Library (Camp Librarian, Camp Gordon, Ga.)*

The question should, I think, be considered from two points of view: Is it worth while to the men in the army to have these libraries; and is it worth while to the camp librarian to give service in the camps?

As far as the first consideration is concerned, I hold that the presence of camp libraries in the camps is justified if we bring to these camps the professional skill and ability which we possess, an ability that is not available through any other organization and never has been. For that purpose it is necessary that all good librarians feel under obligation to volunteer or accept a call from headquarters. It would mean in connection with that, that not only should they accept this call but should give a reasonable permanency to their service. The replacement idea in the camp library service is not a success.

In a general way, these camp libraries or the camp library service is justified only if every policy that we lay out, if every effort that we give to it, is for the national purpose for which these camps are organized. In this work we should forget not

only the possible glory that may be in the assignment that is given to us, possibly the reflection that comes to our home institutions; we should forget our identity altogether and simply approach the whole problem from the national point of view. And in that regard I differ with some camp librarians. I think that the camp library is not like a regular city or county library. It is a special library for a special purpose.

The statement has already been made as to the necessity of technical books—all the books that are needed for the development and understanding of military arts—and the need of these books is too obvious for further comment. Add to these all the books available on flowers, rocks, photography, books on fine arts; but those are the incidental interests, those are the incidental happenings in giving this service. The big need, the real need, is to get books of analytical power and devote our skill to the training of men for a special purpose.

It has been repeatedly said and it has just the same force now as it had six months ago, that the only purpose of this whole activity is to win the war, which is

true. But we have, I think, progressed in the last few months a little bit beyond the mere military aspect of this wonderful experience that we are going through. All at once America has discovered Europe. We realize that back of all those international policies and happenings and military events there are motives and intrigues, all of which we ought to know. We realize that underneath the flashing events of military tragedies and victories there is a war underneath the very war, and conscious of those facts, the American nation and the young soldiers are going forward in a spirit of idealism. If there ever was any case of a national lifting up of spirit toward idealism, it is certainly true about America's entry into the war. Notwithstanding the faults that may at one time have been found in the Allies' claims, truly now we are joined in something that quickens the pulses of all. Information is available now; books have recently appeared that give the underlying causes, that furnish the background, and analyze the big epoch now unrolling itself. Those are the books and those are the magazines that above everything else should receive the attention and the understanding of the officers and soldiers. In this way our professional personal influence can do a great deal to arouse a spirit, a faith that is not available just now through any other agency in the camps.

The situation as to the boys who are not perhaps conscious of the real ideals of democracy is sometimes a most bewildering, helpless thing in these camps. In so far as they can realize that out of the mud and blood will arise a new social order, a new Europe, a new world, they will go into the supreme test in a spirit of confidence and righteousness, different from that of any other brother belligerent.

Now is it worth while to the librarian? The answer to that is perhaps quite difficult to articulate. Is it worth while to be alive at all just now? Is it worth while to be in your country's service, humble as it is? Is it worth while to have this ex-

traordinary privilege, as I feel it, of working with men, with men exclusively? In that respect I think we have something to learn in our public library service. Is it not possible so to arrange our service that the attractions that in a way are available in the camp libraries for men can be introduced there, the freedom, the informality of things? There, of course, we are all alike; we are all brothers, all equally muddy occasionally. The librarian is not anything like a controlling master. He wanders about among the boys in khaki; he is called across the floor for a little information on this and that, and there is absolutely no red tape or stiffness about it. As a matter of fact, this service is one of working the thing out together rather than of anything else.

Something may also be said in anticipation of the status of things after the war is over. Surely, when these soldiers are returning from their duty abroad and coming back to civil life, the recollection of the attention, of the consideration, that was given them from the country, from the librarians, will help a great deal toward supporting the libraries. It will also place public service on a higher plane than it has ever been before. Indeed, one of the benefits of the war will be the recognition of public service as an honor. Service to his city, state and country should be exacted from every one worthy the name of a man. You very women may, indeed, demand that every man should give some part of his life to the service of his country.

Something has been said about the employment of men and women in our camps. I am not going to enter into any argument about that. One or two things I care to say about it. In the first place, I do not think it is very important to discuss whether it be a man or a woman. A man librarian and a woman librarian will make a success in the camp as in any other library if they are good librarians, not because they are men or women.

Yet another thing I want to say, speaking for myself and I think speaking for the camp librarians as far as I know them,

that we are in this work because we cannot help ourselves, because opportunity has been offered to us; we are here for such usefulness and service as we can give. And if the executive committee or if the War Department or any other authorized authority should determine that it will be for the best interests of the service that women replace the men, I for one would withdraw most cheerfully and I think the rest of us would do so and wish our colleagues the very best of luck.

Indeed, we are fighting, we are working, we are exerting ourselves now for some of the finest ideals there ever were. And if democracy means anything just now it does not mean any unkindly competition. We are going to work this out; we are going to win out by coöperation and nothing else, and that will be true, I think, about the library war service, which is, perhaps, more intelligently applied than any other civilian service we can think of. The whole civilian activity is really too large

for competition. I think we all realize there is not any especial "glory" connected with it. We are dressed up in uniforms but our uniforms are never going to have any memories of military valor connected with them. We are fully conscious of the propriety that no service star should ever be hung in our honor. But in a deeper sense and especially perhaps on a wonderful day like this Fourth of July, one would like to cherish the hope that all people who have sincerely and unselfishly given something of themselves for the promotion of a great cause like ours, whether they are the women in the kitchens, the mechanics in the factories, the civilian workers in the Y. M. C. A. huts, or the camp librarians—may we not hope that in so far as we have heartened and quickened the spirit that reaches now from land to land, we have perhaps each one of us added a little star in that firmament of light, hope and justice to which an anxious world is looking up.

THE UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

BY H. W. WELLS, *Associate Director, United States Boys' Working Reserve*

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is a section of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. Its purpose is to enroll, to train, and to supervise at their work all boys who are sixteen years of age and over and under twenty-one years of age and are physically fit for the work to be undertaken, with a primary purpose of rehabilitating farms that have been denuded by the war emergency of their supply of adult labor. The fourth item of its program is to inspect the farms where boys are to be employed in order that the living and working conditions on these farms shall conform to certain definite standards set up by the Reserve.

There are approximately two million boys of Reserve age in the United States who are in school or are occupied at labor

that is seasonal or that is not essential to the winning of the war. This is the source of labor supply with which the Reserve immediately deals. Of the two million boys under consideration approximately 500,000 are in the high schools of the United States.

The Reserve is organized into state units with a federal state director in charge of every state unit; and into county units with a county director in charge of every county unit. Federal state directors are federal employes and are appointed directly from Washington by the Secretary of Labor. County directors are appointed by federal state directors and are commissioned by them with their commissions countersigned from Washington.

Into every high school of the United States the Reserve proposes to place, and

in thousands of instances has already placed, an enrolling officer whose business is to bring to the attention of every boy of Reserve age in his school the claims of the Reserve upon his patriotic service, and to enroll boys who respond to this call. There are now enrolled into the United States Boys' Working Reserve throughout the forty-eight States of the Union and in the Territory of Hawaii, 200,000 boys.

The Reserve is organized into three units: the agricultural unit, the industrial unit and the vocational training unit. All the emphasis of the organization has been placed upon the agricultural unit because it is through this unit that the boys of the United States are best able to serve their country in the present crisis.

In order to prepare boys to enter the agricultural unit courses of study in the elements of farm practice were introduced into the school courses of many of the states and were prosecuted through the past autumn, winter and spring.

In seven of the states the Reserve maintained central farm training camps, and in one state a training farm, for the intensive training of selected boys in the elements of farm practice and in the spirit that should animate members of the Reserve. In every one of these camps the boys were submitted to daily physical training and were subject to military discipline.

Manifestly the Reserve offers to the libraries of the United States a large opportunity for usefulness. A hearty coöperation with the United States Boys' Working Reserve is urged upon the librarians of the United States. That coöperation can best be offered in these outstanding ways:

1. By giving the greatest possible publicity to the Reserve. This is best done by assembling the material that is used by the Reserve, and by posting some of it and by distributing other of it; by maintaining an honor roll of all boys who are patrons of the libraries and are enrolled into the Reserve.

2. By offering the legitimate services of the libraries to all agencies in city, town and county that are directly interested in in the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

3. By the enrollment of all boys who are not in attendance upon the schools of the locality; and by referring schoolboys not enrolled to the proper enrolling officer of their schools.

4. By acting as an arm of the school system, in close coöperation with the school authorities and with the county directors of the Reserve, to teach boys the elements of farm practice in preparation for their work upon the farms.

5. To act as emotional centers to stir the boy patrons of libraries to a love of country and to the true meaning of a genuine patriotism.

As seventy-five per cent of the potential enrollment of the Reserve is not in school; and as a very large portion of a part of this seventy-five per cent is a patron of the libraries, the duties of the libraries to the youth of the land in this particular regard are difficult to exaggerate.

The national organization is about to add to its staff a director of library coöperation whose business shall be to keep the libraries of the country informed concerning the United States Boys' Working Reserve, and to outline a program of practical library coöperation.

THE DAY'S WORK IN HOBOKEN

BY ASA DON DICKINSON, A. L. A. *Dispatch Agent, Hoboken, N. J.*

Our days at the Hoboken Dispatch Office are full of interest and incident. Starting in January with one, we now occupy four of the pleasantest saloons in a town which has ever been famous both for barrooms and Germans. We are but one block back from the water front. The *Leviathan* docks just around the corner. Daily an intermittent stream of very sober looking soldiers passes our door. They are on the long trail which in another moment will bring their feet to the gangplank of a transport.

But we cannot afford to gaze long at the surroundings. The day's work at Hoboken means that 6,000 books must be sent overseas and this involves a good deal of hard work. 6,000 a day means 750 an hour, twelve a minute, one every five seconds. If 6,000 books are to be dispatched daily, 6,000 must be received, acknowledged, unpacked and prepared for shipment daily. They come in lots of all sizes, from a single "Baedeker" up to 20,000 books at once. Ten per cent are purchased books, and these entail ordering and bill checking. They come in all sorts of ways: by quartermaster's freight, by freight prepaid, by freight collect, by express prepaid, by express collect, by parcel post, by moving-van, wagon or limousine, by lighter and by hand. They come with all sorts of addresses, they come in every possible sort of package—nearly 100 packages a day, which should all receive attention on the day of their arrival, for the next day will bring as many more. The books must all be carefully inspected of course, and a certain number of "unsuitables" will have to be disposed of. The very large majority of books which pass inspection must be roughly classified, and each must contain one bookplate, book-pocket, and book card bearing the author's surname and a brief title. (Bless-

ings on the librarian who sees that the books he sends us are *carefully* prepared for shipment. The shelf-list card is *not* required in our work. Coöperating friends, all please take notice if you would save useless labor.) After the books are made up into carefully proportioned little libraries of about seventy-five volumes each, they are packed in our regulation shipping bookcases. In each box are placed directions to the amateur librarians who are to care for the books overseas. And finally there is the sealing, stenciling and shipping of the boxes. Some are for use on the transports and later "over there"; some for cargo shipment as part of 50 tons a month asked for by General Pershing; some are for shipment to one or other of the Naval Bases; or to the Red Cross; or to some particular ship in local waters. About 80 boxes go out each day. Ninety-nine, 7,425 books, is the one-day record so far. Each should bear three pasted labels and on the average five stencillings. Our stencil library is surprisingly large. If a box is wrongly marked it will *surely* go astray. In the midst of the hurly-burly over there we cannot but fear it may do so any way.

Suppose we note the events of a busy hour or so at 119 Hudson street:

8:15 a.m.—The dispatch agent arrives, to find a truck waiting to be loaded for the piers. Porters and truckmen are enjoying a cozy social hour.

8:16—The dynamo begins to buzz, galvanizing porters and truckmen into more or less strenuous action.

8:20—Morning mail arrives: 25 letters and 50 pounds of newspapers and periodicals.

8:25—Truck arrives with load of 50 cases of books received per quartermaster's freight—five lots in the load—two lots are "short" one case apiece.

- 8:30—Parcel post wagon arrives with 27 parcels: books from publishers, libraries and individuals, and supplies from headquarters.
- 8:35—A limousine stops before the door and an early-rising Lady Bountiful enters bearing three issues of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and one copy each of Owen Meredith's "Lucile," Irving's "Sketch-book," Mitchell's "Reveries of a bachelor," Drummond's "Natural law in the spiritual world," and "Mr. Britling." She naturally wishes to know all about how we send books to soldiers, and holds the dispatch agent in gracious social converse for seven precious minutes, till
- 8:42—An irate policeman enters to say traffic on Hudson street is completely blocked by vehicles standing before our premises.
- 8:45—Loaded truck departs for the pier, and the traffic begins to trickle through the jam.
- 8:50—A big express wagon arrives to clog things up again, and at 8:50½ comes a giant "seagoing" motor truck nine hours out from Philadelphia with 185 of our shipping bookcases.
- 8:51—Three newly hired porters take a good look at this load; then two of them remember that they have been drafted and must leave "for the front" at once; the third candidly states that the work is too hard for him.
- 8:52—Telephone bell rings: "One hundred eight boxes of books are lying on Pier 1. They have just come off a lighter from Cheyenne, Wyoming. They weigh about 300 pounds apiece. I suppose they belong to you folks. The major says to tell you they must be taken away before noon, or he will dispose of them as he sees fit."
- 8:53—Telegram from Washington headquarters: "Congratulations on your last weekly report. Kindly arrange to double your output next week and hereafter."
- 8:54—Wagon arrives with load of packing boxes.
- 8:55—Another telegram from Washington headquarters: "Use only our standard shipping bookcases. Discontinue at once all use of packing boxes."
- 8:56—Telegram from manufacturer of standard shipping bookcases: "Can't get labor or lumber. Don't expect any more boxes for at least a week."
- 8:58—Distinguished librarian of leisurely habits and a fine conversational talent arrives to inspect our work.
- 9:00—Class of Y. M. C. A. transport secretaries arrives to receive instruction in the care and administration of our transport libraries.
- 9:10—Red Cross chaplain enters with an urgent demand for "Lady Audley's secret." "There is a boy in St. Mary's hospital who must at once have that book and no other."
- 9:15—Read letter from headquarters: The gist is as follows: "Don't stick so close to your office. Get out, man, and cultivate diplomatic relations with admirals and major generals."
- 9:16—Wire from headquarters: "Please release your first assistant." (He had already gone to Boston to establish dispatch office there.)
- 9:20—Base hospital chaplain enters with a list of 450 titles. He tells us that he has selected them with great care, and hopes there need be no substitutions. They must be on board his ship at 9 a.m. tomorrow. She sails at noon. He doesn't know her name or number or whether she sails from New York, Brooklyn or Hoboken.
- 9:21—Quartermaster's truck arrives with load of Burleson magazines.
- 9:23—Three loud explosions in rapid succession on the water front. Many windows are broken by the concussion. All hands rush into the street. German woman from delicatessen shop next door, in hysterics, demands first aid treatment. She gets it—good old-fashioned cold water.
- 9:25—Moving van arrives with load of 8,000 loose, unsorted books, collected by the New York Public Library.

- 9:27—Secondhand packing box dealer arrives to take away old boxes, and dealer in old paper arrives for a load of discarded books.
- 9:28—Military authorities threaten drastic action if we continue to block traffic in Hudson street. A string of 75 quarter-master trucks is being held up.
- 9:29—Sell two copies of "The Four Million," first editions, to a book dealer for \$60.00.
- 9:30—Long distance telephone from Washington headquarters: "Our representatives abroad report very few books arriving in France. Why is this?"
- 9:31—Director of Library War Service concludes an unobtrusive visit of inspection by saying a few kind words as to the progress we are making, and by advising us not to overwork.
- 9:32—The dispatch agent falls heavily to the floor. He has fainted.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WAR

By H. H. B. MEYER, *Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress*

An attempt to review, in the course of an hour, the output of the largest printing establishment in the world, during the period of its greatest activity, must necessarily appear somewhat absurd. One of my colleagues with a mathematical turn of mind has estimated that it would take fifty-six hours steady reading to merely peruse the Monthly Catalogue of public documents. Obviously an enormous exclusion must be practiced and but few documents can be passed in review. But what is to be the basis of exclusion or inclusion? Again obviously present usefulness. This is neither the time nor the occasion in which to attempt an appraisal of documents as records of past events. That is rather the business of the future historian after time has performed its slow but sure winnowing. But this is the time and place to attempt to point out what documents are of the most use in helping the ordinary citizen, who is the special care of the modern librarian, to perform his part in the war.

In the treatment of the material itself two courses lie open, either to take it up by subject or by issuing office. The latter has been selected because an arrangement by issuing office after all parallels to a great extent an arrangement by subject, while it affords a readier means of identification. I shall pass in rapid review, then,

the publications which have been issued by the permanent departments of the government, followed by those of the special departments and bureaus brought into existence by the exigencies of the war.

State Department

To begin with the State Department: Apart from the routine publications there stands out prominently the "Diplomatic correspondence with belligerent governments relating to neutral rights and duties." A fourth part was published in May of this year, bringing the documents down to the declaration of war against Germany, April 6, 1917, and the severance of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary and Turkey, April 8 and 23, respectively. It covers the whole of the submarine controversy to its final consummation. This is perhaps the most valuable contribution of source material so far made to the history of the war. Although a plain, straightforward presentation of documents, it is an absolute indictment, and such an array of evidence as forces a conviction of the utterly stupid perfidy of the governments of the Central powers, which made it impossible for the United States to remain out of the war. Its value to patriotic speakers should not be overlooked. Many of the facts which form the basis of their arguments and appeals rest on the evidence here presented.

Treasury Department

The Treasury Department, in connection with each successive liberty loan, has issued a series of posters, circulars, and bulletins appealing to the patriotism of the citizens to respond to the call for money. While they have a permanent historic value, their immediate interest lies in connection with the loan to which they relate. The fourth liberty loan is to come in the fall, probably in October. Every librarian should be ready to aid in the drive with a display of posters, and with information circulars at the reference desk. Write beforehand to the Publicity Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., stating briefly your interest in the matter and requesting display posters and information circulars. Let them know that you are the center of information in your community; do it briefly, no one has time in Washington at this crisis to read long letters, however interesting, and the only effect of a long letter is to delay matters.

Some of the circulars have a more permanent interest at the reference desk. The pamphlets entitled "Second liberty loan of 1917, a source book" and "Liberty loan bonds, what they are, what they stand for, and how to buy them," are two of these. More important still are Liberty Loan Circular 8, "Conversion of United States 15-30 years $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent gold bonds of first liberty loan," and Liberty Loan Circular 9, "Interchange and transfer of liberty bonds," the use of which is obvious.

The posters, circulars, and bulletins relating to war savings certificates and stamps are to be had on application to the National War Savings Committee, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Some of these also have a reference-desk value, and I should mention especially "United States government war savings stamps, what they are, and why you should buy them. W. S. 113." If you are asked about the steps to be taken for establishing authorized selling agencies, they are described in W. S. 130, while W. S. 133 is a "Handbook for banking, educational, indus-

trial and other interests" and W. S. 144 is a "Textbook for speakers in thrift stamps and war savings stamps."

Information concerning "War savings societies, what they are and how to organize them" will be found in W. S. 145. In connection with these societies the committee began in March of this year the publication of a monthly with the title "War saver, bulletin for war savings societies of the United States," also to be had free on application to the committee. War Savings Circular 8 contains the Treasury regulations further defining the rights of holders of war savings certificates.

The work of the War Risk Insurance Bureau is of widespread interest in every community. It has published a series of bulletins. The first dealing with "Terms and conditions of soldiers' and sailors' insurance," the second, "Brief outline of family allowances," etc., of which the third is a more extended statement, while the fourth contains "Answers to questions you will ask."

Though not war documents strictly speaking, the circulars of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau are of importance just at this juncture. They give information on how farmers may form national farm loan associations and so take advantage of the opportunities to borrow money on terms favorable to the farmer. Special attention should be directed to Circular 5, "Farm loan primer," which gives an answer to most of the questions which are likely to be asked concerning the Federal Farm Loan act. The act itself is printed as Circular 4. Since October, 1917, several numbers of a "Borrower's Bulletin" have appeared, intended primarily for the national farm loan associations.

From the office of the Internal Revenue Commissioner has appeared an "Income tax primer, prepared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the information and assistance of tax payers." It ought to answer all questions, but it doesn't, quite.

There are in the Treasury Department two rather anomalous bureaus which grew

out of the Customs Division. The Coast Guard, combining the Life Saving Service and the Revenue Cutter Service, and the Public Health Service which had its origin in the Quarantine Service.

The Coast Guard, which during the war has been placed under the Navy Department, has published a most admirable little handbook on the gasoline engine with the title, "Handbook on the care and operation of gasoline engines," so simple, clear, and straightforward in its presentation of the subject that it may be understood even by the girl who runs and ruins your automobile.

The Public Health Service has issued two publications of great value at all times, but of special interest just now. "Laundries and public health, a sanitary study," which is Reprint 385, from the Public Health Reports. I want to pause here a moment to say a good word about the Public Health Reports. Under this rather strange title is hidden one of the most useful scientific journals issued in this country. Most of the articles are written from the popular viewpoint of public health and sanitation and it requires no profound medical or scientific knowledge to understand them. Small libraries seeking a high grade scientific journal making a wide appeal cannot do better than to subscribe for this periodical.

In February of this year appeared a volume, "Prevention of disease and care of the sick, how to keep well and what to do in case of sudden illness," by W. S. Stimpson, Assistant Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health service (with a supplement on "First aid to the injured," by R. M. Woodward, Surgeon U. S. Public Health service), which in the judgment of many is the best book on home and family medicine ever printed. It differs vastly from the old-fashioned home doctor book, the reading of which produced an acute attack in rapid succession of every disease described. This volume tells of the many simple ways in which disease may be prevented, how to take care of the home and the body, how

the doctor can be helped, and what can be done in any sudden emergency. If I had my way, I should print ten million copies of this and send one to each household in the country as a war measure.

War and Navy Departments

The War Department and Navy Department have been most prolific in printed material. Their publications, however, deal with military and naval matters of a highly technical character and fall outside the scope of this paper, which I have conceived to be a summary of those documents which will help the ordinary citizen to find his place and do his part towards winning the war. I have acted as the agent through whom the camp libraries have received the publications of these two departments, so that I have come into very intimate contact with them, and I know that to give them adequate treatment would make this paper several times as long as it is, and would obscure the main point which I wished to emphasize. There is one exception, however, in the case of the Surgeon General's Office, which has issued three bulletins with the title "Abstracts, translations and review of recent literature on the subject of the reconstruction and reeducation of the disabled soldier." Bulletin 1 contains an introductory retrospect of the literature of the subject and a review of recent works; Bulletin 2 continues this review and Bulletin 3 reviews the experiences of France and Great Britain. The problem of the maimed and disabled soldiers is one of the most important problems of reconstruction. These three bulletins form at present the best starting point for work along this line. This office also began publishing with the June number a periodical with the title "Carry on, a magazine on the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors."

The Army War College has been publishing for some time a "Monthly list of military information carded from book, periodical and other sources," a bibliography of use to those interested in military affairs.

Post Office and Department of Justice

The Post Office and Department of Justice have hardly found it necessary to venture outside of their routine publications. There is one exception in the case of the Department of Justice, "Interpretation of war statutes, bulletin." This consists of charges to juries, decisions, opinions, remarks, rulings, etc., relating to war statutes.

Interior Department

The Department of the Interior, however, has made a distinct effort to get into the game. The bureau most successful in this respect has been the Bureau of Education, which has supplemented the work of the Department of Agriculture, and the Food Administration, by rousing the interest of the schools in war work. The Community Leaflets beginning with brief studies of a rather miscellaneous character have turned more and more to war subjects. Most of the Higher Education Circulars are war documents concerned with the place and work of the colleges and universities in the war. The Teachers' Leaflets, also, of which the third number has recently appeared, take up the work of the lower grade schools in war time.

Just at present, when there is a strong movement afoot to make the community center the local ward board to control war activities of the community, the Bureau of Education Bulletin 11, 1918, will be found invaluable. It describes the purposes of a community center, how to organize one and carry on its activities and gives a model constitution. Bulletin 18, 1918, "Americanization as a war measure," is of more than passing interest. The Bureau of Education is also to be credited with a pamphlet on "University organization for national service and defense." Two of the bulletins of 1917 illustrate the close relationship of education and the war. No. 25 on the "Military training of youths of school age in foreign countries," and No. 36 on the "Demand for vocational education in the countries at war."

The Bureau of Mines has published sev-

eral pamphlets relating to the economic use of fuel, which make a wide appeal. A reprint of Technical Paper 97 is on saving fuel in heating a house. This should be used in connection with Technical Paper 199, "Five ways of saving fuel in heating a house." The scarcity of hard coal makes Technical Paper 180 especially interesting. "Firing bituminous coals in large house-heating boilers." Technical Paper 166 is a practical discussion of motor gasoline.

Department of Agriculture

When the history of this great war comes to be written, the work of the Department of Agriculture of the United States will be recognized as one of the great forces which secured victory for the Allies.

Its publications are the most numerous and perhaps the most valuable of any printed contributions made by a government department. Last September the A. L. A. Subcommittee on Federal Publications compiled, and the Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress printed and distributed seven thousand copies of a "List of federal documents especially useful to librarians and citizens at the present time." About two-thirds of the list consisted of Department of Agriculture publications. The present seemed an excellent opportunity to revise that list and bring it down to date, and I offer here the results of such a revision.

I will not review these bulletins in detail, but mention those which have an interest far beyond the farm or garden. Farmers' Bulletin 474, "Use of paint on the farm," taken in connection with Circular 69 of the Bureau of Standards, entitled "Paint and varnish," will turn any ordinary citizen into an expert house painter after one reading. Farmers' Bulletin 771, "Homemade fireless cookers and their use" will almost produce an indifference to the coal situation. Farmers' Bulletin 840, "Farm sheep-raising for beginners" will set any man calculating the value of his clip to be; while No. 861, "Removal of stains from clothing and other

textiles" will cause such an overhauling of rummage bags as never was.

From the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering have come "Earth, sand-clay and gravel roads," Bulletin No. 463; "Standard forms for specifications, tests, reports and methods of sampling for road materials," as recommended by the first conference of state highway testing engineers and chemists, Bulletin No. 555; "Illustrated lecture on public road improvement," Syllabus 29.

I give these special mention because they have an interest in connection with certain war bulletins issued by the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, which have for their object the larger use of motor trucks on ordinary highways for an extended local traffic, in order to relieve the congestion of traffic on fixed lines of transportation.

The Office of Farm Management has contributed a "Plan for handling the farm-labor problem," Farm Management Circular 2, and a study of the "Cost of keeping farm horses and cost of horse labor," Bulletin 560.

The Bureau of Markets has issued three documents of great value in connection with the food problem: No. 5, "The marketing of canning club products"; No. 6, on the "Distribution and utilization of garden surplus," and No. 7, "Potato grades recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Food Administration."

The States Relation Service has occupied itself largely with coöperative methods of raising and preserving food products through boys' and girls' clubs, schools, canning clubs, etc., but it has published two professional papers which ought not to go unmentioned. One of them is "Studies on the digestibility of some animal fats," Bulletin No. 507; the other on the "Digestibility of some vegetable fats," Bulletin No. 505. These discuss all of the better known fats and many of the less known from the point of view of their digestibility, which, after all is almost synonymous with their

food value. Those of you who have paid any attention to the food conditions in Germany and her Allies, are aware that the most serious deprivation to which these peoples have been subjected has resulted from the scarcity of fats. Should the war continue for any lengthy period, this subject will assume for us a larger and larger interest.

Last spring and summer the Department of Agriculture published five numbers of a "Food Thrift Series," to which there have been no additions, but their place seems to be taken by the United States Food Leaflets issued in conjunction with the Food Administration. The contents of these valuable little leaflets are as good as their titles, and they are works of art. Let me repeat a few, which in a single clean-cut phrase disclose the subject matter of the pamphlet. "Start the day right with a good breakfast"; "Do you know cornmeal?" "A whole dinner in one dish"; "Choose your food wisely"; make a little meat go a long way"; "Food for your children"; "Milk the best food we have."

Occasionally Uncle Sam publishes an interesting war article. Such to me was "Meteorology and war flying," by Prof. R. De C. Ward, a reprint from the Monthly Weather Review for December, 1917. I want to go a little out of my way again to mention the "Monthly Weather Review," which is another of those high grade scientific journals of popular interest, published by the government. It is astonishing what a wide range of subjects is covered by this rather narrow title. They extend from cyclones and weather insurance, to seismology, climate, rivers and floods and solar radiations; in fact, most subjects which could be comprised under the broad designation "physiography." Of late some space has been given to the relations of meteorology to aeronautics, as in the article above cited.

In closing my review of Department of Agriculture publications, I want to direct your attention pointedly to the "Weekly News Letter." Those of you who are not

acquainted with it will probably conclude that it has something to do with current events; but it hasn't. Under this somewhat preposterous title lies hidden one of the best and cheapest popular agricultural journals ever printed. I've been an amateur farmer myself for a number of years and I speak from experience. It is not loaded up with such articles as "How to make a hundred thousand dollars out of three hens" which fill the pages of the "City Farmer" and similar journals, but contains many practical hints on all points connected with home farming, home gardening, and stock and poultry raising, and is well worth the subscription price of fifty cents per year.

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce is doing a great work, which will find its true fruition in the period of reconstruction, which must necessarily follow this period of destruction. Through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, whose agents are studying trade conditions in all parts of the world, it is accumulating a vast array of facts which are being set forth in the well known "Special Agents Series" and in the "Commerce Reports." Occasionally a report appears with an immediate war interest, such as the one on "German foreign-trade organization, with supplementary statistical material and extracts from official reports on German methods" and the report on "German trade and the war, commercial and industrial conditions in war time and future outlook." These reports might well be studied by American business men who wish to understand the secrets of German commercial success.

The Bureau of Fisheries through its Economic Circulars is striving to improve old methods and sources and to extend the sources by describing new varieties of fish. No. 27 gives the details for the construction of a "Practical small smoke house for fish," and then, having built your smoke house, you are told in No. 29 "Why and how to use salt and smoked fish; 61 ways of cooking them." No. 30 discloses un-

dreamt of "Possibilities of food from fish." Some of the new varieties are described in No. 31, "Carp with 23 recipes"; in No. 32, "Whiting," in No. 33, "Eulachon, a rich and delicious little fish," in No. 34, "Skates and rays, interesting fishes of great food value, with 29 recipes for cooking them."

The Bureau of Standards, which under the able direction of Dr. Stratton, is doing scientific work of international reputation, has issued during the past year four publications of the greatest interest and widest appeal coming as they do just at the beginning of our new era of thrift. Publications more timely it would be impossible to name. The first of these is Circular No. 55, "Measurements for the household," which gives the most interesting information of the highest scientific accuracy in the simple language of every day life. It takes up in order dry and liquid measures of all kinds, the amount of material in various irregular units still in use, the standards in gas, electric, steam and other power measurements, with easily understood descriptions of the instruments used.

Of even greater significance is Circular No. 70, "Materials for the household." Again in simple language, but high scientific accuracy are described, structural materials, such as clay products, wood, metals, lime, cement, plasters, etc.; flexible materials such as rubber, leather, textiles, and paper. These are followed by stationery materials, such as inks and adhesives. The volume also includes cleansing agents, disinfectants, preservatives, and polishes, and even a section on fuels, illuminants and lubricants.

The other two publications to which I would direct your attention are Circular No. 69 and Circular No. 75. The former on "Paints and varnishes" describes the materials and how to detect adulterations, how they are to be applied, and what paints and varnishes are best suited to particular uses. The latter is on "Safety for the household" and gives interesting details on the sources of danger and the means of preventing them.

Department of Labor

The Department of Labor has been active in taking up war work. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has given much space to war quotations in its Monthly Review, and has reprinted a number of the Memoranda of the British Health of Munitions Workers Committee which are applicable to our own conditions. These form an important part of the series of bulletins on labor as affected by the war.

Bulletin 170, "Foreign food prices as affected by the war"; 219, "Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories"; 222, "Welfare work in British munition factories"; 223, "Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war"; 230, "Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories"; 237, "Industrial unrest in Great Britain."

Bulletin 242, "The food situation in Central Europe, 1917," is one of the most fascinating war books published. We have heard a great deal about starvation in Germany and the countries allied with her. Hardly a day passes but there is some account with more or less detail of the people in the Central Empires starving. This bulletin shows how much truth there is in these stories. It is perhaps as accurate a statement as can be made, being based on the collection of European newspapers, largely German, brought together by the Carnegie Institution and in the custody of Dr. Victor Clark. It takes up in order Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. It discusses the food supply, the government regulations for controlling distribution, prices, probable crops, and the effect of shortage on the public health.

Lastly there is the important document entitled "British industrial experience during the war," edited by Robert and Katherine Barrett in two volumes extending to over 1,200 pages. It contains a digest of all the laws, rules, and orders affecting employers, workmen, and output from August, 1914, to May, 1917; the text of these laws, orders, etc. and special reports on manu-

facturing industries, on transportation, and on coal mining.

One of the newer bureaus of the Labor Department is the Employment Service which has charge of the whole matter of finding and placing workers for the government and war industries. It has published 23 numbers of a weekly called the "U. S. Employment Service Bulletin" which gives information on the establishment of government labor exchanges throughout the country, labor supply and distribution and employment problems in general.

The Public Service Reserve is also carrying on its work under the auspices of the Department of Labor. Several circulars have been published relating to the utilization of any reserves of labor, and to the work of the Boys' Working Reserve, which is closely related to the Boy Scout movement.

The Children's Bureau has initiated a movement, that is perhaps the most significant in the whole conservation programme. It has been demonstrated time and again that the deaths of most infants can be prevented by timely measures. It is the object of this movement to see that these timely measures are taken. The first step was the establishment of Children's Year, extending from April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919.

The movement was introduced to the public by Children's Year Leaflet No. 1, prepared in collaboration with the Department of Child Welfare of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; the second Leaflet appeared in two parts, Part I containing "Suggestions to local committees"; Part II, "Suggestions to examiners," in the weighing and measuring test carried out mostly in May. Leaflet 3 gives the "Children's year working programme."

The Children's Bureau has branched out in other directions. It prepared the material on which the war risk insurance bill was based. This has appeared in two bulletins. On the "Care of dependents of en-

listed men in Canada" and on the "Governmental provisions in the United States and foreign countries for members of the military forces and their dependents."

Four Bulletins on child welfare as affected by war conditions in foreign countries have been published. Their general subjects are: 1, Child labor in warring countries; 2, Juvenile delinquency in certain warring countries; 3, Infant welfare in war time; 4, Illegitimacy as affected by the war.

Care of the Children Series No. 4, entitled "Milk—the indispensable food for children," should be in the hands of every mother and is being given wide distribution in the Children's Year Campaign. It shows the need of milk for young children, discusses the values of various milk substitutes, and points out what other countries are doing to insure a milk supply for infants, and growing children.

Miscellaneous Bureaus

The smaller independent bureaus were mostly created in times of peace to perform some specific function. They have not as a rule published any war documents, but there are a few exceptions to this sweeping statement which should be mentioned.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an important report on the anthracite and bituminous coal situation and the relation of rail and water transportation to the present fuel problem.

The Tariff Commission has published three numbers of a Tariff Information Series which cover "Papers and books," "The dyestuff situation in the textile industries" and "Silk and manufacturers of silk."

The Library of Congress has published the "United States at war; organizations and literature," and has in press "A check list of the literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war."

The brief report of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation touches on labor questions from a war viewpoint.

Before passing to the bureaus which have

been brought into existence by the war, I want to say a word about the Addresses of the President. These are usually introduced into the Congressional Record. When delivered before Congress they are printed as Congressional documents. The others may usually be had from the President's secretary.

It is of interest to know that the Proceedings of Congress are summarized daily in the Official Bulletin of the Committee on Public Information. For the War Congress there has appeared a "Monthly compendium of the War Congress, status of legislation, numerically and by subjects," compiled by W. Ray Loomis, assistant superintendent of the document room, House of Representatives. This gives the legislative history of all measures introduced into Congress.

War Bureaus

In taking up the publications of the war bureaus I want to give the place of honor to the United States Food Administration. I take my hat off to Mr. Herbert Hoover, to him I would apply the epithet wise, for he seems to me a wise man. He has taken this people of ours—the most intractable, pig-headed, opinionated, and self-willed in the world (we are all of these, of course in a nice way) and by coaxing and arguing, by explanation and reasoning, by appealing to our higher selves he has led us into adopting his measures with enthusiasm.

Among the publication of the Food Administration, "Food news notes for public libraries" was issued especially for our benefit. In a recent number, 9, appeared a complete list of the publications issued by the Food Administration. Many of them are starred, indicating that they are out of print, but I have been assured that those have been replaced by later and better publications.

Among those in print to be noted especially are: Bulletin 5, "Ten lessons in food conservation," which was sent to every public library on the A. L. A. mailing list; Bulletin 13, "Food value of milk";

Bulletin 14, "Why we must send wheat." The U. S. Food Leaflets were mentioned in connection with the Department of Agriculture publications.

The Food Administration has also issued a great many leaflets and small circulars giving recipes and directions for saving food. There is one publication by President Van Hise, of Wisconsin University, worthy of a somewhat more extended notice. The first part of "Conservation and regulation in the United States during the world war" was published by the Food Administration. It covers the conditions before the war, the economic effects of the war, food production and conservation, and federal regulatory legislation. The second part has appeared from the University of Wisconsin press and describes the work of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the construction and control of shipping, the War Industries Board and other organizations engaged in the work of preventing waste and conserving energy and material.

The United States Shipping Board, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation have published an annual report, and a special "Report of the shipyard employment managers' conference" held in Washington last November, which are of general interest. Their other publications are mostly specifications for ships to be built.

The United States Railroad Administration has published one very important "Report of the Railroad Wage Commission to the Director General of Railroads." Perhaps no commission was ever given such complete access to all sources of information. The report attracted widespread attention because of its comprehensive recommendations increasing the wages of railroad employees from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the higher to 43 per cent for the lower rates of wages.

The Council of National Defense has not published anything of general interest excepting its annual report. But its Highways Transport Committee has published two very important little bulletins, the

titles of which are self-explanatory: No. 1, "Return loads to bureaus, to save waste in transportation," and No. 2, "The rural motor express, to conserve foodstuffs and labor and to supply rural transportation."

The War Trade Board which has taken over the functions of the Exports Administrative Board, and is also charged with the administration of the Trading-with-the-enemy act, has published a "Journal of the War Trade Board for exporters, importers, and shippers." It is intended to keep all those officials, organizations, and individuals, interested in overseas trade, informed as to the administrative procedure of the Board.

The publications of the Committee on Public Information are too well known to need more than mention. Besides the Official Bulletin, they have published the "Red, white and blue Series"; the "War Information Series"; the "Loyalty Leaflets"; and recently several numbers of a bulletin described as "Special service for employers."

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has published fifteen bulletins which fall naturally into three groups. A series upon emergency training for men in those industries where the war has found a scarcity of trained mechanics; a Re-education Series dealing with rehabilitation, and an Agricultural Series concerned with agricultural education. The Board has begun the publication of a Vocational Summary of which the second number has just appeared.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, has published three reports which embody the fourteen or fifteen smaller reports issued from time to time.

The National War Labor Board, of which ex-President Taft is one of the joint chairmen, is about the latest of these special boards to come into existence. It has issued a circular on its function and powers and a report on the Western Union Telegraph controversy.

PRESENT DISCONTENTS WITH NEWSPRINT STOCK

By H. M. LYDENBERG, *Reference Librarian, New York Public Library*

During the summer of 1914 the New York Public Library in desperation at the condition of its newspaper files began some experiments towards solution of the problem of preservation. The difficulty was greatest in the case of American newspapers of the last twenty-five years, say those issued since the middle of the eighties, which marks approximately the time ground pulp superseded rags for newsprint stock.

We realized our problem was a little more difficult than that of most libraries because there are probably few places where bound volumes of newspapers are subject to as constant, indiscriminate, and careless use as the public subjects them to in our newspaper reading room. Passing over a detailed narration of the experiments, suffice it to say we decided that no chemical preparation then on the market would give us satisfactory results, and that the most practical solution lay in the use of thin transparent silk or a thin transparent Japanese tissue paper. We finally concluded that, all things considered, the latter substance was the better, and as a practical test we bound two volumes of the New York "World" newspaper in this fashion. We took the issue for July and August, 1895, broke it out of its covers, patched up the numerous pages that were sadly in need of repair, then mounted each sheet between two sheets of Japanese tissue paper and bound the volume in standard fashion after these sheets had dried and were pressed.

This served as a sample of the work connected with old volumes. For new volumes we took the file for July, 1914, treated individual sheets in the same fashion, bound the volume and put it on our shelves.

These volumes were subjected to the ordinary normal use and after about six months we felt the results justified our

undertaking the work on a larger scale. Unfortunately, however, the expense of treatment was more than the library could afford. At that time the entire manipulation of the individual sheets was done by hand, and the cost amounted to \$35 per volume, the labor charge being the larger part.

Mr. Schwarten, the superintendent of our printing office and bindery, to whose zeal and interest high tribute must be paid, found on the market a pasting machine which, with certain alterations, he was able to adapt to our work. By the use of this machine the cost of handling was reduced to about \$25 per volume.

After this fact had been firmly established we wrote to the New York City newspapers telling them what we had done and the conclusions we had reached. We offered to treat in this fashion the files of such papers as would share the expense with us to the extent of \$20 per volume; we felt that as the volumes would have to be bound anyway the Library would be willing to bear the expense of binding to the amount of \$5, leaving to the newspaper publisher \$20 as the cost of the special treatment. One paper replied by return mail, asking no questions except as to how we wished payments to be made. Of the other papers two showed interest but developed nothing further. Since January, 1915, we have therefore been binding the one paper in this fashion—a volume to a month—and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory.

In 1917-18 we began experimenting with chemical treatment of newspaper stock. We knew of attempts that had been made with a casein solution put on with a brush, but, so far as we could learn, none of these efforts had proved successful. It was impossible to get a transparent fluid or one that would spread evenly. Moreover, practical paper men told us that casein

in coated paper stock entailed certain disintegration within a comparatively few years.

With a Paasche air brush this last winter we experimented with Zapon or liquid celluloid; with shellac and glycerine; with shellac, turpentine and paraffine; with carbon tetrachloride and paraffine; with a paper preservative made by a varnish company; and with a flexible varnish (a basis of linseed oil and resin) secured through a local dealer.

Zapon we had tried some years before but not with a spray brush. We found it increased the thickness very slightly and likewise increased the strength of the paper but slightly. The same remarks apply to the solution of shellac and glycerine, and of shellac, turpentine and paraffine. Not one of these three substances discolored the paper much nor left a rough surface. With the solution of carbon tetrachloride and paraffine we found the surface was sticky and greasy, and with the paper preservative we found that in addition to other defects the ink ran.

The flexible varnish was satisfactory in practically every respect, except that it was difficult to get an even distribution with the spray brush. By dipping we secured a surface of good distribution and satisfactory transparency and smoothness.

Unfortunately, just as we arrived at this point, just as we began to think we might now go to quantity production and learn how many gallons were necessary for a volume of say one thousand pages, we were informed by the supply house that it could not "take up this problem further at this time, because materials required to match samples are requisitioned by the government." Our hopes, therefore, of having some definite conclusions to lay before the College and Reference Section are disappointed until the war has rolled its course and conditions once more become normal, at least so far as the chemical field is concerned.

We shall continue to bind the one paper in Japanese tissue, and if any of our other newspaper friends decide to pay the addi-

tional cost for this method of preservation of their volumes, we shall be glad to add them to our list. Our conclusions indicate that the Japanese tissue method is far and away the best, all things considered. Its chief disadvantages are its cost and the reduction of transparency. The latter is very slight; the former is slight or great, depending entirely upon your idea of the purchasing power of twenty dollars. The advantages of the method are many. In the first place the strength of the paper is increased over 200 per cent. You see you have the original sheet firmly held between two additional sheets of strong paper. This Japanese tissue consists of long fibre stock made by hand, the fibres tawing a laminated criss-cross arrangement, twined and intertwined twisted and intertwisted, which, of course, makes the paper infinitely stronger than when the pulp is treated by machinery with the result that the fibres tend more or less to lie parallel. It has the further advantage of absolute exclusion of air, and this, we believe, is a very strong deterrent against chemical disintegration of the wood pulp stock. The paper treatment offers too the only solution in sight for the treatment of bound volumes in bad condition.

At the present moment our experiments seem to indicate that the use of a flexible varnish may be advisable for the treatment of current volumes before they are bound. No chemical treatment, however, will have the possibilities of the tissue paper treatment so far as the mutilated sheets of bound volumes are concerned.

This question of paper stock on which our present day books are issued presents in the opinion of some of us one of the most serious problems that confront reference collections. We get little or no encouragement from the papermakers themselves. They tell us that the chlorine and other bleaching elements left in the stock insure with almost absolute certainty complete disintegration within a comparatively few years. On coated papers, particularly those in which casein is one of

the component parts, we have the additional encouragement that the caseln will hasten disintegration.

Of course, books with a message of prime importance will live. They will be reprinted from time to time on paper made from rags—not sawdust. We shall suffer most, so far as research and investigation are concerned, in the loss of the ephemeral material which is in itself too slight in importance to justify reprinting, but which taken in mass offers the basis for investigation of current opinion and present-day thought in almost any line of human activity. In large busy libraries such as the New York Public Library newspapers will sooner or later disappear entirely. They will be preserved for a longer period in collections such as the American Antiquarian Society, where their use is not so great and where the occasional and persistent investigator can use them under proper supervision. In the large, busy libraries I suppose they will survive only as a tradition and our successors will probably erect bronze tablets to mark the whilom site of that pre-Cambrian fossil "the newspaper room?"

Bibliographical Notes

The following titles are appended—not as a complete bibliography of the subject—but merely as notes of various articles that have come to hand from time to time and seemed of interest in connection with this problem. The arrangement is chronological.

[Justin Winsor's efforts. Note appended to article by Rossiter Johnson entitled: Inferior paper a menace to the permanency of literature.] (Library Journal. 1891. v. 16, p. 241-242.)

About 1870 or 1875 Justin Winsor tried in vain to induce editors of leading Boston dailies to publish a few copies of each issue on good paper.

—Same. (American Library Association. Bulletin, 1910. v. 4, p. 675.)

Eames, Wilberforce. Care of newspapers. (Library Journal. 1897. v. 22, no. 10, p. C50-C51.)

Devoted chiefly to methods of binding old newspapers at the Lenox branch of the New York Public Library.

Conference of Italian librarians. (Library Journal. 1898. v. 23, p. 667.)

At a session of Italian librarians at which the deterioration of paper was discussed, it was resolved to ask the government to control the standard of paper for government publications and for a given number of books, reviews, and newspapers for the government libraries.

Society of Arts. Committee on the deterioration of paper. Report. (Journal of the Society of Arts. 1898. v. 46, p. 597-601.)

Sutton, C. W. Preservation of local newspapers. (Library Association record. 1904. v. 3, p. 121-125.)

The paper and the discussion which followed has little to do with paper, but deals more with the binding of newspapers.

United States. Pulp and Paper Investigation Committee. Hearings. 1908. 5 v.

Nothing definitely on newsprint paper as it affects libraries, but useful for reference.

Chivers, Cedric. The paper and binding of lending library books. (American Library Association. Bulletin. 1909. v. 3, p. 231-259, illus., pl.)

Excellent pictures of paper fiber.

Veitch, F. P. Durability and economy in papers for permanent records, a report submitted by H. W. Wiley and C. Hart Merriam . . . including paper specifications by F. P. Veitch. Washington, 1909. 51 p. illus. (U. S. Department of Agriculture. Report no. 89.)

Report on government experience in using and testing paper.

Hill, Frank P. The deterioration of newspaper paper. (Library Journal. July, 1910. v. 35, p. 299-301.)

A paper read at the Mackinac Conference, in which the author tells of his efforts to interest newspaper publishers in better paper, the response of the Brooklyn Eagle, and the reply of Professor Herzberg of Berlin regarding a preservative solution made in Germany which will make the sheets of "parchment-like firmness."

—Same. (American Library Association. Bulletin. 1910. v. 4, p. 675-678.)

International Congress of Applied Chemistry, 8th, 1912. Starch cellulose and paper. 300 p. illus., pl., tables. (*Original communications*, v. 13, section VIa.)

A collection of articles. Nothing definitely on newsprint paper as it affects libraries, but useful for reference.

Newsprint paper. (Library Journal. August, 1912. v. 37, p. 437.)

The substance of a report presented at the Ottawa conference of A. L. A. with request

for continuation of the committee for further investigation.

[Nickel as a substitute for paper.] (Librarian. 1912. v. 2, p. 246.)

An editorial referring to T. A. Edison's scheme of using nickel sheets for paper.

Preservation of newspapers. (American Library Association. Bulletin, 1912. v. 6, p. 116-118; Discussion, p. 118-120.)

Report of an A. L. A. committee consisting of F. P. Hill, H. G. Wadlin and Cedric Chivers. Report covers different suggestions made to it during the year including "special editions" and use of "cellit."

[Brooklyn Daily Eagle plan.] (Library Journal. January, 1913. v. 38, p. 2.)

An editorial referring to the plan whereby the Brooklyn paper offers to furnish to libraries a special edition for permanent preservation.

Newspaper preservation. (Library Journal. January, 1913. v. 38, p. 53.)

A short note announcing the reported intention of three newspapers, besides the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, to print "Library Editions" and the protest of the New York World.

Norris, John. Preservation of paper. (Library Journal, January, 1913. v. 38, p. 16-20.)

An important article prepared by the chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in response to a request from librarians for a better paper. Submitted to a committee of the American Library Association Nov. 26, 1912. A discussion of how improvement may be obtained, the composition of newspaper print, the complaint of librarians, U. S. Government specifications, Government commission report on special paper, how Library of Congress cares for old newspaper files, data relating to storage of newspaper files in public libraries and by commercial concerns.

—Same. (American Newspaper Publishers Association. Bulletin. 2795. "B" special, p. 1133-1140. November 30, 1912.)

Brand, C. J., and J. L. Merrill. Zacaton as a paper making material. 1915. 27 p. illus. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin no. 309.

Printed on zacaton paper. Contains bibliographical foot-notes.

Lydenberg, H. M. Preservation of modern newspaper files. (Library Journal, April, 1915. v. 40, p. 240-242.)

Paper read before meeting of teachers of journalism at Columbia.

Federal Commission's hearing on newsprint. (Paper. Dec. 20, 1916. v. 19, no. 15, p. 25.)

Federal Trade Commission hears both sides of news print controversy. (Editor and Publisher. August 5, 1916. v. 49, no. 8 supplement: p. 1-12.)

"Textual report of addresses made and evi-

dence submitted to the government investigators at Washington conference by representatives of the newspaper publishers and the newsprint manufacturers."

Mr. Dodge fixes news print price. (Editor and Publisher. November 25, 1916. v. 49, p. 5-6.)

Agreement between publishers and dealers. News print cost, profits and statistics. (Editor and Publisher. Dec. 16, 1916. v. 49, p. 14, 16-19. Tables.)

Federal Trade Commission findings on the result of the examination made into manufacturers' records, showing each step in print paper manufacture and distribution, estimated average cost to newspaper publishers.

New York City papers decrease size to help conserve news print supply. (Editor and Publisher. August 5, 1916. v. 49, no. 8, p. 3, 22.)

Newsprint men and publishers conference. (Paper. v. 19, no. 21, p. 28; v. 19, no. 26, p. 18.)

Price and supply discussed. Newspaper investigators issue statement; comment on rising cost of paper and point to increased imports. (Paper. v. 19, no. 9, p. 22.)

Steele, George F. Newsprint production and shipments. (Paper. Sept. 20, 1916. v. 19, no. 2, p. 22; Oct. 18, 1916. v. 19, no. 6, p. 24.)

Letters of the secretary of the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association.

Phillips, S. C. Paper supplies as affected by the war. (Paper maker and British paper trade journal. March 1, 1916. v. 51, p. 229-248.)

A long, thorough paper with discussion devoted for the most part to conditions in England, but also dealing with world supply and cost.

Surface, Henry E. Selected paper bibliography entitled "U. S. Government publications pertaining to pulp and paper." (Paper. October 4, 1916. v. 19, no. 4, p. 25-30.)

Weeks, Lyman H. History of paper manufacture in the United States, 1690-1916. New York, 1916. xv, 352 p. 8°.

Last chapter has statistics of paper production, consumption and cost from the latest census figures. The newspaper publishers' side of the controversy relating to the price of newsprint paper.

American Newspaper Publishers Association. Increase in imports of newsprint paper to U. S. in past 4 years. Charts prepared by paper committee of American

Newspaper Publishers Association. (Editor and Publisher. May 5, 1917. v. 49, p. 8-9.)

Counsel for government analyze the news print agreement. Mark Hyman and Herbert C. Smyth see in court decree adequate protection for all interests involved and strong precedent for future steps toward price control. (Editor and Publisher. Dec. 1, 1917. v. 50, p. 16.)

Developments in newsprint paper probe. Grand Jury examines witnesses. Trade Commission may fix a "Reasonable" price. (Paper. Feb. 21, 1917. v. 19, no. 24, p. 20.)

Federal Commission's report on newsprint. Makes criticism of Newsprint Association's activities and announces price agreement. (Paper. March 7, 1917. v. 19, no. 26, p. 20, 22.)

McIntyre says news print mills are running overweights with heavy loss to publishers. (Editor and Publisher. Nov. 3, 1917. v. 50, p. 9.)

With schedule showing increase of prices and complaint of publishers.

Newsprint price set at \$2.50 at the mill. (Editor and Publisher. March 10, 1917. v. 49, p. 9-10, 28.)

Reaping as they have sown. (Paper. Jan. 31, 1917. v. 19, no. 21, p. 20-21.)

Paper manufacturers' statement that the continuous demand by newspapers for cheaper paper has killed a goose which laid golden eggs.

Snook, J. S. Newsprint situation. (Congressional Record. Jan. 26, 1918. v. 56, p. 1390-1392.)

Address delivered before the Ohio City Editors Association. Columbus. January 19-20, 1918.

Story of newsprint crises of 1916-17. Warnings of shortage and higher prices given by manufacturers last April. Newspaper economies adopted. Federal Trade Commission's investigation. (Editor and Publisher. March 3, 1917. v. 49, no. 38, Supplement p. 10-11.)

ADDENDA

In answer to a circular letter accompanying a preprint of the foregoing text, sent to various libraries, trade papers, etc., throughout the country, letters were received from the following:

Henry E. Bliss, librarian, College of the City of New York, July 2—Newspapers

need not be preserved, their place being taken by comprehensive, discriminating, representative digests and reprints.

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian, American Antiquarian Society, June 24—I have sometimes thought that an inexpensive method of preservation would be to take two copies of each paper and paste each page solidly upon a thin sheet of good rag paper. The surface would not deteriorate, and the paper would then stand considerable hard usage.

Walter L. Brown, librarian, Buffalo Public Library, June 26—It has been our practice to make scrapbooks of local newspaper material, which saves the use of the files. The weather, the markets, death and marriage notices, and a few other items answer the questions of a large number of those who wish to use the newspaper files. This scrapping of special material is the only practical suggestion we have used for newspaper preservation.

Solon J. Buck, superintendent, Minnesota Historical Society, June 28—With reference to the question of wear and tear, let me suggest that a simple expedient and one much cheaper than any treatment of the paper, would be the binding of duplicate or even triplicate volumes, if necessary, one of which should be put away in the dark for permanent preservation. By the time the other volume or volumes have been worn out, the demand for it would probably have diminished so much that it would no longer be in serious danger of destruction in this way. One other which occurs to me is that if worst comes to worst, we can adopt the expedient of making photostatic copies of the more important parts of a few of the more important files, whenever it becomes certain that they are actually going to disintegrate.

Mr. Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 12—I do not believe there is any other method than that of printing on a good quality of paper containing a certain proportion of rags. My suggestion is that Congress and the several state legislatures be asked to contribute to a paper fund of \$50,000 for the purpose of having certain newspapers throughout the country printed on good paper in order that they might be permanently preserved in the Congressional and state libraries. If other libraries desired copies they could pay a proportion of the cost. I believe this plan to be the only practical solution of the problem. It might be able to start with a fund of \$25,000, in which case the amount might be taken from contingent funds of the libraries without asking for legislative action.

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, St. Paul Public Library, June 25—Doubted the advisability of preserving newspapers.

Thomas J. Keenan, editor, "Paper," July 1—I am of the opinion that a solution of cellulose of the viscose pattern might be found effective as a preservative for newspapers, and I shall endeavor to start some experimentation looking to the production of a satisfactory solution. The sheets would have to be dipped in a bath of the solution and afterwards dried.

H. L. Koopman, librarian, Brown University Library, June 25—It looks as if there were no solution for our sawdust literature except to supply it with real fibers. For the future, however, we ought to be able to apply the London Times solution of better paper, and I have no doubt that if the leading libraries of America would all agree on one newspaper—which I should suppose would be the New York Times—and would consent to pay the cost, perhaps \$75.00 a year—we could save that paper at least from premature dissolution. I am quite sure that one successful experiment would lead to our extension of the salvage action.

John Ridington, acting librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, July 17—It seems to me the problem has two remedies. The first is the printing of a limited library edition of important newspapers on paper of a permanent character. This would not involve much in the way of cost, but a good deal in the way of trouble in the newspaper press rooms. The shifting of all the rolls of a sextuple press for the running of half a dozen or fifty special copies is a matter of more trouble and time than of expense. If some of the really good newspapers could be induced to do this the problem would be to a large extent solved. I have an impression that in England, and perhaps in France, this is done to a certain extent. I seem to have read somewhere that there is a special edition of the Times and perhaps of other newspapers sent to royalty, the edition being printed on a special rag-made paper, of good quality and durability. Possibly some of the good newspapers would be public-spirited enough to do this at their own charge. Perhaps a federal, state or municipal grant could be given, at the recommendations of librarians, to meet the extra cost involved. At any rate this is one way of meeting the situation.

The second remedy lies not in the hands of newspaper publishers or librarians, but

in the departments of chemical industry. The elimination from news print paper of the last remnants of the powerful acids necessary to transform wood fiber into chemical wood pulp is a problem for the industrial chemist rather than for the librarian. I see no reason why some amount of extra care in the process of paper making would not result in the absolute elimination of these acids, with the result that the paper would be durable, would retain its color, fiber, texture and strength. The alternative method of preservation, if no special and permanent papers are used for a limited library edition, or the sulphuric or other acids cannot be completely taken out of the wood pulp paper, is in the direction that Mr. Lydenburg has adopted—the keeping away of the issues as printed from the action of the air by enclosing them in Japanese or other tissues. I cannot add anything to his suggestion in this regard.

J. P. Robertson, provincial librarian, Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 25, 1918—Sympathy with the movement to protect newspapers.

Henry E. Surface, engineer in forest products, United States Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, July 11—The problem is one more deserving of the publisher who uses the paper than the producer who makes it. The latter will make any quality the former is willing to pay for. Little prospect of getting a paper stock of higher quality and lower cost. Few of the present newspapers need a longer life than twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

F. P. Veitch, chemist in charge leather and paper laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, July 6—I am convinced that the only proper and effective way of insuring the preservation of current newspaper files is to print library editions on paper of good stock which has sufficient weight and strength to withstand the use to which files of papers will be subjected. As a matter of fact it might be accepted as an undeniable truth that no paper which is freely handled will endure indefinitely. It would be well, therefore, to print a number of copies of more important papers on heavy durable stock and preserve without handling one or more copies for future reference. It is believed that only by some such way as this can we expect the present day newspapers to be available one hundred years or more from now. Handling is more detrimental to paper of good quality than its aging.

A NEIGHBORHOOD APPRENTICE CLASS

By EMILIE MUESER, *Librarian, Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio*

In a paper on "Secondary education in library work," given at the last A. L. A. meeting, Miss Jessie Welles suggested the possibility of several small libraries conducting an apprentice class or a training class on the same basis as outlined by her for a larger library or a branch library system.

This experiment was made during the past winter by three small libraries situated in three different towns within easy access of each other. A fourth and larger library made valuable contributions, not because it had entered into the coöperative scheme, but because it was interested in the experiment. The outline proposed by Miss Welles was followed in the main, with a few adjustments to local conditions.

The immediate purpose of this experiment was, first, to see whether it would be possible to carry out a plan of coöperation among libraries too small individually to conduct a training class; and second, whether such a class could be made worth while to these libraries and to the students.

The following is a brief outline of the course and of deductions drawn from this experiment:

The complete course covered a period of three months. An entrance examination was given, and out of eight candidates taking the examination, five were chosen for the class. All of these candidates but one were high school graduates and this one person had had some experience in one of the libraries engaged in this coöperative scheme. During the first week one of the accepted students withdrew, leaving four to continue and complete the course.

Approximately five lectures were given each week, and ten hours were in return required for practice work. Most of the lecture work was carried by two of the libraries, the other two making occasional contributions. Three of these libraries were used for practice work. These libraries were in character, one a uni-

versity library, one a county library in the first stages of organization and the third a small town library. The technical courses each averaged six lecture hours; book selection and the special lectures given by persons representing various phases of social and civic work, each averaged twelve lecture hours. Children's work was entirely omitted, principally because there was no children's room for the students to work in, and also because before the end of the course unforeseen circumstances prevented the carrying out of the schedule as originally planned.

Whether this experiment was entirely worth while it is hard to say, but it did prove the possibility of coöperation among libraries satisfactorily situated. The definite profit in such coöperation being that it divided the burden of the work and permitted a partition of lecture subjects according to the better equipment of library or librarian, e.g. one library might be much better prepared to give lectures in cataloging, filing and classification than the other library, as was the case here, the university library having the best catalog to work with.

As to whether it was worth while for the libraries doing the work, this too may be answered in the affirmative. Each library received the same percentage of the students' practice time as that library gave to actual lecture time, the ratio to the whole being maintained. Though the libraries expected a return in service for the time they gave in lectures, considerable effort was made to connect the practice work with the lecture of the day, but where this was not possible greater consideration was given to the student that she might benefit rather than the library.

Our further consideration is, can such a course be really worth while to the students? This seemed the hazardous part of the experiment. In this case it might have been worth while, for each of the students

received an opportunity to enter library service shortly after her completion of the course. But almost immediately the salary question arose with the result that one entered the government service, one went back to teaching, the third entered the filing department of a business house, leaving only one out of the four remaining in library work, this being the one who was admitted to the class by virtue of her previous library experience. These changes occurred within two months after the course. No false promises had been made to the candidates, but hearing of the course they became interested and stuck to it to the end, yet when it came to doing actual library work, the salaries seemed insufficient.

Leaving out of consideration the salary question which will naturally be solved if libraries are standardized, let us consider the possible value of such a class. No promises of library positions were made, but the fact that vacancies were likely to occur made this experiment possible with all fairness to the students, and at the same time gave three libraries additional help at a time when it was needed, and also prepared these girls to fill minor library positions in the future. Of course, the opportunities for these girls were limited to the four libraries interested in the class, but if some recognized standard were established that apprentice classes of this character would have to meet, might not this be a way of increasing the supply of at least partially trained persons for vacancies in small libraries when they occur? The library schools train for bigger positions, the large libraries for their own service; what chance has the small library to improve unless some such plan is adopted?

To be sure all kinds of efforts have been made to reach the small library and in-

spire it with a broader vision of service, but such efforts are for existing conditions and do not provide for the future. Summer schools admit only those already in the service and no matter how bad the material, try to improve it. Library institutes, round tables, district meetings do the same, even commission visitors can only give friendly advice, though the supervising district librarian may go a step further, yet when vacancies occur are they not usually filled with local and untrained people?

Mr. John A. Lowe, agent Massachusetts Free Library Commission, says:

"Many of the difficulties and problems of the small library would be solved if the librarian question were settled. An active, intelligent community; a well organized and completely equipped plant; even a well chosen collection of books often fail to call with sufficient appeal to the librarian so that her service to the town is anything more than mediocre at best."

This is true, but in the scheme of library standardization and librarian certification, what about the small library, or rather, what about the librarian, for it would not be so difficult to standardize the library once the librarian is taken care of.

Not very many years ago the country school was in the position in which we now find the library. Through state organization schools were brought up to a recognized standard and the improvement rejoiced in, but now we are again discontent and are demanding centralized schools with at least an efficient principal at the head of each. Township schools are in course of construction everywhere because of this demand.

Some day libraries will also be centralized and small libraries merged into township and county libraries. In the meantime how can training be given to local people that will fit them to better fill positions they may be called on to fill?

ELIMINATION OF THE USE OF READERS' CARDS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

By JEANNETTE M. DRAKE, Principal, Circulating Department, Los Angeles Public Library

The aim in our present day libraries is to give the patron more individual attention and assistance, and to cut running expenses where possible, which means that we must study into absolutely everything that we are doing to see what can be modified or given up altogether in favor of something better.

When I was in Sioux City one result of this kind of study was that we did away with readers' cards. Many questions came up before we decided to do this, and we weighed the arguments for and against each one, always taking into account the cost, both in supplies and the cost of library time in making the various records and always working for a system that would give the patron the most satisfactory service. All libraries would not have the same things to consider, as our charging systems are different.

Some of the problems were:

1. How can we satisfy the reader who forgot his card and left it at home? Or perhaps, did not expect to come to the library, so did not bring his card? Or the reader who says, "I left my card at the library and they lost it."

2. The annoyance of the cards left in the morning and which no one has had time to alphabet and file.

3. Cost of the supply of readers' cards. The average patron uses from two to four cards each year.

4. Cost of library time in making new readers' cards and the duplicates; time of filing and refiling.

We are all spending some money advertising our libraries, but are we all studying every transaction that is being made now with the people to make *them* our *very best advertisers*? Would a department store that was working hard for business

and the good will of each individual in the community refuse to charge a bill of goods to a person after he has opened an account with the store? The patron has opened an account with the library when we issue a card to him. Are we justified in refusing to give him a book, because he forgot his card or to cause him annoyance about it, when our records show that he is in good standing with the library? Why not have that record always at hand at the charging desk?

The Sioux City rules are liberal, as we wanted the books out of the library and in the homes of the city, so we loaned one seven-day novel, three fourteen-day novels and as many non-fiction as the patron wanted at one time. With these things in mind we decided to try the experiment of doing away with readers' cards, in spite of much advice against it. After using it three years we were convinced that it was more satisfactory than the old way. The satisfaction of *always* having the card at hand *cannot* be *measured* to the library or to the *patron*. The readers understood very quickly why we were doing this and asked why we had not done it before! All the questions that are necessary to ask when charging a book are the reader's full name and address.

Our exact method is as follows:

The regular application blank is used, with the printing on the "guarantor's pledge" side so arranged that there is space for the reader's name, number and address at one end. These application blanks are arranged alphabetically in the file where the readers' cards used to be kept. When a book is charged the attendant asks the reader his full name and address; the reader's name is then looked up in alphabetical file, his number found and the charge is made in the usual way, the date stamped and the number written on

the book card, and the date stamped on the dating slip in the book. The application cards are always in this one file and there is no chance for loss as in the other system. They are never removed except to change an address, or to be withdrawn from use.

When an overdue book is returned, if the fine is paid before the book is discharged, "Pd." is penciled under the date on the dating slip and erased when the book card is returned to the book pocket. If the fine is not paid when the book is discharged the reader's number and amount of fine is penciled on a small slip of paper (as, 3904—10 cts.) and dropped in a small box for the purpose. The next morning the name belonging to 3904, for example, is looked up in the registration record and amount of fine is then penciled on the application blank in the file. A better way is to always collect fines at the time the book is received, then the only pencilling that would be necessary on the book slip would be when the reader could not pay the fine for some good reason.

The same system is used in the branches. All applications are filed, as above explained, at the main library, whether these are signed at the main library or at the branches. A duplicate card with the reader's number, name and address with plain space below is made and kept in alphabetical file at the branch where the reader borrows books. These cards are never removed except to change an address or to be withdrawn. A reader may draw books from the main library and the branch at the same time.

Someone has asked about the borrower's receipt in this system. We had not stamped the date of the return of the book for years so this did not seem an important point to us and we had practically no trouble concerning it. In this system it does take longer to charge books, as the reader's number must be looked up each time. The charging desk is near the receiving desk and one or more people

charge books, as is necessary. This system could not be used if the number of books loaned was not liberal, as we must depend on the word of the patron as to the number of books he has out.

In a larger library the alphabet could be divided as it is in banks and several desks could be used at once, if necessary. Fewer people would be needed in the registration department and more to charge books. The point we want to keep in mind is the best and most accommodating service to our patrons.

I have not yet studied this out in its application to a very large library. As I see it, at present, it is much more difficult to give expert personal or individual service in the large library than in a medium sized library. It seems that it is necessary to consider groups or crowds, as we do in Los Angeles, rather than the individual. However, we are working on this.

Finally, the advantages are:

1. Eliminates constant talk and argument as to where readers' cards are and constant explanation about bringing them each time a book is taken out, etc.

2. By asking addresses each time, these are kept up-to-date.

3. Card is always in the library in its proper place.

4. Saves time of assistant in filling out readers' cards in the beginning and the duplicates and the temporary cards.

5. Saves cost of readers' cards.

The disadvantages:

1. Readers have to wait while their number is being looked up.

2. Necessity of asking reader's name each time.

3. Reader will not have a receipt for his book, which he never had, anyway, under our old system.

4. Have to take patron's word as to number of books he has out.

It is hoped that someone will work out a far better system than this, making it impossible for people to say, "I could not get a book because my card was at home."

WHAT MEN READ IN CAMPS

By M. S. DUDGEON, *Secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission (Camp Librarian, Great Lakes, Ill.)*

You will pardon me, I trust, if I begin with a very commonplace remark, and that is that a man in camp reads books upon the subjects in which he is interested, just as you do, just as I do, just as any trained worker reads. Now, the one subject in which the man in the camp is most intensely interested is: winning this war, and as a result he is anxious to read anything that will help him lick the Kaiser.

In the beginning we possibly over-estimated the need of recreational reading; we possibly over-estimated the function that we had in keeping up the moral standard and in keeping the boy out of mischief. It develops that the officers succeed fairly well in keeping the men busy and out of mischief and they don't need our help as largely as we thought they might.

To illustrate how the men are training themselves for war: In one naval camp the men are rushing up on trigonometry. There are in that camp 250 copies of trigonometries (every one of them, by the way, a gift collected in response to telegrams, and some of them contributed by publishers). Thousands of men are studying those 250 much used copies of trigonometries simply because there are thousands of men in that camp who know that trigonometry is useful in helping them navigate the vessels in which they will later be placed, and other thousands realize as they never did before that trigonometry will prove useful in helping them point guns on the strongholds of the Kaiser. They are studying geography in that camp because they realize that in war they must know the waterways of the world. There are 2,100 men in that camp studying aviation, and 2,200 men studying aviation and wireless telegraphy are necessary to win the war. Everywhere the men are

reading those things, largely technical non-fiction, which have a direct bearing on the work of the war.

I do not want to be understood as saying that the men are not reading other things and reading them extensively. It has been the common experience that men read poetry. Service, for example, is popular; but they read generally the sort of poetry that any men in civil life read. They read drama and they read essays. They read, of course, a good deal of travel relating to the countries where some of them hope to go. They read fiction, although less than we thought they would read. My observation is that in fiction probably the western story is more popular than anything else. They read Zane Grey, Stewart Edward White, Owen Wister. Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" is popular. They read detective stories. They read the variety of things that all of us read when we read for recreation. I want to say this further, that you will not get a class of reading men that read fiction that is cleaner and more wholesome than do the men in the camps.

You might be interested in some of the percentages. The general average, as near as I can get at it, is about fifty-fifty, instead of being seventy per cent fiction and thirty per cent non-fiction, as in many public libraries. In one camp repeated tests showed that the non-fiction was a little over seventy per cent and the fiction a little less than thirty per cent.

The chief point that I wish to make is that men will read in camp anything that will assist them in becoming more proficient in the diversified activities of war. This means that we must specialize in supplying specialized non-fiction, and you can hardly be too generous in anything you can do toward furnishing these books for these men.

It seems there are two possible suggestions for the future. So far as we inside the camp are concerned, we must remember that the men in camp are very busy and it is going to be more and more essential that we bring this technical and non-fiction reading material closer to the men. We must study the situation in camp and plan engineering books, for example, in the headquarters or near the headquarters of the engineers; machine gun companies must have the books on machine guns near them.

For those outside of the camps it has

occurred to me that future book campaigns will have to be more special in their character; there will have to be a definite effort to collect certain definite books that experience has shown are needed in the camps and must be secured for the camps.

To sum it all up then, it seems to me, the outstanding principle is that the technical, non-fiction books which will help win the war are the things that the men are reading, are the things they want to read, are the things they ought to read and the things which we as librarians must provide and help them read.

WHAT MEN READ IN HOSPITALS*

BY MIRIAM E. CAREY, *Supervisor, Minnesota State Board of Control (Field Representative, Hospital Service)*

What a man reads in a hospital depends on two things: the man himself and the supply of books.

To put a man to bed does not change him fundamentally. His education, tastes and habits remain unaltered when he lays aside his uniform and dons pajamas and a bathrobe. His reading will be influenced by all his personal endowments and qualities.

The character and degree of his illness will also have much to do with what he reads. If his is a surgical case he will have time and strength to read more than he ever read before, and he will ask for the kinds of books he has always preferred. He will want to keep up with his studies and will do some serious work while he is in confinement.

If he is quarantined for mumps or measles, as so many of our "heroes" have been, he will need first of all to be diverted. Detective stories and the cowboy and wild west tales are what he craves.

The state of a man's mind—whether he is worried about his family or merely homesick—will influence his choice of books. He may have to be coaxed before he will take the trouble to read.

The supply of books must also be adequate to meet the needs of foreign-born soldiers who know only their mother tongue. Then there are those American-born men whose education is so rudimentary that they must have very simple English, very clear print and plenty of pictures in order to read at all.

There must be technical books for the soldier students: good, stirring fiction for the depressed, homesick and anxious, and for the suffering, scrapbooks, things easy to hold, and pictures.

Given a supply of books adequate to meet these varied demands and the soldiers in the hospitals will read more books in a given time than their more fortunate fellows who have more freedom but less leisure.

*Abstract of paper (printed in full in August *Library Journal*.)

A WOMAN AMONG TEN THOUSAND BLUEJACKETS

By BLANCHE GALLOWAY, *Librarian, Pelham Bay (N. Y.) Naval Training Station, (Branch Librarian, Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.)*

When I first came to Pelham Bay I felt much as the boy who came to me the first morning while I was sorting books, and said, "Could you give me a funny poem which I could learn before night? There is going to be a show over here and if I can learn the poem I can be in it." I was told before going to the camp that the officials had asked for a man to do the work, but when informed that no man was available they consented, after some persuasion, to try a woman. Hence my anxiety resembled that of the boy with the poem—to learn what was wanted, and "be in it."

My first morning was spent making the rounds of the camp, under the guidance of the chaplain. Stopping at one of the barracks, we found the place in perfect order, with all the hammocks stowed away in large boxes for the day, and the bags containing clothing and personal possessions hanging properly in their places. The picture would hardly remind one of the comforts of home, and yet every face was happy and smiling, and from them one would never know that those boys hadn't slept on downy couches the night before.

As we passed on through the great storage houses, kitchens and mess hall I was greatly impressed with the cleanliness of it all, and the great care that is being taken to provide good substantial food for the men.

The hospital was quite the most attractive place in camp. The large airy wards, with their softly tinted walls, and rows of spotless beds, almost made one wish to be ill. As I had dinner that day with the nurses, I learned of some of the possibilities for service to the men in the hospital, and I could hardly wait to get started on my real work.

As for books, I found them everywhere, in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings, chaplain's office, Red Cross headquarters, and on shelves two rows deep and two rows high, but very few of them were suitable to the demands, and none of them where the men could really get at them. Let me say here that the boys in the Navy have wonderful opportunities for advancement through study of special subjects, and the ambitious boy who is planning to go up for examinations has little time and slight interest in the books of fiction which are so lavishly showered upon them.

My greatest problem was to find room enough to establish myself. The Y. M. C. A. secretary very generously said that if I could find any place which wasn't being used I could have it. You will understand how generous that offer was when I tell you that the Y. M. C. A. building was already so crowded that men had to watch their chances for a seat on the benches along the sides of the room. Chairs were at a premium, and he was fortune favored who was able to secure one. The only unused space was the kitchen, which the ladies used for canteen work on Saturdays and Sundays. This made a very good work room, but it was rather disconcerting to have all of one's things moved out by noon every Saturday, especially when there was no place to which to take them.

The eagerness with which everyone did what he could to better conditions was most gratifying. Carpenters were called in, and they started at once building new shelves in the corners where the boys could have free access to the books. They were pleased with this new condition, for as one boy expressed it, "It seems like a real library now that we can handle the books as we please." This was good, but when the technical books began to arrive

there was general rejoicing wherever it became known.

The camp officials were most kind in detailing men to help prepare the books for circulation and to guard them after they were ready. This worked very well and many interesting facts were to be gleaned from these boys as they flourished the paste brush or pen. However, it is rather an uncertain life, a man may just have acquired the fine art of pasting properly when orders come for him to be ready to ship out in a few hours, or it may even happen, as it did to one of my boys, that he will be promoted from the library detail to the garbage wagon, through his own preference, for there he can have liberty every night.

Collections of technical books were placed in the K. of C. and Y. M. C. A. buildings. Word came from the head of the radio school that a collection on that special subject would be very useful in their study room, which was no more than a mess hall, glorified by the presence of teachers and scholars. These books were supplied. Books and scrapbooks were sent to the hospital as requested by the head nurse.

The men were especially pleased with cartoon books and short stories, the greatest demand being for geographies. One boy said, "When a fellow is three thousand miles from home, he kind o' likes to see it on the map at least." I was told by the head nurse that the same condition prevailed there as in the general camp. When a man is able to read he wants to be studying for his next examination.

In the isolation camp where the boys stay for the first three weeks after enlisting, and where they are not allowed to associate with any of the other fellows except the ones in their own barracks, we found that the placing of twenty-four books in each barracks seemed a perfect godsend to them. There are at present seventy-eight barracks in this isolation camp. It was one of my happiest days when I went over on the big navy truck to distribute the books to these new recruits.

As the faces of the boys brightened at the sight of the books, I kept thinking that if the people over the country who have given so generously of their favorite volumes could have heard a few of the expressions of gratitude from these boys, I am sure they would feel many times repaid for any sacrifices they have made.

One day one of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries discovered about ninety men stationed on a boat which was patrolling the sound. They were not allowed to come ashore, but were only working about four hours a day. Can you imagine their feelings when the box of books and magazines arrived to relieve the monotonous hours of just waiting.

One of my greatest concerns was how the boys themselves were going to feel about having a woman establish herself in their essentially masculine surroundings. My fears were allayed on this score when a very young boy came up and asked me if I had come to stay, saying that it looked good to see a woman around; and incidentally after a moment's pause said, "Say, what do you do for a headache which you can't get rid of?" My suggestion that he go and get "liberty" and spend a week end at home where he could sleep as long as he wanted to, seemed to work, for when I met him coming in the gate Monday he had forgotten that he ever had an ache of any kind.

A lad came so appealingly one day and said he had just read in the morning paper that his best friend had gone "over the top" for the last time "over there" and he wondered if I wouldn't help him write a note of sympathy to the boy's parents. Others asked for help with problems in geometry, which they needed to solve before going up for examinations for higher ratings. When time would permit I could listen to the most thrilling experiences of those who had been on the high seas. Boys who had spent months on submarine chasers or who had been torpedoed themselves were always glad to find someone who would appreciate their tales of wonder.

Each day seemed to unfold some greater bond of friendship, until I soon felt myself a part of this most interesting life about me. It remained for the boy with the beaming face who asked me if I would like to share a mother's letter to her son in the navy, to make me feel how much a woman's presence was really appreciated in camp, for as I read that lovely letter, telling the little personal happenings in the lives of the other members of his fam-

ily, and finally of the reminder not to forget to thank God for his loving watch and care each day, I could understand the feeling of that fine boy, and I was glad to be able to share his pleasure.

The opportunities for service which daily present themselves are so great, I shall be thankful as long as I live, that I had the opportunity to do what one woman could among ten thousand Navy boys, who were all true blue.

FROM CAMP TO CAMP: THE WORK OF A FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

BY MIRIAM E. CAREY, *Supervisor, Minnesota State Board of Control (Field Representative, Hospital Service)*

There is as much difference between the camps as there is between the soldiers in them. Each has its special characteristics and these are not permanent but may alter with every movement of the army. Some camps have a predominance of colored troops; some are distinguished by large groups of medical men, or machine gunners, or cavalry. There may be principally educated and trained specialists, or there may be large numbers of illiterate to whom every detail of the life around them is a novelty.

Camp libraries must keep in touch with all these peculiarities and the books set aside for base hospitals must have cognizance of them also. A library in any hospital is primarily recreational, but as the Red Cross houses are for the use of all convalescent soldiers the libraries in them will be patronized by men who are no longer "sick abed" but up and around and more impatient to get in touch with their work again than to be simply amused.

It appears then that to put a suitable collection of books into a hospital is not a simple proceeding. Bright, clean copies of the kinds of fiction that men like; poetry, war books, history, travel and biography; but also technical books following the trend of the camp's activities; foreign

books in numbers to meet the local conditions; books in simple English and textbooks of all kinds, including primers and readers, if there are many uneducated and illiterate in the camp.

What the librarian of a base hospital library aspires to do is to get everybody to reading. In order to know how to do this a leisurely survey from bed to bed is taken. After the soldier gets acquainted with the librarian and adopts her as one of his own folks, he does not hesitate to tell her what he wants to read. Far from it. And after one of these bedside visits she can tell him, if he does not know himself, what he wants.

The librarian at Red Cross house, Camp Gordon, Miss Marjorie Wilkes, paid a call recently at the bedside of a man who was perfectly certain that he did not want to read anything. His was an orthopedic case and he was peevish and almost contemptuous. But it transpired that Miss Wilkes discovered in him a latent sense of humor and soon after her call she sent him a copy of "Penrod" with the message that if ever he had been a boy she was sure he would enjoy the book. The next time she visited the ward this man instead of being almost rude and wholly unresponsive was all smiles. Never had he

enjoyed a book like that one. Would she send him another? Greatest thing he'd ever read.

To satisfy the needs of sick soldiers it is necessary not only to take the book to the man but to get acquainted with him. After this has been done the librarian and her orderly have the supremest satisfaction that can come to such workers, namely that of seeing every man in the ward with a book, a scrapbook, or a magazine in his hand. As Miss Wilkes' orderly said after getting back from one of his rounds, "Well, I left everybody a-readin'."

When these men are on foot again and can go in person to the library, what they will choose will depend on their own special bent. The librarian's part will be chiefly that of guide, having foreseen from her study of the wards and her knowledge of the character of the camp what will be the principal demands of the convalescent.

There are at present hospital libraries in all the large camps in Georgia with librarians in charge who are or soon will be residents of the Red Cross houses at each cantonment. In Alabama there will soon be two such workers; in South Carolina there are now three and in North Carolina two; in Mississippi, one; Tennessee having no claim on Chickamauga Park appears to have no camps or hospitals, but as a matter of fact Chattanooga is the point of arrival for Fort Oglethorpe, which has a base hospital, librarian and both medical and hospital branches.

Camp Wadsworth in South Carolina is

the senior hospital library. Miss Ola Wyeth was the pioneer and worked her way to success through the difficulties which surrounded every activity of the camp in the spring of 1918. Fort McPherson and Camp Gordon followed soon after, Miss Avey and Miss Wilkes having them in charge at present. Miss Mary Lonyo went to Camp Wheeler early in the year and now finds herself a resident of the Red Cross house (as are the other librarians named) with a library of 4,500 volumes ready for her use, besides a number of deposit stations, also well stocked.

Miss Marie Fox Waite is in charge at Camp Greene, and finds that her experience as reference librarian at Princeton University is useful even in a camp. At Camp Hancock, Camp Sheridan and Camp Sevier the librarians are rapidly getting adjusted to their respective fields.

Good reports are received from Camp Shelby, and from Camp Jackson, under the direction of Miss Wyeth, the pioneer, a development adequate to the needs of a hospital of 2,300 beds may be expected.

Fort Johnston in Florida is said to be ready for a hospital librarian, and at Camp McClellan in Alabama the work will be organized very soon. From these brief statements it may be rightly inferred that the hospital librarians in the south are seriously at work with every reason for being pleased with the prospect of getting notable results, not the least of which will be their personal satisfaction at being allowed to serve in this capacity.

WHAT A BASE HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN SHOULD KNOW

By EDITH KATHLEEN JONES, *Librarian, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.*

Obviously, the first thing a hospital librarian should know is something of hospital organization. To all outsiders, the information that every large hospital, even in times of peace, is organized and administered under such strict rules and discipline and with such regard to rank

of staff and employees as to be almost military in character, comes as an amazing discovery.

In the ordinary hospital—general, state or private—the superintendent is the apex of the cone, so to speak; immediately surrounding him are the widening circles of

the staff. Each department is under its own head, who, in turn, is responsible to the medical superintendent or the chief administrator, and every person has his fixed place and rank. Nurses must rise when a physician enters the ward or room and remain standing till he goes out. If there is a training school for man as well as woman nurses the discipline is especially strict.

Now translate this into military terms and you have the commanding officer, who is a colonel, in place of the superintendent, surrounded by his majors, captains and lieutenants, who comprise the medical staff. The administrative staff is composed of the adjutant, the quartermaster, the chaplain and other officers; the non-commissioned officers, wardmasters, clerks, stenographers, carpenters, etc., who are enlisted men; the nursing corps, consisting of women, headed by the chief nurse who is responsible for their work and behavior and must discipline them if they break rules. The nurses and the enlisted men are not allowed to speak to each other except to give and receive orders.

The chaplain is in charge of the educational and recreational as well as religious activities of the hospital, therefore the library nominally is under his command, though in most cases he has so many other things to attend to that he is glad to let the librarian take the initiative and go to the commanding officer for orders and permissions.

Besides all this personnel, there are the patients, for whose benefit the hospital is organized and carried on. The library must take into consideration the needs of all these persons—patients, officers, nurses and enlisted men—numbering anywhere from a few hundred to several thousand.

Now there are several varieties of army hospitals, but the only ones which concern us are: the base hospitals connected with training camps, the general military (or naval) hospitals and the "reconstruction hospitals," not connected with any camp.

In the first, therefore, the library has the camp library to draw upon for help and for books; in the second and third she must rely upon the nearest large public library and dispatch office.

The training-camp base hospital receives the men from that camp; cases of measles, scarlet fever, pneumonia, etc., which go into the medical wards; accident and operative cases, assigned to the surgical wards; mental cases, including epileptics and feeble-minded, who are put in the psychiatric wards.

The general hospitals, unconnected with any camp, receive the chronic or severe cases from the camp hospitals, the troop ships or the various fronts; shell-shock, gassed, sick and wounded men from France.

The reconstruction hospitals take the crippled soldiers and teach them trades and occupations, fit them with new arms and legs, and turn them out prepared to earn their own livings. In addition, there will be, of course, the hospitals for chronic cases who must be cared for all their lives by the government. All these hospitals will be more or less permanent institutions and the libraries in them should be placed at the outset on a permanent footing. Here, especially, the librarian should be enlisted for the duration of the war or longer; frequent changes will be disastrous.

In these hospitals, then, we have a large community of men and women isolated from the rest of the world (for even in the training camps the base hospital is placed off in one corner), away from camp activities or outside recreation. They must have recreation, so along comes the Red Cross and puts up a house for the use of the convalescent patients and makes it as homelike as possible. They must have books and magazines, for these armies of this world war are reading men, called from all walks of life, so the A. L. A. offers to provide books and certain periodicals and a librarian if the hospital will provide the room or building, the shelving and a few other things.

Now arises the question of housing the library. Shall it be in the Red Cross building, which generously offers its wall space and perhaps a room for its use, or shall we ask for a separate building—the chapel, perhaps—and set up house-keeping for ourselves? This is a nice question, for there is much to be said on both sides. The Red Cross house furnishes a pretty and very popular place, but it is noisy, for either the pianola or the piano is going from morning till night and sometimes there is a billiard room also; the nurses and enlisted men are not supposed to use these rooms till after hours (late in the evening) and, when all is said and done, the librarian is a guest in the Red Cross house and has not the same freedom which she would have in a home of her own.

On the other hand, while the separate room or building will not prove so popular with the convalescent patients, it is a boon to the enlisted men, who can run in at noon mess and from supper till bedtime, read the papers, magazines and books and have a pretty, quiet and comfortable place to sit and a woman to talk to—things he cannot get at the Y. M. C. A., which is the enlisted man's only recreation room. Moreover, in a separate house, the librarian can impress her own individuality upon it, making it pretty and attractive, with lots of color, yet keeping it masculine; can put up maps, pictures, and use bulletin boards for publicity purposes as she pleases, can have a quiet place in which to work and to make her plans for the different branch libraries in the Red Cross house, nurses' quarters, officers' quarters, etc., and plan her ward libraries for the next day. For the hospital librarian will spend her mornings in the wards, taking magazines, books and scrap-books to the bed-patients, talking to them and cheering them up.

Whichever plan is carried out, the librarian must work in close coöperation with the Red Cross people and the Y. M. C. A., for all are doing the same sort of work. And there is always at least one woman

resident in the Red Cross house with whom the librarian will naturally associate.

This brings us to the next thing a hospital librarian ought to know—her living conditions and social status. Both of these are rather unsatisfactory at present, for women are now for the first time in the history of the world being admitted into army life in other capacities than that of nurse, and, naturally, there is no place for them and they have no rank. The nurses' quarters, where most of them are now housed, are crowded and not very comfortable. In some hospitals, in or near a town, the commanding officer prefers to furnish transportation and have the librarian live outside. This is really the most comfortable for the librarian. It has just been arranged with the Red Cross headquarters at Washington to have the librarians room and eat in their houses, but this is possible only in the new type of house with several chambers, and then only when these chambers are not needed for families of very sick boys. There are, then, three possibilities of housing, all of them calling for meals in the hospital either in officers' mess, nurses' quarters or Red Cross house. Under the very best conditions living is not luxurious to say the least, and sometimes it is disagreeable, but the librarian should thoroughly understand all this before she undertakes the work and remember always that we women were not invited to enter this world of men and if we do intrude we must bear ourselves as good soldiers and not complain of hard beds, soiled table linen, lack of bathrooms, suffocating heat and dust in summer, freezing cold in winter, and tobacco smoke all the time.

All this brings us to the librarian herself—her qualifications for a position involving delicate readjustments of all her previous conceptions of living and working. What is the first qualification demanded? Library training?

Now I expect a storm of protest from all you A. L. A. people, but I most emphatically put that at the very end. Mind,

I do not say she need not have any library training, for she should have the fundamental principles, but first of all she must have certain traits of character which are indispensable if we wish to make these base hospital libraries a success—and we cannot afford to have a single one a failure!

First of all, she must be mature. A camp is no place for a young girl anyway, and in a base hospital, where the librarian comes into such close contact with so many men, she must be able to meet officers with dignity, chaperone the nurses, and mother the boys. The officers do not want a young girl—in fact, they will not have her! She is only an embarrassing adjunct. The chief nurse does not want her—she already has the responsibility of from one to three hundred other girls. The enlisted men don't want her—they are so keen on their job that girls (except the one girl back home that almost every one of them has, apparently) do not exist. The patients don't want her—they want someone they can talk to as they would their mothers, for when these soldiers of ours are sick in hospital they are just homesick boys and they want to be mothered, and a young girl can't do that. As one sailor affectionately told the librarian at his naval station, "You are mother and grandmother and aunt and sister and sweetheart all in one." Obviously a young girl can't be grandmother to a lot of boys! Accept this great, outstanding fact, then, that young girls are not wanted in camp and that for once middle-aged women are at a premium—if they are the right kind.

Second, the librarian must be dignified. In any institution where so many men and women are living in such cramped quarters and pursue the same routine day after day, there are bound to be petty jealousies, gossip, scandal and quarrels. The librarian must keep her dignity, take sides with none, be friends with all. She must bear herself so that neither officers nor men will dare to be familiar with her.

She must be loyal to the hospital and her superior officers. No longer is the library the supremely important thing—

the hospital and what it stands for is that—and only as the library is subordinated to and serves the needs of the hospital is it efficient or necessary.

The librarian must be able not only to take orders and accept a reprimand in a soldierly spirit but she must be able to give orders tersely and explicitly. The common soldier is not supposed to think for himself but he is trained to obey orders. She must know how to approach the commanding officer or other officers with a well-formulated plan to be accepted or vetoed by them; she must not waste their time and patience by asking help in deciding which of two or three plans might better be carried out; she is liable to a curt dismissal if she does.

She must not be sensitive and she must not be sentimental. Sympathy the boys want, but how they do hate to be wept over!

If in addition to all these admirable traits the librarian can sing, play, draw, paint, play games, get up impromptu entertainments on rainy days or dull evenings when the boys will not respond to ordinary methods of cheering up, or if she is skilled in any branch of handicrafts and can teach the boys to do things—then she is indeed a treasure and the possession of any of these accomplishments might well balance a lack of library training.

Still, we cannot overlook the undeniable fact that a librarian is supposed to deal with books, and it is very essential that she should know them well, have read them, enjoyed them and be able to interest the boys in them. The boys want detective and "wild west" stories, adventure, romance and poetry when they are sick; she must be able to select them offhand. When they are convalescing they are restless, eager to get back into the game and they fret for fear they will get behind in their classes and the other men will get to France before they do. Then they demand books on gas engines, turbines, radio and wireless, trigonometries, all sorts of things a woman knows little about.

The librarian must know how to get these books and, what is more, must be thrilled when the eager boys show her pages of "beautiful" tables of logarithms, pictures of milling machines, and explain to her "how the wheels go round." Emphatically, she must know books as well as love boys.

Don't I advocate library training? Most assuredly I do! I have been trying for seven years to get the large private hospitals to put in good libraries and trained librarians, just because I know how much more efficient training makes a person. Yet it is a fact that in a hospital library you must forget all the rules you have learned, except the fundamentals. The camp libraries have learned this too. They have found that it takes all their time to get books out fast enough for the men to read them—so eager are they—and that a book circulates just as well and isn't lost any oftener if it isn't in an accession book or a card catalog or even a shelf-list, and if it hasn't an elaborate book and name card. These camps have taught us librarians many things and one is to forget rules and remember only books and people. I have heard of a librarian who "is the sort of librarian to whom a book is something to be cataloged." We do not want that sort in our base hospitals.

Nevertheless, in order to forget things one must first have learned them, and even a hospital librarian must have some rudiments of librarianship, though these can be learned while personality cannot. Given two applicants of equally charming personality, knowledge of books and love of boys, one a trained librarian and the other not, I would give preference to the trained librarian. But, given a rather colorless, ineffectual sort of person who is an expert librarian and another applicant who has traveled extensively, speaks French, Italian and a few other languages, has a keen sense of humor and is interesting to meet, but has no library experience except a knowledge of books, certainly I would prefer the latter, though I would suggest that she learn enough about classi-

fication, cataloging and a few other things to enable her to carry on the library.

Even a trained librarian going from a public or a college library into a hospital must, I think, be bewildered at first by the utterly changed conditions and new problems. It is no longer library first, everything done according to approved method, books all in order, readers coming to you; but hospital first, last and always, books suited to the patients to whom you must take them, previous methods often inadequate, individuality and ingenuity needed. In the fifteen years since I left a college library to enter that of a hospital I had forgotten all this till I found several of the base hospital librarians confronting these same problems and just as bewildered as I remember to have been. One such librarian said to me, "I see I must revise all my ideas of library work."

Realizing something of this and knowing the value of personality even without training, it was suggested by headquarters that a short course of supplementary training for base hospital work might be introduced into some of the schools for library science. Such a course is being worked out at Simmons College this summer. This library school was chosen because it is near several large general hospitals and near McLean Hospital, which is acknowledged to have the most beautiful library of any hospital in the country, near a training camp, a naval base hospital, a large public library which is the center of war activities, an A. L. A. dispatch office and several schools for training teachers in occupational therapy and trades for reconstruction hospitals. Visits to such places give an idea of all kinds of hospital and war library service.

This course, as it is organized, includes lectures on hospital and camp conditions; housing the libraries; qualifications and duties of librarians; care of the medical library; publicity methods; relations of base hospital libraries to A. L. A. Headquarters and to camp libraries. Also lectures on book selection and ways of getting books to patients, officers and nurses,

with brief analysis of detective, mystery and secret service stories; wild west and adventure; romance and love stories and the little books for bed patients (including scrapbooks); poetry, essays, drama and art; books in French and other languages and the opportunity to teach foreigners English and our boys French; travel, history and war books; outdoor books, games, occupations and handicrafts; books on mechanics, engines, etc.; some of the camp reference books. These lectures are for all the students. In addition, those who are not trained librarians have lectures and practice work in simple classification, cataloging, shelf listing, charging, filing, alphabetically, care of periodicals and newspapers. The whole class should also have some practical experience in sorting gift books and discarding the problem novels and trash.

In order to ascertain the amount of initiative of the students, examination might be given along these lines: Make out lists of forty or fifty books suited to bed patients, convalescents, officers and enlisted men. Plan a library housed in the Red Cross house (new type) and also in a separate building or room. Outline a plan of advertising the library throughout the hospital. Tell what special qualifications each applicant thinks she has for entertaining boys or being helpful to them.

Such a course should enable the base hospital librarian to approach her peculiar problems with confidence instead of bewilderment, and so prove of practical value. It also should provide an especially well-equipped personnel from which A. L. A. headquarters may draw to provide satisfactory librarians for the rapidly increasing number of base hospitals throughout the country.

THE ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE*

BY CAROLINE WEBSTER, *Library Organizer, New York State Library*

In February, 1918, the War Service Committee decided that some systematic service to the hospitals should be undertaken. Before that a few camp librarians had felt the importance of this branch of the work and had sent collections of books to the hospitals, sometimes to a chaplain, sometimes to the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross or medical officer in command, but in the flood of other work no "follow up" had been possible and often the books sent were not even unpacked. The Red Cross or the "Y" had at many of the hospitals collections of books numbering from three to four thousand miscellaneous books. They were donated in most cases by loving friends, and evidently donated on the supposition that anything was good enough

for a soldier. The representatives of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. at the hospitals were already overworked and their interest in books, except in rare cases, was secondary.

The first step of course in establishing library service was to get authoritative information from the surgeon general's office and the Navy Department concerning the number of hospitals and their size, and from the Red Cross the plans for the development of their work at convalescent houses and their attitude toward library work.

Second, to learn the attitude of the medical officers in command to the work of the A. L. A., for in the last analysis it is the medical officer in command who controls hospital life and no matter how enthusiastic a chaplain, a Red Cross or

*Abstract of paper printed in full in *Library Journal*.

a "Y" representative may be about library work, it can have no official recognition until approved by the M. O. C.

Last but not least in importance was to find suitable people for the work, for many who seem especially adapted to hospital library work have a distaste for it, and some in their zeal for war service sign for hospital library work when they are in no way adapted to it.

For a hospital librarian personality counts high, book knowledge and a love of books are essential, but alas this taste is often left out of one who would pass muster on technical training and organizing ability. This last is essential where new work is to be started. (Immediate availability and geographical proximity must also be given consideration, which complicates selection.)

After the surgeon general, the Navy Department and the Red Cross were approached and their coöperation assured, headquarters sent to every camp librarian a request that he take up with the medical officer in command the question of a library at the base hospital and the appointment of a base hospital librarian, but at all the army and navy hospitals headquarters dealt directly with the medical officer in command, sending him a personal letter enclosing a questionnaire which he was asked to fill out and return. The responses from this questionnaire gave a basis for procedure. The hospitals seemed to be interested in book service solely. It was only after personal interviews with the medical officer in command at some of the hospitals that the latter was willing to have an organizer or library visitor go on the wards. It is a tribute to the women sent to these hospitals that in every case where the medical officer in command was sure that all he needed was an organizer to get the work started, when the work of organization was completed, it was the same medical officer in command who insisted that a permanent librarian be appointed to the staff.

The demand for books for the hospitals in this country has been very much along the lines asked for at the camps. Technical books, simple French books, primers for the foreign born who are just learning to read. One hospital librarian reports in one day requests ranging from a primer by a man in the wards to a book on ancient Greek scales in which a musician was interested. The man in the hospital in this country is rebellious at being there, rebellious because he is missing so much of his work and will be so far behind his companions when he gets out, so beside the story and picture books for the sick man the convalescent must have the books that will make it possible for him to keep up with his work. Following is a list sent in by a Red Cross worker for books that were requested after an afternoon's visit to several of the wards:

Books on applied chemistry.

Books on radio activity.

25 military books (regular list).

1 The work-house ward.

1 Military aeroplanes.

1 Flying, some practical experiences.

1 The aeroplane speaks.

1 Book on the manufacture and grading of lumber.

1 Book on instruction for a beginner in the quartermaster's department.

1 Columbia War Paper 17.

1 The future of the disabled soldier.

1 Publications on different subjects connected with motor mechanics. (Govt. Printing Office.)

The hospital from which this list came is largely filled with men who have not been over, but for the hospitals on this side which are receiving men from over there, the demands are different. Books are selected by the librarians for their therapeutic and remedial value. It is not technical books teaching the soldier how to fight that are asked for, but books that will help him to live, bright picture books that will take his mind from the horrors he has seen, good stories, poetry, books dealing with the fundamentals in life. Books that help him to adjust him-

self to life under entirely changed conditions.

There is not time to go into details connected with the organization of libraries at particular hospitals and the line to be drawn between service rendered by the Surgeon General's Office and the American Library Association.

Suggestions for the organization of hospital libraries have been sent out from headquarters which will probably have to be modified to suit particular cases. These take up on general lines the problems that will be met by every hospital librarian. They consider service to the medical and nursing corps, the enlisted men and orderlies, as well as the service to the very sick, the wounded and the convalescent man.

Although the American Library Association is now giving book service to a chain of hospitals reaching from Santo Domingo to Pearl Harbor, H. I., although satisfactory relations have been established with the Red Cross for library work in convalescent houses and they are giving not only the use of a room and shelving for books but in their new houses are providing living quarters for librarians, and although the American Library Association has given the Red Cross 25,000 books for the use of the hospitals in France, nothing more than a start has been made as far as hospital work is concerned.

Little or nothing has been done toward coördinating our work with the occupational and vocational work to be done in the hospitals and little or nothing has been done for the hospitals overseas.

A great reconstruction hospital is being built in Boston which is to be devoted entirely to the re-education of the handicapped. In Canada there are training shops in connection with the convalescent hospitals. It is not unlikely that shops of the same kind will be built here. If this is so librarians with specialized training in all branches of technical library work will be needed.

The 25,000 books sent to the Red Cross will stop the gap over there for a time but when one considers the size and number of the hospitals in England and France for our troops, the gap will not be filled for long. The Red Cross reports fifty Red Cross units that have gone over, each equipped to care for a hospital of from one to two thousand beds. We know of two ten thousand bed hospitals that are being constructed in southern France. We know that the Red Cross is calling for 25,000 nurses between now and the first of January. This means a provision for 250,000 men, for the Red Cross estimates ten men to a nurse. This much we do know and there are doubtless other hospitals about which we know nothing, but with these figures before us it takes no great flight of the imagination to know that as far as hospital service is concerned our big work is before us.

And as the aim of the first part of library war service has been to make better fighters of our men, the aim of this second and equally important phase will be to make better men of our fighters and defenders.

HOW THE CAMP LIBRARY REACHES EVERY MAN

By JOY E. MORGAN, *Camp Librarian, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas*

The public interest would be well served by a wider spreading of the idea that there is a place in public education, large beyond measure, which is not being filled and which cannot be well filled by any agency

other than the free public library. There is unusual opportunity in our army camps for the dissemination of this idea among the thousands of men who come from localities not now served by free libraries.

The mere presence of an attractive building in camp spreads the library idea. Each army unit has its bulletin board which every man in the unit is supposed to read. Upon these bulletin boards the camp librarian may have posted book lists and announcements calling attention to the library. Then there are the motion picture machines, in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, in the liberty theater and in other buildings about camp. Through these machines slides may be run calling attention to the free book service. The platforms of Y. M. C. A. huts afford opportunity for talks about books and their uses. *Trench and camp*, a weekly newspaper which is published in most camps, is glad to give ample space to accounts of library activities. Finally there is the direct approach to men in their army units. Nearly always the company commander is willing on request to form his company at retreat into an audience which may be addressed by the librarian in a brief account of the library service in camp, on troop trains, on transports and overseas.

These are big opportunities upon which we have merely begun to realize and which cannot be fully realized without increasing the number of assistance in camp libraries. The camp library is a more important institution than we at first realized. It is the heart of a system of libraries. The building is as centrally located as any building can be, but most army camps are not compact and some parts of camp may be several miles from the central library. There is not a convenient and cheap transportation system as in a city. In order to get the books nearer the men branches are established in the huts of the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. There is at least one such building for every army brigade. Each of them has a room or corner of a room that is devoted to library service. The books for this service are supplied by the American Library Association through the camp library. Collections vary in size from a few hundred volumes to two thousand volumes. The staff of the main library maintains gen-

eral supervision over these branches, but the actual lending of the books is handled by the secretaries of the various buildings. Recreation huts are usually crowded and branch libraries reach a large number of men, but with only one such building for every five thousand men it is obvious that they cannot reach every man in camp. There must be provision for library service for men who do not find it convenient to attend these recreation huts.

Such service may be provided by the regimental library. The establishment of such a library depends primarily upon the regimental chaplain. He may prefer to leave the handling of books to other agencies. He may see in books valuable opportunity for contact with his men. The library of the Thirty-fourth Infantry is a good type of the regimental branch. Chaplain Cohee of that regiment secured an abandoned mess shack for a library and made effective use of a collection of some three thousand books. This same chaplain had taken a thousand books to the Mexican border and reported a circulation in his regiment of 15,000 books in eight months. He says in a letter, "I am sure there was nothing in that camp that was touching the lives of those men so vitally as those thousand books." But not every chaplain appreciates the value of books and is able to get a building for their circulation.

The ideal type of service for reaching every man is the company library or book station. These libraries are located in first sergeants' tents or in mess shacks. In barracks' camps they are located in some corner of the barracks. Camp MacArthur being a tent camp, we felt the need of having collections so made that they could be quickly distributed or taken up. The Waco high schools shops built us two hundred cases to be used in establishing company libraries. These cases of fifty books each can be handled at the rate of twenty or thirty per day, which may be necessary when troops are suddenly ordered to be moved. By means of company libraries books can be placed so near

every man that he can get them without leaving his company street. Through these stations men form the reading habit and learn to avail themselves of the larger opportunities of the branch libraries and of the main library.

Another important work is the branch library in the Red Cross Convalescing House at the base hospital. This work has already been ably discussed and may be passed over now.

The connection between these various branches and stations and the main library is made by means of the library truck or Ford. Its daily trips give life to the work in all parts of camp. Camp roads are never too rough for the Ford to haul its loads of books and magazines. By its use the camp library becomes an aggressive institution that reaches out to touch all phases of camp life.

It is peculiarly necessary that the camp library be aggressive. It is a comparatively new institution. Thousands of men in camp have never before enjoyed free library privileges. They are in strange surroundings. They are new to each other. Some are away from home for the first time. All are ordering their lives anew. Books may have a large place in their new habits. Books have the power to make them better soldiers and better citizens.

Another factor in getting books to every man has been the efficiency of the staff at headquarters. I come from one of the remote camps. Waco is far from Washington. Help has been difficult to get. Camp MacArthur is widely scattered. The heat is intense and enervating. The problem has not been easy, but it has been made much easier by the helpful attitude of headquarters and by the prompt attention they have given to our needs. Things move fast in an army camp. Time is vital, much more vital than in civil life. Quick service is appreciated by the military authorities. I mention these things especially because the hearty coöperation of the military authorities makes the work vastly more effective. They have gladly posted on every bulletin board in camp an-

nouncements calling attention to the library and urging soldiers to avail themselves of its opportunities. Military instructors send members of their classes to the library and feel free to call upon it for help in any emergency.

The camp library satisfies two distinct types of needs. First, it supplies the technical books that every ambitious soldier is eager to get. It is not uncommon for the library to keep in active circulation a hundred copies of a single title on military science. Men study these books because they know it pays. The man who studies gets promoted and the man who loaf stays at the bottom.

The second type of need that the camp library serves is the need for inspiration. The camp library helps men to find themselves. It is tragedy for men to be taken from their homes and kept long under military regimen without understanding the issues of the war and without enthusiasm for the sacrifice they make. Men need to know, they have a right to know, why we are at war, why they must be sent to Europe, why it is necessary to fight this war at terrible cost to avoid consequences to civilization more costly even than war. One man read Van Dyke's book "Fighting for peace" and found at its close the fitting quotation from Tennyson's "Epilogue." He fixed upon these lines:

" . . . He needs must fight

To make true peace his own,
He needs must combat might with might,
Or might would rule alone."

He found in those lines the explanation of our part in the war. For him there was reason for all the hardship, for all the struggle, for all the sacrifice.

The camp library is a center from which radiate right ideals. We have been worshipping false gods. Ideals have been subordinated to material things. We have valued too highly some things that we now see are of little worth in themselves. Too often have we thought of life, not as an opportunity for service, but as a span of years to be lived out. But this is a war for ideals and these ideals are pene-

trating into the rank and file of our troops. Ideals release immense stores of hidden energy in men and the inspiration thereof is as necessary for victory as are guns and ammunition.

These are the things for which the camp library stands. It is a live institution; it does things quickly and thoroughly.

Through its branches and stations it reaches out to all the men in camp. By its use surplus time is turned into hope, into happiness and into opportunity. It is serving the cause of democracy and through it we are making a very large and a very definite contribution toward the winning and the ending of this war.

HOW THE CAMP LIBRARY REACHES EVERY MAN

By FREDERICK GOODELL, *New York Public Library (Camp Librarian, Camp Wheeler, Ga.)*

One of the librarians the other day in speaking of a camp said that camps were composed of all sorts of men. The way to reach all these men in the camps is something we have all been thinking about. Of course, we cannot do it but we do come quite near to doing it sometimes, I think.

Publicity, of course, is a very important thing in reaching them. We have a great many men in the camps who do not know about the library. In the southern camps particularly we have a great many men who have never heard of a public library. In Camp Wheeler we have 3,000 men who cannot read or write. They were quite a problem but we tackled that in fine style: we taught them how to read and write and then we gave them the books after they learned how to use them.

Another thing that is important is the personal relationship between the librarians and the military officers and the other organizations working in the camp. I think that the camp librarian should neglect almost any other duty he has to establish good relationships, become acquainted, to have people know him, know that he is in the camp, know that he represents the splendid organizations he does represent and make people realize that the library is taking a most important part in molding the opinion of the soldier. We all know when our young men went to these camps they did not have any idea why they were fighting; they are just be-

ginning to find out now why we are fighting, and the library has had a large part in telling them that; making them realize why it has been necessary to turn this great peaceful country into an armed camp. That is a most important work the library is doing in the camps, to place these ideas before all the men.

The camps, of course, differ in their physical aspect and their makeup. It is hard to tell us you should do a certain thing and should not do a certain other thing. One very interesting thing we had at Camp Wheeler when we received notice that the men in camp were to be changed. We were to have men from a new section of the country entirely. I thought it would be interesting to try to get those fellows before they came to the camp, so I tried in several ways, through the newspapers of the towns from which they were coming and through the chambers of commerce in the towns from which they were coming, to let them know that the American Library Association had a camp librarian with a splendid, active camp library back of him waiting for them, and when they did come to camp I noticed a difference right away. They felt that that camp library was something they would have to look up; it was a point of interest to them and something they went to in the first place. As soon as they came to the camp a great many mothers sent letters to me for their boys; they did not know to whom to send them and the

library was the first institution they had heard of. I found that that paid.

I found too that pushing the library through speaking in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and different publicity through the Y. M. C. A. buildings and branches is very valuable. The conditions are similar to those in a large library with extension branches; first, men come to the nearest unit. They find out there is a library in the camp and they want to know something about the central library. They will come from the extension branch or from the station to the central library.

The great thing the librarian must have in the camp is adaptability, and being adaptable to a camp is some job. We have perhaps today surrounding the library 20,000 men who are machine gunners. They are intensely interested in machine guns and books on mechanics and we have to

supply that need. Then between midnight and midnight those men all move out, the whole city is gone, and a new city has come. These men perhaps do not care a hang about machine guns; they are interested in horses. The library must start all over again.

The changing personnel of our camps is a problem that is facing us all right now and it is one in which we will need the help of the librarians back home to a great degree. We may call upon the libraries for a great many tools and books to help us out and I am sure the libraries will respond. One message I want to leave with you today is the gratitude of a camp librarian who has been isolated down in the south—the thanks for the ready response all the libraries of the country have given to even the slightest and apparently the most trivial request.

A DAY AT A CAMP LIBRARY

By JOHN A. LOWE, *Agent, Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission (Camp Librarian, Camp Devens, Mass.)*

Variety of work, long hours and no relief from activities marks the work of a camp librarian. A typical day at any one camp would serve to show the work of all of them:

At 5:30 in the morning a siren blows frightfully. Presently two men appear to clean the building. Great contrasts appear among these: we have had artists, lawyers, college professors, one circus man, foreigners who speak no English, ex-prize fighters, and negroes fresh from Florida.

Hardly is the cleaning process under way, when an officer rides up to the door on horseback, sending an orderly in to ask regarding some special technical books which were to be borrowed from the Boston Public Library for this officer's immediate use. Another officer rushes in to ask for "Rabbi Ben Ezra." That is easy, but to stop to interpret the poem line by line to him, at just that time, is another matter.

The morning mail carries stacks of it—and a second demand for "that report" from headquarters, and a questionnaire from

some psychologist, who wants to know "whether men are reading, what they are reading, and why they are reading."

The private detailed to drive the truck stands waiting for his orders. As soon as he is gone you get out the blank sheets for the report of statistics and begin to figure. But a telephone call comes for the librarian. It is from the commanding general, who desires an interview at division headquarters immediately regarding an overseas division library. Just starting out, you are called back to the telephone to find that the division intelligence officer demands the instant appearance of the librarian at his office. Afterward it proves to be a matter regarding the circulation of German propaganda about camp by conscientious objectors and others.

Back to the library you go from division headquarters, full of business, only to find a private waiting with a poem which he has written and about which he asks advice.

Lunch next, but you can take only ten minutes for this during which you eat very good food, and have good company

among the officers of the battalion. Just as you are starting on the statistical sheet again, a deputation from a near-by women's club, which helped in the drive, appears and insists on seeing the librarian, who shows them the library, explains the work, and answers the all-important question as to whether their part in it proved of worth or not. This is, of course, one of the many interruptions of the same kind each day.

The same story, over and over, loses its edge and brilliance, even for an enthusiast, but somehow this story does not become entirely dull.

Only a few men and officers come in during the morning and afternoon in proportion to the total attendance, because they are on duty all the time. Those who do come, however, are seriously interested in military subjects. They come in to consult our picture collection of military subjects, which they take out to use in classroom, room work and other lectures. They are also investigating material in books: one man is preparing a paper on the contributions of chemistry to the war, and desires material; another wishes an interpretation on the complicated question in a trial by court martial. Another wants to know how long a projectile stays in the bore of a gun after the firing takes place.

But what is that sound outside? Halt! A company comes to attention. Under military order, an officer comes in, salutes, and asks if he may bring in his company, which is out on a hike, in order that they may take books, each man making his own selection. This is also sometimes done with men in quarantine, who come only in companies and then under military discipline.

Call now comes to go at once to the base hospital library, where the chapel has been turned over as a library building and necessary changes in construction are being made. Over the 'phone comes an order for two hundred books for a Y. M. C. A. building, and a few moments later for twenty-five books for women at the hostess house. Fifteen minutes out of the building is allowed the librarian for supper, and ten hours of the day have gone by! When you get back, the crowd has already begun to appear, and for the rest of the evening it is one mad rush of combined desk and reference work. Taps at ten o'clock—the lights are put out, but those statistics are not yet finished!

The statistics anyhow are not an actual indication of work accomplished or the quality of the same. A librarian at one camp counts all the books in the branches

and deposits twice a month. Another conscientious man counts only the books actually delivered to individuals at the library desk. Manifestly there is a difference in the amount! In some camps nearly all of the books are in the library building and almost none in barracks or Y. M. C. A. buildings; hence such librarians report a tremendous attendance and circulation record. In some camps there are more books out of the library building than in it available to men in barracks and other public buildings and yet no account is made of this on circulation records. In some camps the buildings are all together, like a city block, and in others the buildings are scattered over an area of fourteen square miles, so that the number of men who come to the building itself varies greatly.

The fact that the library is decidedly a man's library renders the service quite different in quality from that given at a public library. Men living in rough barracks without color or homelikeness find in the library comfort, cleanliness and beauty and the testimony of appreciation is overwhelming both from officers and men. From every side expressions of appreciation of the building are manifest. There is a freedom in the use of the building not present in a public library where women and children seem to scare off the men.

In our library men are encouraged to smoke, to take off their blouses, and make themselves perfectly at home, more in the manner of the library of a club than a strictly public library. The personal contact between the librarian and the readers gives a good chance at a formative influence for the love of books and reading without unpleasantly forcing this. Red tape is cut to shreds. There are no fines; overdue notices are sent and books are collected by the authority of company commanders. Lectures and art exhibits are arranged and very much appreciated by the men. The men like "high-brow" things, although civilians seem to believe that any old thing is good for the soldier.

The aim and quality of the work is to give through reading matter recreation,

education and inspiration to all officers and men in camp, who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity. All of this is for the upbuilding of the morale of the army, whose business is war, and which appreciates anything contributing to the effectiveness of its purpose.

The work of the library has a vitalising effect upon the librarians, as it develops personal resources of reaching men. It helps to maintain the morale of the army by keeping the men in camp, and by meeting their cultural needs. It teaches the library habit to many men who never used a library before, and develops it among book lovers. Men become so appreciative of the value of the camp library that they gladly coöperate with their officers in arranging for regimental and company

libraries for overseas, even to their willingness to take a book in their already overburdened pack. A colonel of the old army, who scorned the idea of a camp library and all other activities managed by civilians told me, soon after the camp was established, that "If he had his way, all such activities should be bodily thrown out of camp." A few days before he left for France, some months after, he had the great courtesy to come to the library to say:

"I have revised my decision as far as the camp library is concerned because of the work done for my officers and men. In the new army there is most decidedly the need of a place for the serious, studious work done by the men and this the camp library affords in making better soldiers of our army."

A DAY IN CAMP*

By LLOYD W. JOSELYN, *Librarian, Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla. (Camp Librarian, Camp Johnston, Fla.)*

In a few minutes I can no more tell you of a day's work in camp than any camp librarian can really do the work alone that comes up, so I am going to do as my friend Goodell did when I went up to visit Camp Wheeler and he took me to that lake in the mud in his little second-hand Ford out to camp—just hit the road in two or three spots.

Isaac Marcossou in his book, "The business of war," gives a wonderful description of the quartermaster's work in the American armies. Out at Camp Johnston 100,000 men a year are being trained to do this work—the clothing, the feeding and the transporting of men. This means in a camp that cannot hold normally over eighteen or twenty thousand, that 17,000 men are coming into camp every two months to take a training of ten weeks in one of the many schools, such as office training schools; shop schools; road train-

ing schools; automobile drivers; train drivers; road repairmen and the like; remount schools for such occupations as wagon-making, teaming, horseshoeing and similar work; and officers' training schools for the performance of the work of the officers in these same branches.

To meet this special type of work the American Library Association has built up at Camp Johnston a library of 12,000 books, 6,000 of these books being technical books, most of them in the 600 and 300 classes. We have there at least 1,000 books in the reference department alone. So you see our greatest work and effort has been to supply material for the instructors, to assist them in writing up the lectures which they are delivering in the various schools. Their work changes from week to week. A lecture will be written on a certain subject and that lecture is never given again, it must be entirely rewritten, because to keep up with the changes the instructors must have the very

*Abstract of remarks.

latest publications and get a great deal from magazines and periodicals. Then we put forth a special effort, of course, to guide the student in his work, in his research and study, and to push the technical books which we have on the shelves.

Our day's work is very similar to that of

a college reference library and that of a public library, except that the librarians and all of our workers bear in mind that they are wearing the uniform, are serving in a military camp, are there to help win the war, and that "war is hell."

CAMP LIBRARY WORK AT A NAVAL TRAINING STATION

BY HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG, *Librarian, Public Library, Toledo, Ohio (Camp Librarian Great Lakes, Ill.)*

The fundamental difference perhaps between the men in the naval camps and those in the army camps is that the men in the naval camps are without exception volunteers. They have not been drafted. A good many of them have perhaps had the thought of the approaching draft as an impetus to their enlistment in the navy, but men of this kind are likely to be of a higher degree of average intelligence than those who are in the army camps. The result is that in the navy camps we have practically no men who do not speak English. There is a great variety of men, as there is in the army camps, but the average grade of intelligence is doubtless higher.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station is largely devoted to a series of schools for the preparation of men in different subjects. The library in serving these men puts collections of books in the regimental headquarters, which are really the school headquarters, and the regimental commander appoints some detail to care for the books and that man acts really as a school librarian.

We have groups of men, 1,800, 2,000, 2,500, all studying the same subject. The problem of supplying a sufficient number of the same kind of books to those men of course is a tremendous one, and it is almost impossible for the library to find enough books on the few subjects which those men are studying to supply them with the books they need.

Another point of contact of the camp library in the navy camps which the library in the army camp does not have is that with the training ships. The men after a period of training ashore are sent to sea. Placing books on the cruisers is of course one of the things which the navy camp library can do and which the army camp library cannot do.

A method of contact with the men which we are considering at the Great Lakes is one which is used and has been used for a great many years in county libraries, and that is the book wagon. When the men first come to camp they are placed in detention for a period of three weeks. Parts of the naval camps are devoted entirely to detention purposes. During the period of detention the men are forbidden to congregate in buildings and of course they find the time boring because of the fact they are not yet acquainted with their messmates and are left a good deal to themselves, especially for the first few days. I believe that by using the book wagon and taking the books right out among the men, we can educate the men to the use of the books as they come into the camp.

At Great Lakes the camp library has been for some time and is still in one of the detention camps. The great influx of men made it necessary to include the camp in which the library was placed as part of the detention camp. The men were

forbidden to come into the building. In order to offset the detention regulation, the library was brought out onto the porch. A table and a collection of thirty or forty books were placed on the table and the men passing by get the books from the library steps. Such an adaptation to conditions would be practically impossible in a city. Library assistants would not want

to take the position of peddling their books from the steps, but in camp we think nothing of that sort of adaptation to conditions.

Other conditions are practically the same as those found in the various army camps and the methods of the distribution of books are very similar to those so completely described by the army camp librarians.

A DAY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH

BY MARY L. TITCOMB, *Librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.*

When I got a letter asking me if I would go to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and look over the situation and see what was needed there and make recommendations as to whether we should have a separate library there, whether we should appoint a permanent librarian and what should be done, I was not a bit interested. You know what we think of Fort Leavenworth—we think of it as a place where people go when they are finished, and I was just beginning—but I said, "Now, see here, these are military orders and I go where I am told to go."

My first visit before going to the camp was to the community house. There in Leavenworth they have really a rather remarkable community house. The trolley line is along the stretch from the Soldiers' Home at one end of the town to Fort Leavenworth at the other end. Midway between, just in the center of the town on the line of the trolley, is this community house which consists of a double store apartment upstairs and down, very attractively fitted up, with a hostess and a Y. W. worker and a man representing the Fosdick Commission. There I got in touch with things.

When presented to the Colonel in command of the army post at Fort Leavenworth, I explained in detail what the American Library Association was, the national association of librarians in the country, and about the money we had

raised and what we were trying to do and that we were working under the Fosdick Commission of Training Camp Activities. The colonel was very cordial. He said he did not know whether his soldiers had much of any time to read or not; that he worked them pretty hard, and if they had any time every one that came there had at least two sisters and a mother and sweetheart, "but you can go ahead and do what you please; you have my permission; you have a free hand in the camp."

We went to see the chaplain of the disciplinary barracks. Before the chaplain came in, I talked for quite a little while with a young trusty there in the room who was the chaplain's secretary, a Pennsylvania boy, cultivated, a perfect gentleman. The prisoner's brown, like a wood-dye, trousers which have never seen a crease, very baggy at the knees and with the prisoner's number on each knee, and when the men go out to work they have such a number on the back. That young fellow talked to me without the least consciousness of himself whatever. He told me about the library; he told me they were making a loose leaf catalog and showed me the number of sheets; they were doing that in the print shop in the educational school. He apologized for the appearance of the sheets because he said they had different men at work on it from time to time and some

of the apprentices did not do as well as others.

Pretty soon the chaplain came in and I again explained who I was, what I was and what I represented, and I said, "I believe we sent you some books, 1,500 books; you have had 1,500 new books recently?" "Oh, no, not as many as that," he said. The trusty spoke up and said, "Just about 1,500." I said, "I was told we were sending that number." "But they did not come from you," said the chaplain. And remembering that I must go carefully, I said, "Why, I thought we sent you some." Then the trusty intervened again; bringing forward a book, he said, "Yes, those came from the American Library Association," opening it and showing our bookplate. The chaplain looked at it and said, "Well, I had never seen that bookplate; I thought all the time those books came from the Soldiers' Aid Society in New York." Then and there I made up my mind in Fort Leaven-

worth these book plates were going on the outside as well as the inside of the book.

Then he voiced some of his apprehensions about our coming in there with our books and I was able to allay his fears and finally I said, "If we can send you from 500 to 1,000 books, new scientific books, books on the war, technical books, would you like them?" "You bet your boots," he said.

I am sure that anything sent there is going to be taken care of. They have got a long room with wooden stacks; they are going to have steel stacks; they have taken all the books they can from the Kansas Commission and have had them relettered and put back on the shelves. They have taken gift books which came through us and classified and arranged those; and let me say that my conclusion is we are going to have a permanent library there in the Y. M. C. A. building.

WAR DEPARTMENT INDEXES*

Some of the principal indexes connected with war work are the following: A card index of the men in the American Expeditionary Forces is built up from passenger lists prepared at the ports of embarkation, and signed by the company commanders. Before being typed they are carefully scrutinized by experienced women clerks and every possible error corrected. Every local address is verified against the Postal Guide, the Western Union list of telegraph offices, and if necessary against an atlas. For cases still in doubt two cards are typed and stamped "Data Uncertain." One of these goes to file at once, and the other is used as a basis for further investigation. The original enlistment paper is the best and principal source of verification, for here we have an official document

signed by the soldier himself.

The errors which creep into the records are mainly due to poor handwriting, careless typing, and to misunderstanding and misspelling information given by word of mouth. Then there are those cases where the soldier for reasons best known to himself deliberately gives a false name or false emergency address.

The Chief of Staff has officially stated that more than 900,000 men are already in France, and that the million mark will soon be reached. We have a card for each man; and are now typing and filing upwards of 10,000 cards a day. The problems of a great file of names are very different from those of a library catalog. Our file already occupies 1,080 trays, the Smith family leading in occupancy of eight trays.

Another file is that of the enlistment papers. After about eighteen or twenty files of enlistment papers had grown up,

*Extracts from a letter from Lieut. Willis F. Sewall, of the Statistical Division, Adjutant General's office, to Miss Adelaide F. Evans, chairman Catalog Section, A. L. A.

they were turned into one alphabet, a process involving the handling of about two million papers. From the latest muster rolls envelopes or "jackets" are being typed for each man, to contain his enlistment papers, any personal papers, his service record when mustered out, etc.

In the bureau of war risk insurance applications and subsequent correspondence are filed numerically, with an alphabetical index. This will probably be the largest alphabetical index of names in the world, as the record will include all enlisted men, whether insured or not; giving the reasons for failure to take out insurance where men have not desired to avail themselves of it. The allotment sec-

tion of the bureau of war risk insurance is still another index.

A complete central occupational card index is being assembled, giving occupational qualifications of every registrant. These cards are arranged by symbolic numbers for occupations, with geographical extensions of numbering. Besides this occupational index of registrants, there is a card catalog of educational, occupational and military qualifications of every enlisted man.

Finally, as it takes money as well as some other things to win the war, there may be mentioned the file of income tax returns, arranged geographically and by size of income, the file comprising about thirteen million entries.

COST REDUCTION IN CATALOGING

BY T. FRANKLIN CURRIER, *Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library*

In the industrial world a lowering of the cost and a more finished product resulted from the transfer of the process of manufacture from the home and small shop to the factory. The centralization of cataloging by placing it in the hands of a large institution which has every facility for doing it well and economically has had a similar result in the library world. Further improvements and economies will undoubtedly result from further centralization and greater coördination of effort on the part of catalogers. It is to the catalog departments of our larger libraries that we look for the realization of such plans, but it is just these departments that are finding increasing costs and inelastic budgets most burdensome, and it is here, therefore, that the greatest demand exists for studying carefully the relation of quantity and quality of output to cost.

It is our duty as catalogers by mutual conference to pool experiences, marshal facts and figures, study the relation of our work to the problems of larger library ad-

ministration and thus reinforced to bring about an intelligent and sustained pressure for adequate support. At the same time we must promote and prepare for increased resources by learning how to utilize to the utmost those now at our command. We must study carefully the cost of production, take advantage of every method that leads to economy, prune away with ruthlessness each process the value of which we cannot prove. This, I take it is the aim of our conference to-day.

In response to your chairman's request I might enumerate the labor-saving devices I have found useful. A symposium of such papers would suggest to each one of us specific methods that we have not ourselves stumbled on, but I refrain, for the essential thing that we wish to teach to our staff is not so much individual specific methods as the habit of mind that will instinctively plan each piece of work in the best way and avoid inefficient procedure.

I should like then to consider the economies resulting from the application

of some of the essentials of efficient management. The ones I select are formulating correct ideals of work, care in selecting and training assistants, correct supervision and flexibility of organization. By paying strict attention to these, economy of production must surely ensue.

The need of formulating for our assistants the fundamental aims and ideals of their tasks is not ordinarily suggested in discussions of economy of work, but a vast deal of time is wasted by those who, because they lack a proper perspective, try to do something that has no excuse for being done. Did you ever ask one of your catalogers to formulate the aims of your catalog?

At present, I should formulate the principal aim of the Harvard catalog, in so far as the author entries are concerned, not as the forming of a repertory of titles, each bibliographically complete, but as the providing of a handy tool to bring to the searcher, with as little trouble and delay as possible, a given book. If, then, I see a cataloger carefully verifying each name from a series of reference books and crowning her labors by triumphantly adding to her heading an unused name, I ask her whether her expenditure has helped or hindered the user of the catalog.

Next in order to the formulation of ideals comes the selection of persons who are carrying them out, and training them in the intricacies of the work. This matter has been frequently the subject of discussion at our meetings and I will not discuss it here, but I cannot pass it by without mention, for it is an altogether too important part of that process by which we hope some day to emulate Henry Ford's boasted 100 per cent efficiency and to prevent filling the round holes of our catalog peg board with square pegs. The expense involved in the attempts of a cataloger to do work for which she is not suited or for which she has not been trained must be prevented; and it can be forestalled or cured by careful selection and systematic instruction.

I am told that the major in our army is the highest officer who comes in immediate contact with the men—in the battle higher officers handle units—the major handles men. The supervisors in our large catalog staffs have this privilege and duty. On them rests the responsibility of seeing that accurate, intelligent and scholarly work is produced by an economical expenditure of money and energy on the part of the catalogers. Real economy can be obtained only if correct principles of supervision are taught and insisted on. To illustrate by example, each person called to supervise even a small piece of work must realize that her first duty is to see that those under her are working intelligently and productively and with enough work planned ahead. When she is assured of this state of affairs she can then and only then apply her own time to detailed and routine work; but she must constantly be on the alert not to absorb herself so deeply in her own routine work that she loses track of her assistants. If she does, they will listen to wrong advice from each other, pile up work incorrectly done, or mark time, even though they have the best intentions in the world. Again, the supervisor must guard against the constant temptation of habitually doing things herself because she can do them so much better or faster than her helpers. There is no eventual economy in this, for three out of four times the helper will lose the sense of responsibility, as well as the discipline of doing harder work and quite possibly will be wasting time while her supervisor is doing her work for her. The supervisor should remember that growth comes with the opportunity of doing.

It may sound mercenary, but I make no apologies for my belief that the supervisor should get in the habit of thinking of work done under her charge in terms of dollars and cents. She will be much less likely to authorize a doubtful bit of work if she knows it will take five dollars out of her budget than if she looks on it as merely a few hours' postponement of a more im-

portant job. There is tonic in the realization that a half hour's conference of two or three catalogers over a knotty point really costs a dollar or two, for this knowledge may result the next time in a straight decision, without conference, that costs ten cents.

The last essential to which I wish to call your attention is flexibility of organization within the department and in its relation to other departments. The question of proper division of work is one that cannot be settled once for all—it will vary in different libraries, and even in a given library, according to the nature of the work and personnel of the workers. Rules for forwarding books must be made only to care for normal accessions flowing in from day to day, and these rules must be easily changeable in special instances. Sympathetic coöperation of catalogers and supervisors with the head of the department as well as between the librarian and different department heads will lead to saving by special routing of exceptional work. There are times when the duties of the accessions and order clerk blend closely with those of the catalogers. For example, the accessions department might well assume the labor of collating the plates and maps of an invoice of English books, but it would be waste of time for it to collate a volume printed before 1500 when the cataloger will feel it necessary

to do the work again in the process of properly cataloging it.

To sum up the points I have tried to make: Economy of work will be attained less by teaching, parrot like, specific devices than by building up a habit of efficiency and a common sense view of relativity in the importance of work. This can be attained best by raising the tone of the catalog staff through careful selection and training of assistants, by formulating the ideals and aims of our work, by training our supervisors in the principles of management and by promoting flexibility of organization within and between the departments. Furthermore, ideal conditions in the selection, training and supervision of the staff presuppose adequate financial return for labor. I do not dare hope for immediate realization of this happy state of affairs—the war is putting a severe strain on us in the way of budgets that are contracting in purchasing power even though on paper remaining normal, but those of us who are not called to active duty at the front or to its supporting lines may feed our patriotism by looking ahead to the future when the library will be called to do its full share in reconstructing and invigorating our mental and spiritual life. And we must prepare by establishing a foundation of efficiency in methods that will support the increased activities and responsibilities of that day of honorable peace for which we, as a nation, are striving.

CATALOGING ECONOMIES: MEETING THE DEMANDS OF WAR SERVICE CATALOGING

By MAY WOOD WIGGINTON, *Catalog Department, Louisville Free Public Library*

Those of us who have been doing camp library service have had to find just what are the barest essentials in cataloging and surely there is a lesson there for all catalogers.

The war is affecting libraries as it is affecting every phase of life. Libraries are feeling the pinch of the increased cost of

maintenance and the shortage of labor... and demands are coming in to help in this or that bit of war service....

In December, our camp library building was completed, the avalanche of books began to arrive and the problem before us was this: We had a fine big camp with some 40,000 soldiers in it, drilling hard,

studying hard, eager for entertainment, ready to read. We already had collections of books in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings, supplied from our own stations department so that the men were looking to us for books and clamoring for more.

We had our building completed and furnished and filled with books just as they had come from the people who gave them. We wanted the men to use the books immediately, we wanted to open the building for use immediately, but before we could do that the books must be equipped with a charging system, some sort of catalog must be made of them, they must be classified and marshaled into order ready to circulate.

Our force consisted of two men camp librarians and just such members of the Louisville Free Public Library as could be spared. The eighteenth of December we started in, eight of us. On January 22, after just eighteen days' work at camp, we formally opened the library with 11,500 volumes ready for circulation.

Each book had been equipped for charging, a pocket had been pasted in, and a charging card made. In order to facilitate the slipping of books, when they returned from circulation, we decided to write the author and title and class number on the pocket and to give each book an accession number. We kept no accession book, but gave each book a serial number with a numbering machine. This would always give us the total number of books in the library and would identify copies in the charging trays and would be much easier to put on than copy numbers which necessitate reference to a shelf list.

The A. L. A. War Service Committee had recommended that books be classified to three figures and that the author's last initial be used under the class number. Realizing that painting the author's initial on the backs of the books would take much of our already too short time, we decided to leave off the author's initial.

We deeply regret that we only classified to three figures. It takes no more skill and little less time to classify closely—

and the close classification helps to find specific subjects. This is especially true in a library with no subject catalog. We reclassified military science, expanding the already fully expanded Dewey in order to have specific numbers for each minute subdivision of military art and engineering. We found by experience that broad classification is poor economy. Books about the war we have marked "War" and war fiction and war poetry are gathered together under the marking "War-F" and "War-P" respectively.

We decided we must have an author and title catalog of all books, fiction and non-fiction. Our catalog is of the simplest, merely the author's last name and a short title and the class number; and the index to the Dewey has to serve in place of subject cards and shelf list. Our work was so easy, technically, that anybody could do most of it, a great point in camp library work where everybody must be pressed into service, volunteers and detailed soldiers. If we found a man who could run a typewriter, he was put to work typing author and title cards for the catalog; if he could write a legible hand he helped copy author and title and accession number on book pockets. The soldiers helped us paste pockets in the books and stamp them with the name of the library.

Camp cataloging is of necessity the most economical cataloging we have ever seen. The classifying and cataloging of over 30,000 books in our camp cost the A. L. A. but \$125.75, plus the cost of the cards.

Of course, it cost the Louisville Free Public Library the assistants' time, which was given to the camp, and the transportation to and from camp each day.

The members of the library profession have risen to the emergency of war service and have provided libraries (fully equipped and classified and cataloged almost over-night) for communities of 40,000 adult readers, most of them studying, going to school, taking examinations and thus calling on the library for concrete help.

These libraries have been laboratories in which we have been working out an experiment in library efficiency and speed of organization that has tested our flexibility and adaptability.

The experiment has been successful. Dare we disregard its conclusion?

We have found that libraries can serve these communities well without the elaborate bibliographical paraphernalia with which catalogers have surrounded our books. The analogy between a camp library and a big public library is not perfect. The collections are smaller and narrower in their scope. The reference work is simpler and confined to a few clearly defined subjects. Many arguments can be brought forward in defence of fine scholarly cataloging. In our own catalog

department we still continue to follow all our former rules and are cataloging as carefully as ever.

Have we failed to learn the lesson of the camp library? I am holding no brief for any radical changes. I am putting it up to catalogers everywhere. In face of the increased demands for service, dare we catalogers waste time looking up obscure middle names of obscure authors or laboriously typing "Ed.6,rev. N.Y.Putnam, 1917c1898. 2v.illus.por.facsim.map,sq.f" on hundreds of cards?

We have learned many lessons this winter in a camp library. But we must not let them blind us to the humbler lessons that will help us to get books to the people at less expense of the world's valuable labor.

CATALOGING ECONOMIES: HOW ROCHESTER ECONOMIZES

BY GRACE B. MCCARTNEY, *Head of Catalog and Order Departments, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

To make clear the reasons for some of the processes which we have found economical and about which I am to tell you, I wish first of all to describe briefly the Rochester Public Library system and its catalogs:

We have as yet no central library: our system consists of five general branch libraries varying in size from 8,000 to 15,000 volumes, a business and municipal reference branch of 2,000 volumes, and 67 stations, including six sub-branches, which draw their book supply from a stations collection of nearly 17,000 volumes. Each branch library has its own catalog and shelf list, while in the catalog department, housed with other administrative offices on the upper floors of the largest branch, there are an official catalog and shelf list which show which branches have each title and the number of copies in each. L. C. cards are used for these catalogs whenever possible, subjects, corrections, and other necessary information being typed in. All catalog cards are typed if we cannot obtain printed ones, and shelf-list cards are always typed. The stations collection is not cataloged so fully as the branch collections,

but is recorded in a stations list on cards filed in the catalog department. This list shows for each title the classification, author's name in full, title of work, date of publication, publisher, list price, and copy numbers which are used instead of accession numbers. These are all typed cards.

The staff of the catalog and order department consists of a head, assistant cataloger and three typist catalogers. With this force all books for the entire system are ordered and cataloged. Branch librarians and assistants have merely to file cards and shelve books when these are sent out from the department. Our orders since January 1 have amounted to \$7,600 and in the same time 7,206 volumes have been cataloged using 13,647 cards, 8,361 L. C., and 5,286 typed. The repairing of books is also supervised by this department, involving the sorting of the books to be sent to the bindery for rebinding and resewing from those to be recased by the book mender employed in the library. The number of books so sorted during the past six months was over 7,050. Besides these things our catalog department, in common I am sure with other such departments, is frequently called on to lend its members to

branches or other lines of the library work. Any short cuts to the accomplishment of our own work are therefore eagerly sought, and joyfully welcomed when found.

The first of our cataloging economies begins when the books are ordered. Orders are sent to the dealers in the form of typed lists on which the items wanted are arranged alphabetically by authors, with fairly full imprint information given. Carbon copies of the list are made and one (checked with number of L. C. cards for our needs) is sent to the Library of Congress as an order for printed cards. The cost of ordering L. C. cards by list is slightly more than by slips or L. C. numbers, but we are certain that this increased cost is more than covered by the saving in time which would be spent in writing slips, searching for numbers, etc.

A second time saver is the form of the typewriter platens which are used. These are twenty inches in length, each with three metal attachments held close to the platen by strong springs. These metal pieces firmly hold the tops of the catalog cards, the operator types the subject or other information across the three cards, turns to the next line with one motion and continues her "three in one" work.

Perhaps the point that saves most time is our disuse of Cutter numbers. Instead of having these, we make certain that the author's name appears clearly on the cover of each volume. If the publisher has not provided this, we have the name added, but these cases are comparatively few. We find that the branch assistants have no difficulty in shelving by name rather than by the Cutter number, and borrowers are much less confused than when both Dewey and Cutter numbers appear on books and cards. We save greatly by not having to spend time in locating the Cutter number to be used, and by not taking time to type this number on cards, book pocket, and book slip, as well as saving the time and expense involved in marking that number on each volume. No classification number is assigned to fiction, therefore no

marking is needed on these books except the upper case J which is stamped on juvenile fiction.

I say stamped, because class numbers, author's names, etc., are gilded on our books instead of being on a label or written with ink. The first cost of gilding is, of course, a little more than the other methods, but is in reality very little and gilding has the advantages of indefinite durability and legibility, to say nothing of being better looking. We pay \$.02 per line, and \$.00 2-3 for a single stamping (as J, P, etc.). This includes cost of materials as well as of labor.

Another saving of time is concerned with the cards placed in the union catalog when any card has been temporarily withdrawn. When we add to any branch collection a work which is new for that branch, but a copy of which is already somewhere else in the library system, we take from the official catalog the main entry card for that work, on which are traced subjects, added entries, etc., and make from it the cards for the branch now receiving the copy. As our branch collections are to a certain extent duplicates of each other we have frequent occasions for such withdrawals, especially when new branches are opened. It has therefore been found economical, at the first withdrawal, to type on a temporary card the class number, author and title of the book represented, instead of writing the information. When the official card is returned to its place, this temporary card is filed alphabetically with other such cards ready for the next using, thus saving cards and time of writing, to say nothing of eliminating the danger of illegibility.

These methods we feel to be truly savers of time. I hope the cataloger who may be inspired to try any or all of them will not be disappointed in them. We are still on the lookout for additions to our short-cuts, or replacements of them, if substitutes will be brought to our attention.

CATALOGING ECONOMIES: THE CARE OF GIFT PAMPHLETS

By ADAH PATTON, *Catalog Librarian, University of Illinois Library, Urbana*

The University of Illinois Library has a very active gift and exchange department which is largely instrumental in adding to the library, in addition to a large number of bound volumes and serial publications, about six thousand pamphlets each year. Of these from five to eight hundred are considered of sufficient value to merit full cataloging. The remainder, over five thousand pamphlets a year, must be cataloged economically. They must be cataloged in some way which will make each pamphlet available through the catalog, will furnish a record which will enable the order department to avoid the purchase of duplicates and will make all the pamphlets on any subject available to readers. This problem, of cataloging what we call second class pamphlets, was solved five years ago by the use of the following method:

A student at the university, usually not a library school student, is employed for about fifteen hours a week to type author cards for these pamphlets as they come in. Manila cards, of the same size and weight as the white cards in the public catalog, are used. The color serves to distinguish the cards for the second class pamphlets and makes it easy to remove any or all of them. Carbon copies are filed in the gift and exchange department and kept for a few months to prevent requests for duplicates.

The student clerk is given elementary instructions, in the beginning, in the making of author entries. This does not insure a correct form of entry in every case, but as the cards are revised by a classifier and a filing assistant, the incorrect entries are detected and sent back for correction. No attempt is made by this student clerk to supply missing forenames or to verify names given on title pages. Only the author, a brief title, the date of publication, the source, and date of receipt are given. Occasionally when a number of pamphlets, leaflets, etc., by one author are received only one card is made, but this is not done without consulting the classifier. When the card for a pam-

phlet is made it is placed in the pamphlet, the pamphlet is stamped with the library ownership stamp, and both pamphlet and card are then sent to the classifier.

In the beginning the decimal system of classification used by the library was greatly abridged to make the work of classification as simple as possible and still separate the material into usable groups. With a few exceptions, only three figures were used and in many cases inclusive numbers have proved practicable. For instance, not many second class pamphlets on philosophy or religion are received by the library and the 100's and 200's are grouped by tens, i. e. 110-119, 120-129 and so on. As was expected, many subjects which were at first grouped together have had to be separated on account of the large amount of material received or the call for material on special phases of a subject. With only one card record to be altered the closer reclassification of any one subject does not require a great amount of time. To save time and make easier a possible change of classification number, the classifier writes the number in pencil, not in ink, directly on the pamphlet. As a small concession to the appearance of the catalog the numbers are typed on the cards by the typists, the classifier having made a pencil note of the number on the lower edge of the card. The classification number is preceded by the capital letter P on both card and pamphlet to indicate the character of the material to the shelf assistants. No book numbers are used except in the class P920-929 where we have a collection of individual biography. In this class the first letter of the name of the biographee is added to establish a partially alphabetical arrangement.

The classifier sends the cards to be filed in the public catalog. Up to this point in the routine the titles of the pamphlets have not been searched for in the catalog to see whether any are already in the library. The responsibility for finding such duplicates is thrown on the cataloger who files the cards; thus instead of searching through the catalog once for possible duplicates and then after the cataloging is completed, filing the cards, only the latter is done. If it is found that the pamphlet is an added copy, it is added to the first card and the other returned to the classi-

fier who marks the pamphlet "copy two." If the library has as many copies as are likely to be needed, the pamphlet is sent to the duplicate collection. Forms of entry which do not agree with those previously used in the catalog are returned to the student clerk for correction, but it is understood that the cataloging of this class of pamphlets is not to be held to the standards of completely cataloged material.

After the cards are filed the pamphlets are sent to the stacks and filed in boxes which are labeled with the class numbers preceded by the capital letter P and shelved before the completely cataloged books with the same class number. Each collection of pamphlet material is represented in the public shelf list by a card on which is given the class number and a note "Box of pamphlets." No shelf-list of titles is kept, so an inventory cannot be taken. The cost per piece for cataloging these pamphlets is about one-tenth of the cost for fully cataloged books or pamphlets.

So far no arrangement of the pamphlets having one class number has been attempted but we have reached the point where some such arrangement is necessary. We believe a chronological rather than an alphabetical order will be most useful because these pamphlets are now used principally to supplement and bring up to date the information published in books. We shall have to add the year to the class number for the benefit of the shelf assistants. The users of this material are chiefly: (1) the members of the reference department who use it to answer calls for recent information on definite subjects; (2) advanced students working in the stacks, or (3) those who have references to particular reprints or articles in pamphlet form. For any of these classes arrangement by date should be convenient.

Regular exceptions to the above treatment are: (1) Foreign doctoral dissertations which are classified as minutely as completely cataloged material. These are placed in pamphlet binders and shelved in their proper places, have the usual book numbers and shelf slips but are represented in the catalog by nothing more than author cards with titles and dates added.

(2) College publications of an administrative character such as catalogs and registers which are shelved in a separate place according to a special scheme and are not cataloged at all except in the case of especially long or complete sets.

The collection of this pamphlet material was occasioned by the demand for it by the various departments of the university. The increasing use of it has seemed to justify the treatment which it has been given. Some of it at some time may be of historical interest, some may be of value because of a suddenly developed general interest in a subject which has formerly appealed to only a few. The latter was the case with the pamphlets on military subjects which had been treated as second class, but were practically all made first class and completely cataloged after the outbreak of the war. The object is to preserve all such material as economically as is consistent with its temporary use and in such a way that any part of it will be available if for one reason or another it becomes of permanent value. If it does become valuable or of general interest it may be accorded a different treatment.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY, TREASURER, TRUSTEES OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS,
PUBLISHING BOARD AND COMMITTEES, 1917-18

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The past year has been the most eventful for the Association in the forty years of its history, but for the headquarters office it has been the most uneventful of any year since the establishment of the office. The war service which the Association is rendering to the military and naval forces of the country in supplying libraries and library service to the men in training camps and other army and naval posts and stations in this country as well as to the forces overseas, is by all measures the most far-reaching and significant of any work which librarians of the country and the American Library Association as an organization have ever undertaken, a work which is sure to carry deep-rooted results far beyond the days of the present crisis. The center of this activity, however, has naturally been Washington rather than Chicago. The Secretary of the Association has been in Washington engaged in this enterprise nearly continuously since the financial campaign of last September, occupying the position of Executive Secretary of the Library War Service and of the War Service Committee, and has been in Chicago only about six weeks of the time between September 1, 1917, and June 1, 1918.

The routine work of the headquarters office has, however, in no way suffered by this absence, as matters there have gone forward smoothly and expeditiously under the capable direction of Miss Eva M. Ford, the assistant secretary, and Miss Gwendolyn Brigham. For their ever faithful and intelligent service the Secretary wishes to express his sincere appreciation.

Chicago Headquarters—The Association is indebted to the Chicago Public Library for another year—the ninth—of hospitality and generous provision of ample and commodious quarters in its main library building. Free quarters, free heat, free light,

free janitor service, and a warm spirit of *camaraderie* with the library staff—these have all been ours, and to the Board of Directors and to Librarian Roden, as well as to our lamented friend, the late Henry E. Legler, the sincerest appreciation of every member of the American Library Association is due.

Librarians with the Colors—A considerable number of members of the A. L. A. are serving with the Colors, either in the army or the navy, and a card record of these and of other library workers who are in the service, whether members of the Association or not, has with the assistance of librarians and library commissions and library schools, been compiled for permanent preservation. A service flag in honor of these men serving with the Colors is being made and will be displayed at the Saratoga Springs Conference. The flag contains 297 stars—one a gold star, a memorial to Dudley Coddington, assistant in the Seattle Public Library, who before the entrance of the United States into the war enlisted with our Canadian allies, and was killed in that glorious charge of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge in April, 1917.

According to the custom adopted for service flags only *men* enlisted in the service are included. Many of our fine capable women are, however, rendering service equally valuable to the country—in the Red Cross, in the Y. M. C. A., in the Y. W. C. A., in the Councils of National Defense, and elsewhere, and their patriotic work should in some adequate way be recognized and recorded. At least one of these women has rendered the supreme sacrifice—Miss Winona C. Martin, librarian of Rockville Center, New York, who went overseas as a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker, and who fell victim to German frightfulness during an air raid on Paris, on March 11, 1918.

Membership—The growth of the Association has been retarded by the war. This is no more than must be expected, however much we would like to see membership in the national Association keep pace with its increased responsibilities and opportunities for service.

When the 1917 Handbook was printed there were 3,346 members of the Association. Since then there have been additions as follows: new personal members, 150 (the same number as last year); former personal members rejoining, 15 (as against 24); new institutional members, 11 (as against 37); former institutional members rejoining, 1 (as against 3); total, 177 (as against 214 for the corresponding period last year). Four personal members have become life members (as against 6 last year).

Publicity—Practically no publicity work has been conducted from headquarters, but the wide publicity accorded the Library War Service has given the general work of the Association more publicity than it has ever received in all the previous years of its existence. Hundreds, even thousands of newspaper articles relative to the financial campaign, the collection of books, the establishment of camp libraries and the extension of the work overseas have been collected by our clipping service, and in addition numerous magazine articles on various aspects of the work have appeared from time to time during the past six months.

The need of a coöperative publicity expert, working under the auspices of the A. L. A. and in the interest of the general library field is more and more apparent. Good money could be saved the local libraries, but what is even more to the point, effective advertising of library service would be gained. A by-product of the war is a better knowledge and appreciation of what libraries are and what they stand for and are prepared to do, and when normal times are restored we believe libraries will be in a mood to consider more favorably than ever before this

much debated project of a publicity expert. In the meantime let us not lose sight of this desirable goal to be attained, and let us keep it in mind, as, for example, the energetic publicity committee of the Pacific-Northwest Library Association is helping us to do.

Reference was made in our last year's report to the library publicity and advertising conference held under the auspices of the Advertising Association of Chicago on May 25, 1917. One of the speakers at that gathering was Mr. John B. Ratto, who is connected with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. In the course of his duties last summer and fall Mr. Ratto visited a large number of the smaller towns in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio. At Mr. Ratto's proposal, and with the approval and collaboration of the respective state library commissions, arrangements were made by the A. L. A. office with the local librarians in the towns visited, to have Mr. Ratto meet and confer on publicity methods with the librarian and the members of the library board. A number of enthusiastic letters were received expressive of the practical good accomplished by Mr. Ratto's visits.

Publishing Board—As in previous years a considerable part of the time of the staff has been devoted to the work of the Publishing Board. The sales of publications have kept well up to the mark of other years, but few new publishing ventures have been undertaken. Particulars regarding this part of the office activities are recorded in the report of the Publishing Board.

Library Annual—A year ago plans were being rapidly perfected for the publication of a statistical library yearbook, the material to be prepared by the A. L. A. and the publishing to be done by and at the expense of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Entrance into the war and the consequent devotion of practically all Association activities to war work have necessitated an indefinite postponement of this work. In the meantime the R. R. Bowker Com-

pany is arranging, with the official approval of the A. L. A., to include more comprehensive statistics than heretofore in its "American Library Annual," and will probably continue to do this until the Association and the Bureau of Education can bring out the long planned for year-book.

Japanese Art Panels—Reference was made in last year's report to the beautiful collection of water color panels which were donated to the American Library Association by the Imperial Japanese Government, at the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. During the year 1916-17 the collection, as was reported, performed an itinerary of some eighteen libraries of the north-central states. During the past year it has been touring New England and the north Atlantic states, the itinerary covering eleven libraries in the east, and ending in Youngstown, Ohio, the first of October.

Field Work—The "field work" for the past year has included talks by the Secretary on the general work of the Association or of the Library War Service, before the Kentucky Library Association, the University of Illinois Library School, the Chicago Library Club, the summer schools at Iowa City, Indianapolis and Columbus, the training class of the Chicago Public Library, and the staffs of the Department of Agriculture Library and the University of Chicago Libraries. He also made a brief address at the dedication of the Camp Library at Camp Lee, Virginia, at which former President Taft was the principal speaker. The Secretary accepted an invitation to attend the meeting of the Maine Library Association in May, but illness unfortunately prevented his attendance.

Mr. P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Illinois, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society, were appointed by President Montgomery to be the official representatives of the American Library Association at the Centennial celebration of the Illinois State Historical Society, held in Springfield, April 16-17, to

commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union.

President Montgomery officially represented the Association at a conference of the League to Enforce Peace, in Philadelphia, May 16-18. The object of the meeting, which was addressed by a number of notable representative Americans, is expressed in the slogan: "Win the war for permanent peace."

Necrology—Seventeen members of the Association have died since the last Conference. In this number is a charter member of the Association, who was also a life member, and three other life members. Three were library trustees, two were librarians of public libraries of importance, one of whom was an ex-president of the Association and a man most beloved by his fellow members. The librarian of a state library, three who had retired from active work, and several capable library workers cut off in the active days also are among the lamented number. The list follows, and fuller biographical sketches will appear in the Handbook of the Association for the current year:

BARNWELL, W. J. E., assistant librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, died May 8, 1918.

BARTON, EDMUND MILLS, librarian emeritus, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., died April 14, 1918. Charter member. Life member.

BECKWITH, DANIEL, librarian of the Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I., died July 8, 1917. Life member.

BELIN, HENRY, JR., treasurer, Public Library, Scranton, Pa., died December 25, 1917.

BUYNITZKY, ELEANOR, assistant, Weather Bureau Library, Washington, D. C., died October 7, 1917.

CASS, ELIZABETH H., librarian of the Portland Cement Association Library, Chicago, died October 26, 1917.

GILLIS, J. L., librarian, California State Library, Sacramento, Calif., died July 27, 1917.

HARRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, librarian emeritus, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., died October 11, 1917.

HAZARD, ROWLAND G., chairman Board of Directors, Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale, R. I., died January 23, 1918.

HINRICHSSEN, SAVILLA I., former librarian of the Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ill., died August 27, 1917.

HYDE, SARA G., catalog reviser, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., died January 3, 1918.

KENT, DOROTHY, formerly chief of the Circulation Department, Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., died July 2, 1917.

LEGLER, HENRY E., librarian, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., died September 13, 1917. Life member.

LUNN, MINNIE, assistant, Order Department, Public Library, Louisville, Ky., died March 17, 1918.

MOYER, L. R., president Library Board, Public Library, Montevideo, Minn., died March 13, 1917. (Decease not known when report for 1916-17 was prepared.)

OUTHOUSE, EMMA G., assistant, Public Library, Evansville, Ind., died September 6, 1917.

STEIGER, ERNST, publisher, of New York City, died August 2, 1917. Life member.

THAIN, MABEL A., librarian, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill., died October 3, 1917.

The following persons had formerly belonged to the Association, although not members at the time of their death:

CUTTER, WILLIAM R., librarian emeritus, Public Library, Woburn, Mass., died June 6, 1918.

DOUBLEDAY, MRS. FRANK NELSON (Neltje Blanchan), author, New York City, died February, 1918.

LEIPZIGER, HENRY M., formerly chairman of the library committee of the Aguilar Free Library, New York City, died December 1, 1917.

MERRILL, MRS. EMILY A., Cambridge, Mass., died May 3, 1918.

RUDOLPH, ALEXANDER J., formerly with the Newberry Library, Chicago, and in-

ventor of the "Rudolph Indexer," died August 16, 1917.

SAMPSON, FRANCIS ASBURY, formerly librarian of the Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Mo., died February 4, 1918.

SMITH, MRS. H. W., librarian of the Public Library, Truro, N. S., died November 2, 1917.

The Secretary wishes, in conclusion, to express his sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and spirit of helpfulness of the members of the Executive Board and Publishing Board, the Committees and membership in general of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOOKBINDING COMMITTEE

The war work of the American Library Association has postponed some of the work of the Bookbinding Committee. Plans are being made to coöperate with the Library War Service in giving suggestions and instructions at the camp libraries in the repair and rebinding of their books, especially non-fiction.

The bookbinding exhibit, prepared for the Louisville Conference in June, 1917, has been in constant use during the year, the schedule being as follows:

1. Ohio State summer school, July 6-20.
2. Indiana summer school, July 23-Aug. 15.
3. Iowa State meeting, October 9-11.
4. Indiana State meeting, October 17-18.
5. Oklahoma State meeting, Oct. 23-25.
6. Providence Public library, Nov. 15-30.

At this time, the exhibit was in need of repairs and replacements. These were made by Miss Gertrude Stiles, of the Cleveland Public library, and the exhibit was shown at the Western Reserve Library School during the month of March, and at the University of Wisconsin Library School during the month of April. It was shown at the Maine State meeting in May, and will be used at the Ohio summer school. Requests for the exhibit have also come from Carleton College, from the library schools at Atlanta, Albany, and

Syracuse, and from the public libraries at Fremont, Ohio, and Ft. William, Canada. The usefulness of the exhibit shows the advisability of revising and continuing it.

Other methods of publicity, including an illustrated pamphlet on bookbinding, and a model instruction card for book lettering, are proposed by the committee, but time has not permitted their accomplishment.

Miss Mary E. Wheelock, of the St. Louis Public library, is now preparing a report on the increased cost of binding, due to labor and materials, with recommendations based on the figures obtained. It is hoped to publish this in the library magazines during the summer.

Miss Stiles is preparing an exhibit of 1918 bookbinding conditions, which will be shown at the Saratoga meeting. This is based partially upon the report of Miss Wheelock.

Several inquiries have been received from libraries and publishers in regard to binding and rebinding. It would appear from the lack of interest in the subject of library binding that, for the present at least, the greatest need in this field is more publicity for some of the elementary facts, so that school officials and especially public librarians may reduce the waste of money and books that at present is resulting from poor methods.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

Your Committee on Federal and State Relations respectfully reports that during the year it has endeavored to be vigilant in regard to measures which concern library matters.

We have, consequently, conferred with the Department of State, and the Committees on Commerce of Congress, in reference to the status of libraries in regard to the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act.

We have also endeavored, though as yet unsuccessfully, to secure amendments to the postal law of the United States:

(1) To the end that libraries may re-

ceive foreign magazines containing advertisements of liquor, believing that the receipt of such magazines was not intended to be prohibited by the law which was passed to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors into states having prohibitory laws.

(2) That the rate upon post cards be reduced to one cent. It is certainly absurd that a circular in an envelope can be sent for one cent and that a printed, large size card can be sent for the same amount, while a post card costs two cents.

(3) That the zone system of postage upon magazines be repealed, and the national rate be established in lieu thereof, in order that there be no encouragement of sectionalism in this time when the unity of the country is so important.

BERNARD C. STEINER, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The Trustees of the Endowment Fund beg leave to submit the following statement of the accounts of their trust for the fiscal year ending January 15, 1918:

The only change in investments during the year occurred through the calling on May 1, 1917, of a \$1,000 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bond due April 1, 1963, at 110, and the reinvestment of the proceeds in another \$1,000 bond of the same issue at 105½ plus commission. All interest on investments has been paid. As set forth in our report of last year, the \$15,000 par value of Missouri Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds due January 1, 1917, which had defaulted in the payment of the semiannual interest due September 1, 1915, were deposited with the Columbia Trust Company, of this city, as depository of a committee formed to protect the interests of the holders of that issue of bonds, and this committee thereafter advanced the amount of the September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916 coupons attached to the deposited bonds. The reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was completed during last

summer, and on July 27, 1917, we received in exchange for the \$15,000 of Collateral Trust 5s, \$15,000 par value of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company First Refunding Mortgage 5% Series B Bonds, due January 1, 1923, interest payable February and August, and the following as an adjustment of the interest:

\$16.67 per \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1917, at 5%.....	\$250.05
\$20.83 per \$1,000 Jan. 1, 1917, to June 1, 1917, at 5%.....	312.45
.50 per \$1,000 interest on interest	7.50
	<u>\$570.00</u>

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was, at the request of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association, made by Mr. Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library, of this city.

Respectfully submitted,

M. TAYLOR PYNE,

EDWARD W. SHELDON,

WM. W. APPLETON,

Trustees, Carnegie and Endowment Funds.

New York, June 4, 1918.

CARNEGIE FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Cash donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.....\$100,000

Invested as follows:

Date of Purchase		Cost	Book Value
June 1, 1908	5,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company 4% Bonds due July 1, 1929, interest January and July.....	96½	\$ 4,825.00
June 1, 1908	10,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company 4% Bonds due July 1, 1929, interest January and July.....	94¾	9,437.50
June 1, 1908	15,000 Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage 4% Bonds due November 1, 1935, interest May and November	100	15,000.00
June 1, 1908	10,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway (Atlanta-Birmingham Division) First Mortgage 4% Bonds due May 1, 1933, interest March and September.....	95½	9,550.00
June 1, 1908	15,000 Western Union Telegraph Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds due January 1, 1938, interest January and July.....	108½	15,000.00
June 1, 1908	15,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lake Shore Collateral 3½% Bonds were exchanged February 10, 1916, for		
	15,000 New York Central Railroad Company Consolidation Mortgage Gold 4% Bonds, Series "A," due February 1, 1938, interest February and August.....	90	13,500.00
June 1, 1908	15,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds were exchanged for		
	15,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company First and Refunding Mortgage Gold 5% Bonds due 1923, Series "B," interest February and August.....	104¾	15,000.00
May 3, 1909	13,000 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	104	13,000.00
Aug. 6, 1909	1,500 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	106¾	15,000.00

July 27, 1910	1,000	United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	102½	1,000.00	
May 11, 1916	1,000	United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	105½	1,000.00	
May 2, 1917	1,000	United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	105½	1,000.00	
			102,500		99,812.50
Jan. 15, 1918		United States Trust Company on deposit....			187.50
					<u>\$100,000.00</u>

The surplus account was increased \$100.00 during 1917 by Premium received on one United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bond called in at 110, making the surplus account \$350.00.

CARNEGIE FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

1917

January	15	Balance	\$1,473.27	
February	1	Int. New York Central.....	300.00	
March	1	Int. Seaboard Air Line.....	200.00	
May	1	Int. Cleveland Terminal	300.00	
May	1	Int. United States Steel.....	437.50	
July	2	Int. Western Union	375.00	
July	2	Int. American Telephone & Telegraph.....	300.00	
July	27	Int. Missouri Pacific to June 1, 1917.....	570.00	
August	1	Int. Missouri Pacific—June 1 to Aug. 1, 1917.....	124.95	
August	1	Int. New York Central.....	300.00	
September	1	Int. Seaboard Air Line.....	200.00	
November	1	Int. United States Steel.....	437.50	
November	1	Int. Cleveland Terminal	300.00	
December	3	Int. on deposits	59.79	
1918				
January	2	Int. Western Union	375.00	
January	2	Int. American Telephone & Telegraph.....	300.00	
				<u>\$6,053.01</u>

Disbursements

1917

May	2	Premium United States Bond bought.....	\$ 56.25	
May	2	Accrued interest .....	.14	
May	8	Carl B. Roden, treasurer.....	2,000.00	
September	26	Carl B. Roden, treasurer.....	1,500.00	
November	28	Carl B. Roden, treasurer.....	1,000.00	
December	3	United States Trust Co. commission.....	75.00	
January	15, 1918,	Cash on hand.....	1,421.62	
				<u>\$6,053.01</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

1917

January	15	On hand, bonds and cash.....	\$8,261.84	
March	2	Life Membership, G. Forstall	25.00	
March	2	Life Membership, F. W. Faxon	25.00	
April	2	Life Membership, C. A. Baker	25.00	
April	30	Life Membership, H. D. Subers.....	25.00	
April	30	Life Membership, G. A. Deveneau.....	25.00	
April	30	Life Membership, W. Teal	25.00	
September	10	Life Membership, M. P. Fari	25.00	
				<u>\$8,436.84</u>

Invested as follows:

Date of purchase

1908

June	1 2	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	98½	\$1,970.00
October	19 2	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	102½	2,000.00
November	5 1½	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	101	1,500.00

1910

July	27 1½	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	102½	1,500.00
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1913

December	8 1	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bond	99½	991.25
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January	15, 1918,	Cash on hand, U. S. Trust Co.....		475.59
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\$8,436.84

ENDOWMENT FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

1917

May	1	Int. U. S. Steel Bonds.....		\$200.00
November	1	Int. U. S. Steel Bonds.....		200.00

\$400.00

Disbursements

1917	8	Carl B. Roden, treasurer.....		\$200.00
May	28	Carl B. Roden, treasurer.....		200.00
November				

\$400.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 1 to May 31, 1918

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1918.....	\$ 4,780.17
G. B. Utley, Secretary, membership dues.....	6,919.65
Trustees Endowment Fund, income.....	200.00
Trustees Carnegie Fund, income.....	2,000.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	800.00
Interest on bank balance, Dec., 1917-May, 1918.....	41.37
	<u>\$14,741.19</u>

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 114-120 (Vouchers No. 1706-1771, incl.).....	\$5,251.04
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Distributed as follows:

Bulletin	\$1,727.68
Committees	31.25

Headquarters:

Salaries	2,541.65
Additional services	403.94
Supplies	102.77
Postage and telephone.....	305.31
Miscellaneous	138.44

A. L. A. War Service Committee, subscription.....	1,000.00
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A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund income.....	2,000.00
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8,251.04

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$ 6,490.15
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G. B. Utley, Secretary, balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00
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Total balance	<u>\$ 6,740.15</u>
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James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1917.....	\$345.84
Interest, Jan. 1, 1918.....	5.10
Tenth installment, Jan. 31, 1918.....	29.89
Total	\$380.83

A. L. A. War Service Fund

Receipts, Jan. 20 to May 31, 1918:¹

Campaign subscriptions	\$65,151.98 ²
Monthly subscriptions	336.10
Balance Campaign fund returned to War Service fund by F. P. Hill, Chairman War Finance Committee.....	3,944.42
Six \$50 4% Liberty Loan bonds placed with American Security & Trust Co., representing	300.00
Semiannual interest on above bonds.....	6.00

Total assets deposited with American Security & Trust Co.....\$69,738.50
 Balance on hand and undeposited with American Security & Trust Co., May 31, 1918:

Campaign subscriptions	\$1,617.13
Monthly subscriptions	276.00
	1,893.13

Total deposits and assets, Jan. 20-May 31, 1918³.....\$71,631.63

¹In addition, the sum of \$66.19 was retained at points of contribution for local adjustment of expense.

²Of this amount, the sum of \$41,060.09 has been taken into the accounts of F. P. Hill, Chairman, and enumerated in his report of contributions by states as shown in his "Story of the A. L. A. campaign for \$1,000,000."

³Exclusive of Carnegie Corporation contribution of \$112,300 deposited directly with American Security & Trust Co.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.

Chicago, June 17, 1918.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the American Library Association:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Constitution, your Finance Committee submits the following report:

The probable income of the Association for 1918 has been estimated as \$24,380, and the Executive Board has been authorized to make appropriations to this amount. The details of the estimated income were published in the Bulletin for March, 1918, together with the budget adopted by the Executive Board, and are for this reason not given here.

Dr. C. W. Andrews has audited for the committee the accounts of the treasurer and of the secretary as assistant treas-

urer. He found that the receipts as stated by the treasurer agree with the transfers of the assistant treasurer, with the cash accounts of the latter, and with the statements of transfers in the accounts of the trustees. The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers, and the balance shown as that in the Union Trust Company of Chicago agrees with the bank statement of December 31, 1917. The bank balances and petty cash of the assistant treasurer agree with the bank books and petty cash balances. The accounts of the assistant treasurer are correct as cash accounts.

The securities now in the custody of the trustees have been checked for the committee by Mr. Harrison W. Craver, who

certifies that their figures are correct. He found that the bonds and other securities amount, at par value, to \$102,500.00 for the Carnegie Fund, and to \$8,436.84 for the endowment fund.

The accounts of the James L. Whitney fund, which are in the hands of the treasurer, have been examined and found to be as stated by him in his annual report.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The omission of the holiday meeting in Chicago made it impossible to have any meeting of the committee during the year, and with war work taking the surplus time of individual members of the committee, it has been impossible to make further studies either in investigating bibliographic and library instruction in colleges and normal schools or to lay plans for investigation of some courses which have recently been started in connection with high schools. Following its proposal of last year, which met with a favorable response, the committee has arranged a program for a round table conference of training class and apprentice class teachers, feeling sure that the rapid development of this sort of instruction makes it highly important that there be some general agreement as to standards for this kind of training. The training classes thus far started by individual libraries have been organized with very little reference to other similar classes and the course of training has been largely shaped by the need of the library and by the personal interests of the instructor. As the war seems likely to give the persons completing these courses much more rapid advancement than was originally contemplated when the courses were established, it seems imperative that a conference should be held for a comparison of experience. If out of this conference there shall grow some further work tending toward uniformity of method, it would

seem likely to be of great service to the cause of library training.

A circular issued by the Association of American Library Schools on the subject of increased compensation for library service suggests one of the greatest difficulties in the way of further advance in the field of library training. While under the present stress caused by the great demand for people with library training in government war work, salaries have had a tendency to rise, it is probable that when this emergency is over, conditions will again return to their approximate position before the war. It was evident even then that private business enterprises were feeling the need of persons with library training and this movement is likely to be intensified by the necessities of the war and by the much enlarged field of competition which will be available to business enterprises when the war is over. Unless, therefore, the general level of salaries in our large public libraries and in our larger college and university libraries can be raised, there is almost sure to be a continued dearth of the kind of material for which libraries are seeking. So many more avenues of service are open to college women than formerly that in a much lessened proportion are they considering library work. The salaries offered in library work have been found to be much less than those offered in other fields. I have been informed of at least one case where the dean of a women's college refused to allow library work as a possible field of service to be presented to her students on the ground that they could not afford to enter that profession. These facts must in some way be presented to our tax levying bodies and our larger colleges and universities may well consider whether they have not been sacrificing the worker in order to extend the work.

The chairman of the committee has had correspondence during the year with a number of people who feel that the product of the library schools is not satisfactory; and there are no doubt individual

cases in which such criticism may be entirely justified. In such cases the fault may lie in the candidate or may be the result of inefficient work on the part of the school. There seems to be quite a tendency to generalize from individual cases and to condemn the schools generally because of some one individual failure. It may be well remembered, however, that such failures occur in every field of service; that the schools are largely dependent upon the librarians as to the general capabilities of the candidates accepted by them and that the recommendations from librarians concerning applicants for admission to library schools are almost always exceedingly favorable. Thus candidates possessing intellectual capacity to pass entrance examinations and classroom examinations may lack those qualities of personal adaptability which really determine success or failure in library work. The schools may give adequate instruction and try to provide their pupil with the right viewpoint and with enthusiasm for professional service, but they cannot remake the student or radically change his temperament. This seems sometimes to be forgotten by the critics of library schools. Absolute honesty on the part of librarians in recommending candidates to the schools, and adequate compensation to attract people of cultivation and intellectual capacity will do more to solve the problem than any radical reorganization of library school methods. There are no doubt faults in every school and the instruction could be improved if the schools were in a position to offer salaries which would attract a more experienced body of instructors; but it must be remembered here again that with one or two exceptions the schools are not endowed, and must obtain from their students the income to pay the expenses of the school. High tuition cannot well be obtained unless there is a prospect of some reasonable compensation after the work has been taken. The tuition in most schools is probably as high as present salary conditions will justify

It will be seen then that this question of compensation really plays a large part in the future of library training. If the profession desires to see the standard of training advanced, the schools improved, and a higher type of person attracted to the profession, nothing will so contribute to that end as the prospect of more adequate compensation when the training is completed and the work begun.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY LEGISLATION

This committee was appointed by President Brown after the midwinter meeting of the Council in 1916. It is, of course, impossible to compile a report on the legislation of the current year for the regular annual meeting, and it was the intention to make this present report at the midwinter Council meeting of 1917. The giving up of that meeting brings the report to you at this time.

In December, 1917, Mr. LeRoy J. Burlingame, a senior student in legislation at the University of Wisconsin, undertook a digest of library legislation of the year, as a practical problem in his work. An article presenting the results of his research was printed in *Library Journal* for February, 1918 (p. 78-83).

Your committee has taken Mr. Burlingame's article as a basis upon which to found the present report. This committee has submitted to a library authority in every state concerned, the digest statement as contained in Mr. Burlingame's article and has asked to be informed of any corrections or additions. Answers were received from most states.

In view of the necessity for economy in paper and printing expenses it has not seemed wise to duplicate here a large part of the material already made available in Mr. Burlingame's article. We append hereto a statement showing such corrections or additions of matter of general interest as we have been able to obtain for the various states. In cases where no ref-

erence to the legislation of a given state is made in the appended summary, the committee has either received no answers from that state or has been informed that the digest in Mr. Burlingame's article is correct. The digests submitted herewith have in every case been prepared from correspondence with the state concerned, and wherever possible the language has been quoted. The business assigned to this committee was that of "keeping track of legislation and presenting a digest of it to the A. L. A." No attempt is made therefore to evaluate the legislation passed.

C. B. LESTER, Chairman.

Appendix to report of Committee on Library Legislation

California—The salary of county librarians in counties of the twenty-fifth class was raised to \$1,800 and in counties of the fifty-first class to \$1,200.

Colorado—No important changes were made in library laws. A comprehensive county library law was introduced, but failed of passage owing to the unexpected short session of the legislature.

Connecticut—Bills in Connecticut are not printed until after a favorable committee report. A law of 1917, however, provides that the State Library shall make photographic copies of all bills before delivery to committees. Copies shall be kept on file and may be furnished. Another law gave the Public Library Committee increased powers in helping public libraries throughout the state. Several special acts of local importance were passed.

Georgia—A bill providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 to the State Library Commission, heretofore unsupported, for the employment of a paid secretary and for an enlargement of its activities was left in the hands of the appropriation committee in the House as unfinished business. This bill will be pending in the session meeting in the summer of 1918.

While the appropriation bill does actually read as if the State Library administered funds for purchase of books and supplies for the Court of Appeals, as a matter of fact the state librarian does not control it and it is in the hands of the clerk of the court.

The funds for printing court reports and state records while appropriated in the name of the State Library are really

administered, the former by the court reporter, the latter at the direction of the governor. All state publications, however, are sold through this office.

Illinois—Illinois appropriated \$167,412.06 for library purposes, \$69,600 of which went to the Legislative Reference Bureau and \$2,000 was appropriated to make up a past deficit.

A bill to enable counties to provide free public libraries passed the Senate, but failed to come up for vote in the House.

Indiana—The township extension law (passed in 1911) was so amended as to permit the appointment to a town library board of residents of the township outside the town, when a major part of the financial support comes from the township.

Under the terms of the county library law the county commissioners may levy a tax without a petition, but with a petition shall levy a tax, to establish a county library. This compulsory tax upon petition has been one of the features of the Indiana law which has helped particularly in establishing libraries. Taxing boards have had no discretion in the matter when once the petition was properly filed.

Further the library board, and not the county commissioners or county council, determines the rate of tax. This has been another helpful feature, because it has not been necessary for library boards to appear before taxing bodies to beg for funds.

A bill requiring librarians appointed for the first time to certain library positions to hold certificates for qualification issued by a Board of Library Examiners, and another providing for a State Library Commission to take control of both the State Library and the Public Library Commission, were both defeated.

A bill was introduced abolishing the separate Bureau of Legislative Information and combining the work with the State Library where it was originally instituted. This bill passed the Senate but was defeated in the House. At the very end of the session, however, an amendment to the general appropriation bill was passed cutting off the appropriation for the bureau. Similar action was taken regarding the Bureau of Statistics. Both bureaus ceased to exist September 30, 1917.

Meantime, however, a law had been enacted providing for the compilation, under the direction of the governor, of

a yearbook to contain the annual reports of state officers, boards and commissioners, and other statistical data, and an appropriation was made therefor. In order to have trained people to carry on this work, the governor consolidated the facilities and material equipment of the two bureaus and retained part of the staff. For convenience the new office, which is, of course, under the immediate direction of the governor, is still known as the Bureau of Legislative Information. Charles Kettleborough, formerly legislative draftsman in the bureau, has been the director since January 1, 1918. It is sincerely to be hoped that the very efficient legislative reference and drafting work which had been built up under Mr. Lapp may not suffer from this handicap and that the work may be put back on a firm basis by the next legislature.

Kansas—In cities of the second class the possible tax levy may be four-fifths of one mill in place of four-tenths of a mill as formerly.

Maine—The appropriation for all forms of library work was \$62,000 for two years. The most important new legislation was that providing for a legislative reference bureau. Other laws to be noted were amendatory of existing statutes. The responsibility for library instruction was divided between the State Library and the Library Commission. The annual grant to free public libraries was changed from a flat rate of ten per cent to a discretionary one of from seven to ten, and the total amount which a town may receive was limited to \$500. The fee for incorporating a library was lowered from five dollars to one dollar.

A commission was provided for to investigate the needs for a State Library building and report to the next legislature.

Minnesota—Appropriations for library purposes would total \$76,150 with the inclusion of \$25,000 for public school libraries.

Several important bills were introduced but failed of passage. Among them were provisions for progressive changes in the county library law, for a legislative reference department in the State Law Library, pension for library employees, a department of archives in the Historical Society, and for a State Board of Education which would take over the powers and duties of the Library Commission.

Missouri—A small appropriation (\$2,000) was secured from the legislature for the legislative reference work of the Libra-

ry Commission. It was, however, vetoed by the governor. A county library bill was introduced but made no progress.

Montana—A bill amending the county library law was introduced but was killed in the House.

Nebraska—Appropriations for library purposes totaled \$79,030 of which \$22,500 went to the Historical Society, \$19,500 to the Library Commission, \$17,000 to the State Library, and \$16,500 to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

New Jersey—A bill to establish a Department of Public Records passed the Senate but never came to a final vote in the House.

New York—An act passed primarily as a school measure may have material effect upon some public libraries. It provides for the creation of town boards of education and the consolidation of certain small school districts. Libraries which have received some support from such districts may have to look elsewhere for it, as to towns or villages.

Altogether sixteen laws were passed which referred to libraries in some way, but practically all were of local or minor importance.

North Carolina—The increased appropriation for the Library Commission is an annual appropriation.

Rhode Island—Ninety-seven hundred dollars (\$9,700) was appropriated for libraries in Rhode Island during the year 1917. The salary of the law librarian was increased from \$1,600 to \$2,400, and that of the state librarian from \$1,600 to \$1,800. The state librarian also receives \$600 as state record commissioner.

South Carolina—\$2,566 was appropriated for the support of the State Library. A special law was enacted providing for calling an election upon the question of levying a tax for the support of a public library in the Rock Hill school district.

Texas—Under the county library law the state librarian is chairman of the board of library examiners.

Vermont—The appropriation to the Free Public Library Commission shows an increase from \$6,200 to \$7,500, but no provision is made outside of it, as formerly, for heat, rent, light, and janitor service. However, they expect soon to move into the new state building, and hence there is a real increase in funds available.

The tax exemption clause has been amended to read as follows, so far as libraries are concerned: "...real and

personal estate set apart for library uses and used by public and private circulating libraries open to the public and not for profit."

Washington—The legislature raised the salary of the state law librarian from \$2,400 to \$3,000 but this item was vetoed by the governor. The Supreme Court held, however, that a warrant should issue for the former salary which was fixed by law, consolidation of school libraries and available or not.

The report of the State Library Advisory Board contained various recommendations, many of which could be put into effect without statute change. Recommendations requiring legislation included a comprehensive county library law consolidation of school libraries and small public libraries where deemed advisable, and an adequate fixed minimum support for libraries in cities of the first class.

West Virginia—Total appropriations for library purposes were \$36,200. A bill for a State Library Commission failed to pass.

Wyoming—Appropriations by the legislature to the State Law and Miscellaneous Library amounted to \$18,200 for one year, including tax levies from land rentals.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

The report of the committee covers the period of two years.

Miss Goldthwaite, of the New York Public Library, and Mrs. Delfino, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, by courtesy of the Association of Instructors of the Blind, attended the meeting of that association held at the School for the Blind in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July, 1916. Following the sessions Miss Goldthwaite was appointed a member of the Committee on Uniform Type, representing libraries for the Blind.

Mrs. Rider, of the Library of Congress, Miss Goldthwaite and the chairman attended the annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, held in New York City November 24, 1916.

The committee is greatly pleased to report that, as a result of its efforts, the Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama, has become a distributing headquarters

for embossed books in the south. Books in American Braille have been loaned from the Perkins Institution in Watertown, Mass., and a stock of Moon type for use by the adult blind, has been deposited as an inter-library loan by the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Recent important publications:

"Institutions for the Blind in America." A directory of the work for the blind in the United States and Canada, compiled in 1916 by Charles F. F. and Mary D. Campbell. Reprinted from the American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol. IX. "The Blind in the United States, 1910." Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, issued 1917.

Several libraries report the training of volunteers in reading and writing English and French Braille in preparation for work among the newly blind adults in England and France, and since the entry of America into the war this service has been extended to those interested in fitting themselves for such work in this country.

The report of the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind was officially adopted by the American Association of Workers for the Blind at the convention held in June, 1917, at Portland, Maine. The result of this action will be the gradual establishment of one embossed type for the English speaking blind instead of three as at present.

This is the most significant event in the development of library work for the blind since the passage of the federal law permitting embossed reading matter free transit through the mails. As the passage of this law gave to circulating libraries the opportunity of serving the public who read by touch, so the adoption of the uniform type will greatly stimulate such service, multiplying the amount of available literature and at the same time very much simplifying the technique of the librarian's task in circulating it.

Embossed alphabets, several primers and one or two books of fiction are now available in the Revised Braille. It is earnestly desired that the federal appropriation for the embossing of books be materially increased.

Mrs. Rider, of the Library of Congress, was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the Subcommittee on Ophthalmology, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense, and attended the sessions held in Washington, D. C., October 12 and 13, 1917.

The chairman of your Committee on Work with the Blind reports that the services of this committee were proffered to the above named Subcommittee on Ophthalmology and its Advisory Committee, on October 12, 1917, and acknowledged with thanks by Major James Bordley, Jr., M. O. R. C., chairman in charge of the re-education of blinded soldiers and sailors.

In Canada there are but few special libraries for the blind, the most active of which is the Canadian National Library for the Blind. From its inception this library has been called upon to assist the blind in many parts of Canada to solve their bread-and-butter problems as well as to supply them with reading matter, paper, writing appliances, games, etc. This necessity brought home to the management the fact of the existence of a truly national blind cause and has resulted in the creation, on the initiative of the library, of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.

One of the first activities of the Institute is that of assisting the Invalidated Soldiers Commission in its task of re-adapting a number of blinded Canadian soldiers to normal life. To date from seventy to seventy-five soldiers of the Dominion have lost their sight, about thirty-five of this number being now in Canada. Of this total a few have graduated from the famous St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors. The Canadian National Library for the Blind, besides giving temporary quarters to the institute free of charge, also places its building at the disposal of the soldiers and provides all the necessary equipment for the Braille course. That these men are now being so efficiently fitted to cope with the new conditions

of life is almost wholly due to the purchase of the present quarters at 142 College Street, Toronto, Ontario, the rooms generously loaned by the Toronto Public Library having become too small. A printing department has been added and work is now going forward on a series of Ontario public school textbooks for the use of blind pupils.

On December 6, 1917, the explosion of a munition ship in the harbor of Halifax, N. S., resulted in the destruction of a large part of that city and in the blinding of a number of its citizens. The popular notions as to the number of these sufferers are, however, of a very exaggerated character. It is true that more than 600 cases of injury to eyes have been reported, but of this total not more than forty have thus far become totally blind. As time goes on others will, of course, be added to this list, but it now seems reasonably probable that the ultimate total of completely blinded cases will fall short of 100. The increase in the number of Canadian blind resulting from the Halifax disaster has as yet had no effect upon the library situation of the Dominion. As the sufferers are taught Braille and Moon type, however, it will probably be found that the circulation of books in embossed type will be slightly increased, though the probable increase in active readers will be so small as to preclude the hope of any large addition to library loans.

In view of the exceedingly small number of blinded soldiers and sailors returned to Canada after four years of fighting, your committee does not anticipate a large increase in the number of blind readers in the United States, but owing to the worldwide interest in all matters pertaining to blindness as a result of the war and the consequent certain development of this phase of library work, your committee urges upon you the need for additional centers for the distribution of embossed books in certain parts of the country.

A paper entitled "Library work for the blind in relation to the schools" was read

by Miss Mabel R. Gillis, of the California State Library, at the twenty-fourth biennial convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held in Colorado Springs, Colorado, June, 1918. The following motion was unanimously adopted and the secretary instructed to notify the American Library Association of the action of this convention:

"That this convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind request the American Library Association to make a survey of the United States and recommend zones or districts in which there shall be established circulating libraries for the blind."

Following the receipt of telegraphic information of this action, of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, the chairman of your committee replied with the following message:

"Committee on Work with Blind of American Library Association thanks the American Association of Instructors of the Blind in convention assembled, for its unanimous message expressing coöperation. Chairman will urge that definite selection of desirable centers for circulation of embossed books be made at coming conference at Saratoga Springs."

The cordial support of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, as indicated by the foregoing resolution, is heartily appreciated by your committee, which has for several years urged the need for additional distributing agencies.

For the Committee,

EMMA R. N. DELFINO,

Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON IMPORTATIONS

The Committee on Importations has previously reported the successful outcome of the negotiations with the British Government for the release of material in detention, whether at Rotterdam or in London.

The former was put on board ship in midsummer, 1917, for dispatch direct to America, but the vessel has never sailed. At the committee's suggestion the Department of State has cabled instructions to our Minister at The Hague to endeavor to arrange for the shipment of all these pub-

lications to the United States Dispatch Agent at New York, directly if possible, otherwise via Great Britain.

As to parcels held in London, there has been a deal of distribution, but some appear still to remain. Accordingly, the Department, again at the Committee's suggestion, has sent a like instruction to the American Consul General in London "to request the appropriate British authorities to forward these publications at the earliest practicable date," similarly consigned.

It will be noticed that here the instructions of the Department have taken a new turn. It asks that the goods be consigned to the Government of the United States, rather than to the institutions concerned. We appreciate the change, for such a request could hardly be refused.

Following the passage of the Trading-with-the-enemy Act, the American Library Association, on application of this committee, as it has also previously reported, was granted by the War Trade Board a license, whereby universities, colleges and public bodies of approved character might secure enemy publications of importance to research in science and scholarship, provided the Department of State approved the method and the Censorship Board sanctioned the admission of such material.

Turning its attention first to the periodicals of 1918, the committee authorized and requested the leading importers to have their clients submit their lists, excluding the popular, historical, political and theological titles; 114 institutions responded, with upwards of 1,000 different titles. Six of the applicants were ruled out by the Department, as falling outside the categories of the beneficiaries of the license.

The titles were classified and tabulated, and the entire record card-indexed. In consultation with the State Department and Censorship Board, the list of approved titles was reduced to the 255 titles of which a copy is appended to this report. The cause of the reduction was the Cen-

sorship Board's disinclination to undertake so formidable a task of examination of texts, and then the State Department did not desire to sanction a practice which it suspected greatly to exceed that of our Allies.

In one important respect, the State Department finally, much to the committee's expressed regret, reversed a decision which had been given wide publicity, and required that the Association itself, without the intervention of any American agents, should place the orders through the diplomatic pouch directly in neutral countries.

There was, of course, nothing for the importers to do but acquiesce, and since, having no license, neither they nor the individual institution could legally themselves place subscriptions, the agents passed wholly from the scene and the committee became the only medium of transactions.

The Department thereupon requested that the Association send a representative abroad, who, in behalf of both the Government and the institutions, might conclude the transaction. As the secretary of the committee was leaving on another mission for the Association, it was found possible to comply.

At the committee's suggestion, the Department announced the new policy to the British Government and requested the courtesy of uninterrupted passage for such of these shipments as might come through British territory. This was granted at once, since such consignments were to come addressed to the Dispatch Agent of the Department, in New York, and to bear the United States seal.

So the order was sent in the Embassy mail to The Hague and placed with Martinus Nijhoff, who was found to have rendered satisfactory service to others.

Mr. Nijhoff has succeeded in getting the goods, and has made at least three shipments, bills for which have been received. It is likely that twice as many are on the water. The first two are known to have gotten as far as London. The Minister at

The Hague was endeavoring, at last report, to dispatch the third directly to America and thought it likely he might succeed. The shipments are prepared at about fortnightly intervals.

At the State Department's request British and French practice was investigated and reported with recommendations. These were based on an examination of the records and shelves of the British Museum, the London Library and the Royal Society of Medicine, and conferences at the Board of Trade, H. M. Stationery Office and the Postal Censor's, in England; and in France, on consultations with the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Sorbonne, the Minister of Public Instruction; and in Switzerland, with a special representative of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As the practice of our Allies was found to be much more liberal than ours, the Secretary of State gave cabled approval of the recommendation to raise our policy to the same level.

A cablegram was then sent to the Department, suggesting the propriety, in the existing international situation, of placing these additional orders in Switzerland, provided clear passage through France could be arranged. The Department cabled assent, and the French Government in turn acquiesced.

Switzerland was then visited for conference at the Legation and with dealers, the result being that Librairie Kundig at Geneva was selected as our Swiss agency. Subsequently the lists of five institutions, forwarded belatedly from Washington, were dispatched thither and have been acknowledged.

Recently a conference was held between representatives of the Department of State, the War Trade Board and the committee, at which the committee, on the basis of the European reports, was asked to undertake the conduct of a bureau for handling the business of importing publications from enemy countries, not merely for educational institutions, but for all bodies and individuals concerned. The committee felt compelled to decline the

offer and it is not yet known whether such a bureau is to be established.

Meanwhile, this committee will see to it that the institutions covered by our present license shall not lose by inaction the new privileges allowed them, at least so far as periodicals are concerned. Books also are covered in the grant, but as yet the committee lacks the facilities for embarking upon any such service, except, perhaps, in cases of great emergency.

It was said above that the Department of State gave consent to have the American policy raised to the level of the British and French. This has been defined as follows: Institutions may order and pay for all their usual serials. Of these the Censorship Board will impound for the continuance of the war those that fall in the categories heretofore entirely forbidden, i. e. the popular, historical, political and theological. Thus for the first time the continuity of all files is assured, at least to those institutions which had made advance payments to their agents through 1917.

Institutions are advised, therefore, to send to the secretary of the committee, at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, desired titles not appearing on the approved list of 255 periodicals already ordered. *Please submit them in alphabetical order and duplicate copies. Send separate from the list a covering order, also in duplicate.*

Please meet the agent's bills immediately upon presentation. He has made outlays in advance and communication is slow. Remittances to the agent, as well as your necessary correspondence with him, the secretary will undertake to forward, provided the conditions above have been met, and there be in every case enclosed a stamped envelope addressed to the Secretary of State for forwarding same. The committee is making no charge for its services, but it cannot undertake expense or clerical service.

Watch the *Library Journal* for further developments, and disregard notices from all sources other than the committee. It

alone has legal right to act in your behalf.

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,

E. H. ANDERSON,

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, Secretary.

Appendix to Report of Committee on Importations: Periodicals approved by the Department of State and the Censorship Board, December, 1917.

Philosophy

Archiv für philosophie

Kant-studien

Vierteljahrsschrift für wissen. philosophie

Zeitschrift für philosophie und philos. kritik

Psychology

Archiv für die gesamte psychologie

Zeitschrift für angewandte psychologie

Zeitschrift für pädagogische psychologie

Zeitschrift für psychologie und physiologie der sinnesorgane

Anthropology, Ethnography, Geography

Archiv für, anthropologie

Internationales archiv für ethnographie

Petermann's mitteilungen und Ergänzungshefte

Zeitschrift für ethnologie

Education

Archiv für pädagogik

Comenius-gesellschaft. Monatsschriften

Internationales archiv für schulhygiene

Lehrproben und lehrgänge aus der praxis d. höheren lehranstalten.

Pädagogisches archiv.

Sokrates. Zeitschrift für gymnasialwesen

Zeitschrift für den deutschen unterricht

Zeitschrift für die erforschung und behandlung d. jugendlichen schwachsinn

Zeitschrift für geschichte der erziehung und des unterrichts.

Zeitschrift für kinderforschung

Zeitschrift für schulgesundheitspflege.

Music

Guide musical

Die Musik

Neue zeitschrift für musik

Signale für die musikalische welt

Art

Berliner architekturwelt

Die graphischen künste

Die Kunst

Kunst für alle

Kunst und kunsthandwerk

Repertorium für kunstwissenschaft

Zeitschrift für bildende kunst

Zeitschrift für christliche kunst

Classical Archeology

- K. deutsches archäologisches institut.
Jahrbuch
- K. deutsches archäologisches institut.
Mitteilungen
- Zeitschrift für numismatik

Philology, Classical

- Archiv für papyrusforschung
- Berliner philologische wochenschrift
- Glotta
- Hermes
- Jahresbericht über die fortschritte d.
klass. altertumswissenschaft.
- Neue jahrbücher f. d. klass. altertum
- jahrbücher f. d. klass. altertum
- Philologus
- Rheinisches museum für philologie
- Wochenschrift für klass. philologie

Philology, Modern

- Archiv für das studium der neueren
sprachen u. literaturen
- Euphorion
- Germanisch-romanische monatschrift
- Literaturblatt für germanische u. ro-
manische philologie
- Die neueren sprachen

Philology, English

- Anglia
- Englische studien

Philology, German

- Beiträge zur geschichte der deutschen
sprache u. literatur
- Zeitschrift für deutsche philologie
- Zeitschrift für deutsches altertum

Philology, Romance

- Romanische forschungen
- Zeitschrift für französische sprache u.
literatur
- Zeitschrift für romanische philologie

Philology, Oriental

- Deutsche morgenländische gesellschaft.
Zeitschrift
- Zeitschrift für ägyptische sprache
- Zeitschrift für Assyriologie

Philology, Comparative

- Indogermanische forschungen
- Zeitschrift für vergleichende sprach-
forschung

Mathematics

- K. preuss. Akademie der wissenschaften,
Berlin. Sitzungsberichte
- Archiv für mathematik u. physik
- Bibliotheca mathematica
- Deutsche mathematiker - vereinigung.
Jahresbericht
- Jahrbuch über die fortschritte der ma-
thematik
- Journal für die reine u. angewandte ma-
thematik
- Mathematische annalen
- Monatshefte für mathematik u. physik

- Zeitschrift für mathematik u. physik
- Zeitschrift für mathematischen u. natur-
wissen. unterricht

Astronomy

- Astronomische gesellschaft. Vierteljahrs-
schrift
- Astronomische nachrichten

Physics

- Annalen der physik
- Deutsche physikalische gesellschaft.
Berichte
- Fortschritte auf dem gebiete der rönt-
genstrahlen
- Jahrbuch d. drahtlosen telegraphie
- Jahrbuch der radioaktivität
- Meteorologische zeitschrift
- Physikalische zeitschrift
- Zentralblatt für röntgenstrahlen

Chemistry

- Annalen der chemie
- Chemisches zentralblatt
- Deutsche chemische gesellschaft. Be-
richte
- Journal für praktische chemie
- Kolloid-zeitschrift
- Zeitschrift für analytische chemie
- Zeitschrift für angewandte chemie
- Zeitschrift für anorganische u. allge-
meine chemie
- Zeitschrift für physikalische chemie

Geology

- Deutsche geologische gesellschaft. Zeit-
schrift
- Geologische rundschau
- Geologisches zentralblatt
- Internationale mitteilungen für boden-
kunde
- Internationale zeitschrift für metallo-
graphie
- Mineralogische u. petrographische mit-
teilungen
- Neues jahrbuch für mineralogie
- Zeitschrift für gletscherkunde
- Zeitschrift für krystallographie u. mine-
ralogie
- Zeitschrift für praktische geologie
- Zeitschrift für vulkanologie
- Zentralblatt für mineralogie

Botany

- Annales mycologici
- Botanisches zentralblatt
- Deutsche botanische gesellschaft. Be-
richte
- Flora
- Hedwigia
- Jahrbücher für wissenschaft. botanik
- Mycologisches zentralblatt
- Zeitschrift für botanik
- Zeitschrift für pflanzenkrankheiten
- Zeitschrift für pflanzenzüchtung

Biology

- Anatomische hefte

Anatomischer anzeiger
 Archiv für anatomie u. physiologie
 Pflüger's Archiv
 Archiv für entwicklungsmechanik der organismen
 Archiv für mikroskopische anatomie
 Archiv für protistenkunde
 Archiv für rassen- und gesellschaftsbiologie
 Archiv für zellforschung
 Biochemische zeitschrift
 Biologisches zentralblatt
 Fermentforschung
 Internationale monatsschrift für anatomie u. physiologie
 Internationale zeitschrift für physikalisch-chemische biologie
 Jenaische zeitschrift für naturwissenschaft
 Morphologisches jahrbuch
 Skandinavisches archiv für physiologie
 Zeitschrift für allgemeine physiologie
 Zeitschrift für angewandte entomologie
 Zeitschrift für biologie
 Zeitschrift für biologische technik
 Zeitschrift für gärungs-physiologie
 Zeitschrift für induktive abstammungs- u. vererbungslehre
 Zeitschrift für morphologie
 Zeitschrift für physiologische chemie
 Zeitschrift für wissen. insektenbiologie
 Zeitschrift für wissenschaft. mikroskopie
 Zeitschrift für wissenschaft. zoologie
 Zentralblatt für biochemie u. biophysik
 Zentralblatt für physiologie
 Zentralblatt für zoologie
 Zoologischer anzeiger
 Zoologische jahrbücher

Medicine

Archiv der pharmacie
 Archiv für dermatologie
 Archiv für exper. pathologie u. pharmacologie
 Archiv f. gynäkologie
 Archiv für hygiene
 Archiv für kinderheilkunde
 Archiv f. klinische chirurgie
 Archiv f. laryngologie
 Archiv für ohren-, nasen- u. kehlkopfheilkunde
 Archiv f. ophthalmologie
 Archiv f. pathologische anatomie
 Archiv f. psychiatrie
 Archiv f. verdauungskrankheiten
 Beiträge z. pathologischen anatomie
 Berliner klinische wochenschrift
 Dermatologische wochenschrift
 Dermatologische zeitschrift
 Deutsche medicinische wochenschrift
 Deutsche zeitschrift für chirurgie
 Deutsche zeitschrift für nervenheilkunde
 Deutsches archiv für klinische medicin

Ergebnisse der inneren medicin u. kinderheilkunde
 Folia haematologica
 Folia neurobiologica
 Germany. K. Gesundheitsamt, Berlin. Arbeiten
 Hygienische rundschau
 Jahrbuch für kinderheilkunde
 Journal für psychologie u. neurologie
 Medizinische klinik
 Mitteilungen aus den grenzgebieten der medicin u. chirurgie
 Monatsschrift für geburtshilfe u. gynäkologie
 Monatsschrift f. kinderheilkunde
 Monatsschrift f. ohrenheilkunde
 Monatsschrift f. psychiatrie u. neurologie
 Münchener medicinische wochenschrift
 Neurologisches zentralblatt
 Therapeutische monatshefte
 Therapie der gegenwart
 Vierteljahrsschrift f. gerichtl. medicin
 Wiener klinische wochenschrift
 Wiener medicinische wochenschrift
 Zeitschrift für chemo-therapie
 Zeitschrift f. d. gesamte neurologie
 Zeitschrift für experimentelle pathologie
 Zeitschrift für fleisch- u. milchhygiene
 Zeitschrift für geburtshilfe u. gynäkologie
 Zeitschrift für hygiene
 Zeitschrift für immunitätsforschung
 Zeitschrift für kinderheilkunde
 Zeitschrift für klinische medicin
 Zeitschrift für krebsforschung
 Zeitschrift für ohrenheilkunde
 Zeitschrift für orthopädische chirurgie
 Zeitschrift für physikalische u. diätetische therapie
 Zeitschrift f. tuberkulose
 Zeitschrift f. untersuchung der nahrungs- u. genussmittel
 Zeitschrift für urologie
 Zentralblatt f. allgem. pathologie
 Zentralblatt f. bakteriologie
 Zentralblatt f. d. gesamte innere medicin
 Zentralblatt f. d. grenzgebiete der medicin u. chirurgie
 Zentralblatt f. gynäkologie
 Zentralblatt für herz- u. gefässkrankheiten
 Zentralblatt f. innere medicin
 Zentralblatt f. kinderheilkunde

Agriculture

Archiv f. wissenschaft. u. praktische tierheilkunde
 Berliner tierärztliche wochenschrift
 Biedermann's zentralblatt f. agrikulturchemie u. rationell. landwirtschaftsbetrieb
 Journal f. landwirtschaft
 Landwirtschaftliche jahrbücher

Landwirtschaftliche versuchsstationen
 Milchwirtschaftliches zentralblatt
 Zeitschrift f. infektionskrankheiten der
 haustiere

Technology

Archiv f. eisenbahnwesen
 Archiv f. elektrotechnik
 Armierter beton
 Beton und eisen
 Die chemische industrie
 Deutsche bauzeitung
 Dinger's polytechnisches journal
 Elektrotechnik und maschinenbau
 Elektrotechnische zeitschrift
 Ferrum
 Gesundheits-Ingenieur
 Glückauf
 Journal f. gasbeleuchtung
 Metall und erz
 Der oelmotor
 Prometheus. Illustr. wochenschrift über
 die fortschritte in gewerbe, industrie
 und wissenschaft

Rauch und staub. Zeitschrift für ihre
 bekämpfung
 Stahl und eisen
 Verein deutscher ingenieure. Zeitschrift
 Zeitschrift für architektur- und inge-
 nieurwesen
 Zeitschrift f. bauwesen
 Zeitschrift f. das ges. turbinenwesen
 Zeitschrift f. elektrochemie
 Zeitschrift f. instrumentenkunde
 Zeitschrift f. komprimierte u. flüssige
 gase
 Zeitschrift für transportwesen
 Zeitschrift f. wissenschaftl. photographie
 Zentralblatt d. bauverwaltung

Bibliography

Bibliographie der deutschen zeitschrift-
 enliteratur
 Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen zeit-
 schriftenliteratur
 Bibliographische monatsberichte
 Wöchentliches verzeichnis
 Zentralblatt für bibliothekswesen

REPORT OF A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

The war has so overshadowed all other affairs for libraries and the American Library Association during the past year that the normal activities of the A. L. A. Publishing Board have been considerably reduced.

The Board has suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of its chairman, Mr. Henry E. Legler, who had been a member of the Board since 1905 and its chairman from June, 1907, to his death in September, 1917. Keenly interested in everything pertaining to library work, Mr. Legler during the entire twelve years of membership in the Board was particularly active and concerned in all that related to its work. He had brought from his library commission experience that rare training and judgment which made his opinion and advice exceedingly valuable in matters pertaining to the publication and distribution of bibliographical aids, and his experience in the administration of a large public library system enabled him to view problems from yet another angle and give them the benefit of the changed point of view. Mr. Legler will be grievously missed by his

colleagues in library work and by none more than by his fellow-members of the Publishing Board.

New Publications—The largest and in many respects the most important publication of the year was the new edition of Miss Kroeger's "Guide to Reference Books" which has been greatly enlarged and thoroughly revised by Isadore G. Mudge, reference librarian of Columbia University. Seriously delayed in its publication and anxiously awaited by a large library circle, the "Guide" has been enthusiastically received and widely distributed.

The "Apprentice Course for Small Libraries," prepared by the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Library School, is having a distinct field of usefulness in a number of ways.

The new publications of the year are as follows:

Guide to reference books, by Alice Bertha Kroeger, third edition, revised throughout and much enlarged, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge. 4,000 copies.

Special Indexes in American Libraries, a list of subjects separately cataloged or so

arranged as to be readily accessible compiled by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. 1,000 copies.

Apprentice course for small libraries. Outlines of lessons, with suggestions for practice work, study and required reading, by the faculty of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin (Mary E. Hazeltine, Mary F. Carpenter, Marion Humble, Helen Turvill). 3,000 copies.

Periodicals for the small library, by Frank K. Walter. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. 2,000 copies.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy: Chap. 25, Pamphlets and minor library material—clippings, broadsides, prints, pictures, music, bookplates, maps. 3,000 copies.

Some popular books on the great war, by Grace Miller. (Printed for the Western Massachusetts Library Club and reprinted by permission.)

Reprints—The following publications have been reprinted:

Analytical cards for Warner's Library of the world's best literature. 250 sets.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy: Chap. 5, Proprietary and subscription libraries. 3,000 copies.

Library Journal—Savannah (Ga.) Public Library. Plans. 100 copies.

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—Standard library organization for accredited high schools of different sizes, by C. C. Certain. 1,500 copies.

The Booklist—The total subscriptions to The Booklist now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2,622; retail subscriptions, 2,188; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 538; free list, 167; total, 5,515 (as against a total of 5,401 reported last year). (Free list includes 37 sent to camp libraries.)

Hereto are appended brief reports from Miss Massee, editor of The Booklist, and Mr. Merrill, editor of periodical cards.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Acting Chairman.

THE BOOKLIST

The Booklist in its new form with its

name simplified has had a busy year with "nothing to report," although when one considers that there has been an almost complete change of staff, that the printers had a strike, that the mails and express were indefinitely behind so that books were sometimes over a month on the way and then arrived all at once, that the Booklist delivery was correspondingly slow, that several of our best readers have been called away by the war, one wonders there is any Booklist left to report.

That there is this Booklist, that its usefulness has increased is due to the wisdom of the plan which made it a coöperative product, maintained by the concerted action of many libraries with lines of book-review communication centralized and redistributed.

The editor went to Boston and New York as usual to interview publishers. The publishers' use of the Booklist is growing. Several now send copies of the notes to their traveling men for advertising. The practice of the book salesmen of showing their advance lines to the editor in Chicago makes it possible to plan in a measure for what is coming.

The editor attended the Iowa and the Illinois library meetings in October, the Atlantic City meeting in February, and was the speaker at the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the Kewanee, Illinois, library building. Otherwise the editor has been devoted to the office, where she is glad to report the growing custom of calls from visiting librarians. Many a good book-note and many a good suggestion have come to the Booklist by way of these chance visits.

The office has done some work for the Council of National Defense, reporting on books which are considered pro-German. This work consisted in summarizing special reports received from libraries, which responded promptly to the requests for information.

The Booklist staff wishes to thank the Publishing Board for its continued and generous support and the libraries of the

country for the spirit and the work which makes the list.

MAY MASSEE.

A. L. A. PERIODICAL CARDS

The present report upon the preparation and issue of analytical cards for current serials covers the year ended April 30, 1918.

Shipments 332 and 333, including 121 and 117 titles respectively, have been sent to subscribers; shipment 334, containing 153 titles, has been shipped since the above date.

The number of titles cataloged in 1917-18 is thus 238, and the number of cards printed is 20,255, of which 16,393 were distributed to subscribers. The corresponding figures last year were three shipments, containing 525 titles, and 29,851 cards distributed.

Attention is called again to the war as responsible for this continued decrease in the amount of indexing done. Few foreign serials on our list are received from abroad; some serials may be suspended and others held in enemy countries.

Our printers have served notice that the price of cards and printing must be raised 25 per cent on account of increased cost of labor and materials, and cards must be billed to subscribers at a corresponding increase in price, unless our efforts are successful to secure lower terms elsewhere. It is hoped that none will feel obliged to withdraw his support on this account.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD—FINANCIAL REPORT

Cash Receipts May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918

Balance, May 1, 1917.....	\$ 1,375.11
Interest on Carnegie Fund.....	(May, 1917—\$2,000.00)
	(Oct., 1917— 1,500.00)
	(Dec., 1917— 1,000.00)
Receipts from publications.....	4,500.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	14,772.93
	18.80 \$20,666.84

Payments May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918

Cost of publications:	
A. L. A. Publishing Board Reports.....	\$ 16.00
A. L. A. List of subject headings (Stock and work to date)	664.40
Booklist	2,334.70
Apprentice course for small libraries, including plates..	783.00
Guide to reference books, including plates, 3rd edition..	2,153.38
Manual of library economy: Chaps. 5 (reprinted), 25 (including storage on plates).....	195.98
Periodical cards	221.51
Periodicals for the small library, new edition.....	165.44
Some popular books on the great war (1,950 copies for advertising and publicity).....	21.78
Special indexes in American libraries.....	49.25
Reprint from Library Journal, The Savannah Public Library—plans	4.53
Reprint from North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Standard library organization for accredited high schools.....	58.00
Warner cards	1,407.20
Addressograph supplies	\$8,075.17
Advertising	151.94
Editing publications	358.12
Expense, headquarters (1917—a/c).....	243.91
Postage and express.....	2,800.00
	1,179.63

Publications—as agent:

New types of library buildings, Wisconsin Free Library Commission	1.75	
Royalties	177.10	
Salaries	4,721.23	
Supplies	832.04	
Travel	322.96	
Balance on hand April 30, 1918.....	1,802.99	\$20,666.84

SALES OF A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918

The Booklist, regular subscriptions.....	1,930	\$1,930.00	
Additional subscriptions at reduced rate of 50c.....	258	129.00	
Bulk subscriptions .....	...	1,310.55	
Extra copies	940	133.10	3,502.65
Handbooks:			
1, Essentials in library administration.....	155	30.06	
5, Binding for libraries	309	30.17	
6, Mending and repair of books.....	393	52.42	
7, U. S. Government documents in small libraries.....	333	38.65	
8, How to choose editions.....	129	14.85	
9, Normal library budget.....	47	6.61	
10, Manual for institutional libraries.....	34	8.21	180.97
Tracts:			
1, How to start a library.....	69	3.13	
4, Library rooms and buildings.....	42	3.72	
5, Notes from the art section.....	10	.50	
8, A village library	29	1.40	
9, Library school training.....	19	.95	
10, Why do we need a public library.....	131	5.50	15.20
Foreign lists:			
French	14	3.40	
French fiction	5	.25	
French literature, recent.....	57	13.75	
German	9	4.28	
Hungarian	7	1.00	
Italian	2	.70	
Norwegian	3	.75	
Polish	14	3.38	
Russian	28	13.15	
Swedish	14	3.27	43.93
Reprints:			
Bostwick, Public library and public school.....	22	1.39	
Inspirational influence of books in the life of children....	29	1.39	
Library statistics	8	.39	
Making maps available.....	29	1.38	
N. E. A.—List of books for rural school libraries.....	47	4.15	
Some recent features in library architecture.....	11	.58	9.28
Periodical cards, subscriptions.....	...	521.24	
Reed's Modern eloquence (cards for).....	3 sets	7.50	
Warner's library of the World's best literature (cards for)....	156 sets	1,162.40	1,691.14
League publications:			
Aids in library work with foreigners.....	67	6.16	
Directions for librarian of a small library.....	42	4.01	
League Handbook, 1916.....	53	25.08	
League Yearbook, 1912.....	1	.50	35.75
A. L. A. Manual of library economy, chapters as follows:			
1, American library history.....	158	9.05	
2, Library of Congress.....	206	13.27	

3, The state library.....	102	6.42	
4, College and university library.....	166	9.83	
5, Proprietary and subscription libraries.....	187	9.41	
6, The free public library.....	98	6.15	
7, The high school library.....	223	18.07	
8, Special libraries	86	7.54	
10, Library buildings	178	11.00	
11, Furniture, fixtures and equipment.....	237	14.17	
12, Library administration	353	17.12	
13, Training for librarianship.....	102	7.74	
14, Library service	202	14.48	
15, Branch libraries	215	11.44	
16, Book selection	488	30.33	
17, Order and accession department.....	418	25.96	
18, Classification	226	20.36	
20, Shelf department	91	5.14	
21, Loan work	424	18.83	
22, Reference department	142	12.63	
23, Government documents (state and city).....	94	8.35	
24, Bibliography	274	18.11	
25, Pamphlets and minor library material.....	312	25.91	
27, Commissions, state aid, etc.....	153	8.44	
29, Library work with children.....	231	14.45	
30, Library work with the blind.....	53	4.51	
32, Library printing	256	15.31	364.02
A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11.....	229	321.39	
A. L. A. Index to General Literature.....	10	57.00	
A. L. A. Index to General Literature, Supplement 1900-10.....	14	51.60	
Apprentice course for small libraries.....	383	242.35	
Books for boys and girls.....	259	47.88	
Catalog rules	600	328.67	
Cataloging for small libraries.....	242	280.25	
Collection of social survey material.....	45	4.29	
Graded list of stories for reading aloud.....	165	15.19	
Guide to reference books, Supplement 1909-10.....	15	3.10	
Guide to reference books, Supplement 1911-13.....	8	2.96	
Guide to reference books, new edition.....	2,339	4,716.03	
High school list.....	110	51.08	
Hints to small libraries.....	57	39.53	
Hospital list	21	5.13	
Index to kindergarten songs.....	19	26.25	
Index to library reports.....	9	8.30	
Library buildings	16	1.50	
List of economical editions.....	69	15.70	
List of music and books about music.....	16	3.94	
List of subject headings, 3rd edition.....	527	1,179.26	
List of 550 children's books.....	22	3.27	
Lists of material to be obtained free or at small cost.....	194	44.44	
Periodicals for the small library, old edition.....	299	27.12	
Scientific management, List of books on.....	12	1.12	
Shakespeare, Brief guide to the literature of.....	18	8.40	
Special Indexes in American libraries.....	68	6.46	
Subject headings for catalogs of juvenile books.....	54	76.20	
Subject Index to A. L. A. Booklist, v. 1-6.....	24	5.38	
Subject Index to A. L. A. Booklist, v. 7.....	14	1.36	
Vocational guidance through the library.....	85	7.80	
A. L. A. Bulletin and Proceedings.....	77	28.30	\$7,611.25
			<hr/> \$13,454.19

PROCEEDINGS

July 1-6, 1918

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

(Monday evening, July 1)

THE FORTIETH Annual Meeting of the American Library Association was called to order by the president, THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library, at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York, on Monday evening, July 1, 1918.

Dr. CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, regent of the University of the State of New York, being introduced, extended to the association his greeting in behalf of the State of New York, in an

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

(See p. 48)

The reading of the president's address followed, President Montgomery choosing as his subject

CIVILIZATION

(See p. 45)

The following telegram was read by the secretary:

Please accept congratulations from National War Garden Commission for splendid patriotic work of librarians of America during emergency of war time. This commission is especially grateful for helpful coöperation given by libraries in the distribution of its books of instructions on war vegetable gardening and on home canning and drying of vegetables and fruits. This help has been of great importance in stimulating home production and conservation of foodstuffs. Please let it be known to all librarians present at Conference that our books are available for their use. We have sent a supply to your Conference headquarters for distribution to librarians.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK,
President National War
Garden Commission.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1918.

After the reading of the foregoing message the session was adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

(Tuesday morning, July 2)

President MONTGOMERY presided.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the reports of officers and committees which

had been printed in advance of the Conference, and distributed to members. These reports included those of the secretary, treasurer, trustees of the endowment funds, the A. L. A. Publishing Board, the Committee on Bookbinding and Committee on Federal and State Relations. The reports of the Committees on Library Training, Work with the Blind and Legislation were read by title.

All of the above reports were accepted and ordered printed as a part of the Conference proceedings. (For the reports see page 251 and following.)

President MONTGOMERY then called for a report of the War Service Committee from the chairman, Mr. J. I. WYER, JR., director of the New York State Library, and Mr. Wyer spoke upon

THE WORK OF THE WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

(See p. 106)

Mr. J. C. DANA, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, having inquired whether a report would be issued regarding the visits made to camp libraries by Dr. F. P. HILL, Mr. WYER replied that this information had not been included in a formal report but would be printed in the *Library Journal*.

Mr. DANA stated that he desired to bring to the attention of the Association the existence of this report, for the reason that it includes certain criticisms worthy of note, and further explains very clearly the position of women in relation to camp library work, Dr. Hill's attitude upon this being especially gratifying to the speaker, who believes the brains of the Association in large degree are in the heads of women.

The PRESIDENT called upon Dr. FRANK P. HILL, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, and chairman of the Library War Finance Committee, for a statement of the manner in which the war library fund had been raised.

Dr. HILL responded by saying that the report of the Library War Finance Committee was comprised in the "Story of the million dollar campaign" (see page 163) and that he had nothing to add to that statement except to say that money was still coming in, and that a second financial campaign was planned to call for three or four times the amount asked for in the first one.

President MONTGOMERY then called upon Dr. HERBERT PUTNAM, librarian of Congress, and general director of the Library War Service.

In mentioning that the report of the War Service Committee, including a statement by the general director, had been printed in advance of the Conference and distributed, Dr. PUTNAM called attention to a number of the War Library Bulletin and to the exhibit at the hotel as auxiliary to the report.

Continuing to speak of the library war service work, Dr. PUTNAM said:

With the numerous authorities introduced to you as connected with the work, the jurisdiction would seem somewhat complicated. There is the president of the Association, the chairman of the War Service Committee, the chairman of the War Finance Committee, the general director. Really, however, it is not so complicated as it might seem. The relations are quite logical. The chairman of the War Service Committee represents the authority of the Association vested in a committee for a special piece of work. Since the committee's attempt last October to divest itself of the actual conduct of the work by vesting that in a general director, the task of its chairman has been chiefly to see that the committee abstained from executive as against legislative functions.

As between the chairman of the War Finance Committee and the general director the relation is a very simple one: he raises the money; I spend it; and his chief task is to raise money fast enough and to see that I don't spend it too fast. In fact, however, Dr. Hill's actual solicitude is that I shall spend it fast enough to assure him the relish of another financial campaign.

And back of all of us, President Montgomery, representing the majesty and the complacency of the Association, "points with pride"—when he gets a chance to.

He also receives, and to the best of his ability, absorbs criticisms that come to him: making sure that even if they reach the chairman of the committee, they shall not reach the general director, to harass him in the midst of perplexing details. This is a very important service, which I have no doubt Mr. Montgomery has executed to an extent which we engaged in the practical detail have no adequate realization of.

As Mr. Wyer has said, we have in effect been reporting to you, especially in our Bulletins, ever since last January. Any report today, though containing summaries of operations, would not be a complete exhibit of them; nor is the time ripe for a final exhibit. My own "statement" takes up under several heads rather the existing situation, the problem and the prospect. It summarizes the physical establishment, the accommodations for our work, the books available, gift and purchase, describes the method of procedure as one of evolution, makes reference to a few phenomena such as camp practice, and appends a statement of receipts and expenditures. Under each heading I have attempted to indicate some of the imperfections still existing: imperfections implying improvements still to be effected. At the close I have not hesitated to assert that we have now a service both "appropriate" and recognized to be such. That does not, however, mean a service fully adequate. In fact it is a service still inadequate. It requires improvement and enlargement under every head: under buildings, books, organization and practice. There must be enlargement—a really enormous enlargement—for the problem itself is constantly enlarging, and it is also constantly diversifying. Not merely are we to have an army of several million men, instead of the one million which we planned for last autumn, but the needs of these men are developing in a multiplicity of ways as well as at a multiplicity of points. Every day brings new evidence of this. No day finds us at a standstill; no decision made is certain to be final for the next.

There is in my statement a little heading entitled "Uniformities." It is a disclaimer. There aren't any, to speak of. Even our uniforms aren't uniform. You have evidence in the variety of them among the camp librarians who form part of our exhibit here. In our younger days we were taught that there were three kinds of symmetry: the symmetry of alternation, the symmetry of repetition, and the symmetry of unsymmetrical detail. If we can

claim for our service any symmetry at all, it will be the symmetry of "unsymmetrical detail."

But that is true of the war operations of our government also. The War Department, the Navy Department, all the agencies, look to a unity in the final result; but they recognize that such a result is not necessarily to be secured by an identity of practice in every relation. The diversity of conditions encountered could be dealt with only by an equal diversity of methods. And the camps were military establishments. If we had gone in there with rigid standards, and a practice of insistent uniformity, the attitude towards us would have been as stiff as it has in fact been yielding. Our practice has, therefore, varied in the several camps; it has not even necessarily continued identical in the same camp; for the camps themselves change from time to time both in their personnel and in the type of training which they undertake. We must meet such changes and all that they involve.

The development of a personnel required the development of an experience. It was not possible at the outset to establish even at headquarters a staff representing the combinations necessary. For such a combination involved both general competence and an actual experience in the field; and at the outset men and women with the latter were yet to be developed.

Now we have an "establishment"—an organization—appropriate, even if not adequate; and this means much.

Meantime the work itself has proceeded with the resources in hand. And already it has gone far to consume the resources. Last October these consisted of a million and three-quarters dollars. We have spent between eight and nine hundred thousand; so that the balance available on July 1 is but a little over eight hundred thousand. At the present rate of expenditure, that is, at the prospective rate beginning July 1, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month, you have money enough for only about five months of further operation. So that it is none too soon, as the chairman of the War Finance Committee has indicated, for you to prepare for another campaign which will secure further resources by the late fall, certainly by December 1.

The report contains some statistics; but statistics of such a sort are not results. We can as little show *results* in this work as you can in the work of a municipal library. What will be the ultimate effect upon the man in the use of the book? You can cite testimony, you can quote experi-

ence, but you cannot give definite proof.

But as regards our soldier service the experience of those in direct contact with it will certainly furnish a vivid suggestion. And in the symposium this morning we plan now to bring to you recitals of some of those experiences. They will be typical, and they will be authoritative, since they will come from the men and women who have had them.

In addition, later, will be a statement by Dr. Raney of his observations overseas, and of the opportunities and the duties for us that he has seen there.

The SECRETARY announced that the following Committee on Resolutions had been appointed: Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman; Mary E. Ahern and Harrison W. Craver.

Mr. CARL H. MILAM, librarian of the Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama, now acting as assistant to the general director, Library War Service, was called upon by the president to conduct a symposium on camp library work.

Mr. MILAM stated that it was desired to discuss in the presence of those who had directed the administration of the war library work certain practical problems of camp library service, based on the experiences of camp librarians in attendance at the Conference.

Mr. M. S. DUDGEON, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, and latterly acting as camp librarian at Great Lakes, Illinois, was first called upon, and addressed the assembly on

WHAT MEN READ IN CAMPS

(See p. 221)

Miss MIRIAM E. CAREY, field representative in the hospital service, was next called upon by the chairman, and spoke upon

WHAT MEN READ IN HOSPITALS

(See p. 222)

Dr. CLEMENT W. ANDREWS: The speaker in a very interesting account made no mention of the reading of the staff. Do the surgeons, the nurses and the orderlies read at all, and what do they read?

Miss CAREY: If the librarian knows books and is able to meet the demands of the staff and the nurses, they will come to her for books. In some hospitals the nurses use the library largely for recrea-

tion; in one that I know of the staff requested special books from the librarian. As she was able to procure them, the reading kept up. It depends on whether the librarian can meet the demand.

Mr. EDGERTON, of New London, Connecticut, emphasized the need at the camps of sets of textbooks, such as trigonometries, comprising enough copies of one edition to make it practicable for an instructor to do classroom work with a number of men. He cited an instance of prompt and effective work, when by aid of the Washington office a class at Fort Wright was supplied with algebras at an opportune time.

Mr. BOWKER here requested that Mr. Brown, of the Brooklyn Public Library, describe a certain "hurry call" for aviation books.

Mr. BROWN: We had permission from Dr. Putnam to obtain books from Mr. Bailey, of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office. We had a call at four o'clock one afternoon for some books on aviation and some trigonometries. Within twenty-four hours of the time we got the call the books were on the way to the train. We took them to Camp Mills at 4:00 a.m. The company desiring them left at 7:00 a.m., taking the books with them.

Miss DOWNEY, of Salt Lake City, stated that state departments of education and school superintendents and principals had given her great aid in sending hundreds of ordinary textbooks. She further said that from her experience she should judge the need for fiction at camps might be met largely by gifts of such books, leaving the funds to be applied to purchase of technical works and desired serious literature.

Mr. MILAM: We buy practically no fiction from the fund; we are depending almost wholly on gift books for fiction.

Mr. MILAM then asked Mr. Dudgeon to speak upon his experience with the textbook question.

Mr. DUDGEON explained that he had worked both from the Washington office and at the camps; that when a man expected to become an officer as the result

of his camp studies, it was questionable whether it was the function of the library to provide an individual textbook for three months. In his camp experience plenty of old textbooks suitable for enabling a brush-up on a subject were available.

Mr. BOWKER inquired the attitude toward books on elementary German and German educational subjects.

Chairman MILAM: We are furnishing them at the request of the camp libraries for men who have to study German under the direction of the officers.

Others taking part in the discussion were Mr. Ranck, Miss Winsor, Mr. Van Hoesen, and Mr. Purd B. Wright. It was brought out that some sections of the country have solicited textbooks from educational centers to a greater extent than other sections; and additional aid in collecting such books was willingly offered by librarians.

Miss DOWNEY suggested that a definite message be sent to the N. E. A. asking that textbooks be collected and turned over to the A. L. A.

Chairman MILAM: That is a splendid suggestion. I may say within the past few weeks most college librarians in the country have received a special letter from Washington asking for that material.

Mr. BOWKER moved that the A. L. A. send an official communication to the N. E. A. thanking the superintendents and teachers for their coöperation so far and asking for their larger coöperation in the future.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

In accordance with this vote of the Association the following message was telegraphed to the secretary of the National Education Association:

The American Library Association in annual conference at Saratoga Springs, by unanimous vote cordially thanks the superintendents, teachers and other members of the National Education Association for their hearty coöperation in obtaining needed books, particularly textbooks for the military and naval forces both here

and overseas, and asks for and anticipates a yet larger cooperation in the coming year.

Following this discussion, Mr. W. H. BRETT, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, read a paper on

SENDING BOOKS "OVER THERE"

(See p. 183)

Chairman MILAM: Heretofore I have not wasted any of your time in introductory speeches, but I am going to make one. Mr. Asa Don Dickinson has two claims to distinction. Many of us felt in managing a library of 30,000 volumes we have rather a good sized job on our hands; Mr. Dickinson is handling 30,000 volumes a week and is sending them to France. His other distinction is he is the only living librarian who occupies four saloons at one time.

Mr. ASA DON DICKINSON, in charge of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Hoboken, then read a paper entitled

THE DAY'S WORK IN HOBOKEN

(See p. 200)

Miss WINNER having inquired whether every soldier had a book put into his hands, Mr. DICKINSON replied that probably a book for every three men was furnished. He further said that the giving out of magazines to men departing on ships was discontinued, under request from officers.

Mr. MILAM also stated that the giving of books to individuals was being discontinued.

Chairman MILAM having observed that the limited time allowed for the remainder of the program of that session would prevent his calling upon agents at other dispatch offices, it was voted to hold a special meeting on Thursday, July 4, at 10:30 a. m., to consider the remaining subjects of the regular program, and the discussion of dispatch office work was continued.

Mr. CHARLES H. BROWN, of the Brooklyn dispatch office, was first called upon by the chairman, and stated briefly that shipments of about 30,000 books a month were going from Brooklyn overseas. More than that would not be attempted, as it was desired to supply the camp library needs of

soldiers and sailors in the neighborhood, who came into the office in numbers up to 150 a day.

Mr. LOUIS J. BAILEY, of the New York dispatch office, was next called upon, and said the New York office receives practically all of the purchased books that are to be forwarded to camps. Books are being sent to all points in this country, and to Alaska, Hawaii, Haiti and the Canal Zone. The office also conducts an overseas department, and has received the gifts sent in for war service to the New York Public Library, amounting to perhaps 500,000 volumes.

Dr. C. O. S. MAWSON, of the Boston dispatch office, then spoke of the splendid quarters provided free for that office in the basement of the Widener Library, and said that he had a body of 300 volunteers to draw upon—women of various Red Cross centers, the men of the entire collection department of the New England Telephone Company, who offered to come in the evening and do all packing until the end of the war; a group of thirty girls from the telephone service; and forty or more volunteers from the Harvard College Library. He further stated that over 60,000 books had been prepared for shipment from New England, and said every transport leaving Boston was supplied with all the books it would take.

Mr. TEAL: When Pershing asked for fifty tons of books every month, if fifty tons are being shipped from Hoboken, how many tons are shipped from the other places and what are they doing with them?

Chairman MILAM: Books are going over in three or four different ways. There is a tonnage space of fifty tons a month, perhaps a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand volumes a month. Twenty-five thousand volumes have been delivered to the Red Cross and will go across on the Red Cross tonnage and other books are being sent on naval facilities to naval bases abroad.

Mr. FRANKLIN H. PRICE, of the Philadelphia dispatch office, being called upon by the chairman, stated that the office at Phil-

adelphia is the smallest of the dispatch offices. About 9,800 books a week is the limit of output. Deck shipments for use on transports are sent out, and also books are sent across for the naval bases.

Chairman MILAM: Since the remarks of Mr. Price have been so modest, let me cite an instance when he delivered about 4,000 volumes to a supply officer on forty-eight hours' notice. We have not been handing out any bouquets this morning, but if it were within the scope of the meeting, I am sure we could pass them out very freely, not only to the camp librarians but to the dispatch officers.

There followed a short discussion regarding gift book plates and pockets and the marking for war service books, the points being brought out that while in emergency rubber stamps and short cut methods might be resorted to, yet the tendency should be to build up library service and not merely to scatter books broadcast; that the books are gifts of the A. L. A. for the use of the army and navy, not individual gifts to men in military service to be held or disposed of as personal possessions; and that no library system should prevail which would offset the efforts of officers to train men in habits of orderliness and carefulness.

Mr. BOWKER: Before adjournment I wish to move that the proper officials be authorized and instructed to extend the best wishes and heartfelt desires of the American Library Association for coöperation in the great work of supplying the forces in the field with the best reading, to our associates among the allied nations, the Library Association of the United Kingdom and the library authorities of the other nations allied with us in the great and righteous cause of the world war.

The motion was duly carried.

Mr. BOWKER: I move that when we adjourn we do so by a rising vote as a testimonial of our respect and honor and appreciation for those represented on the platform and largely on the floor, for those

who are doing our work today in the library field, which is to help win the war.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, whereupon the session was adjourned.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

(Wednesday morning, July 3)

President MONTGOMERY presided.

At the request of the PRESIDENT, the SECRETARY read the report of the Finance Committee, which was received and ordered printed as a part of the proceedings. (See page 259.)

The SECRETARY: At the meeting of the Executive Board in Washington, January 2, the Board passed a vote as follows:

Voted, That the secretary prepare or have prepared a proposed amendment to the Constitution setting forth the general auditing powers of the Finance Committee.

Attention had been called to the fact that the Finance Committee was not instructed by the Constitution to audit the accounts of the Publishing Board, and there were other auditing duties that should be looked after by the Finance Committee which should properly be stated in the Constitution.

The Executive Board therefore at its meeting Monday of this week approved the following amendment to Section 12 of the Constitution, which deals with the Finance Committee: That the last sentence of Section 12 be amended to read as follows:

"The Finance Committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, trustees of the endowment fund, treasurer of the Publishing Board, and all other accounts, and report to the Association at the annual meeting."

According to the Constitution of the Association the Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the amendment was adopted.

(This constitutes the first vote of the Association on this amendment.)

Next on the program Miss EDITH GUERRIER, director of the library section of the Food Administration, Washington, D. C., spoke briefly upon

THE LIBRARIES AND THE UNITED STATES FOOD
ADMINISTRATION
(See p. 184)

The PRESIDENT announced as the general topic of a symposium to be held at that session, "What libraries are doing to help win the war."

Miss MARY L. TITCOMB, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, presented the first address, on

WHAT THE COUNTY AND RURAL LIBRARY IS
DOING TO HELP WIN THE WAR
(See p. 187)

The next paper on the program was that of Mr. HILLER C. WELLMAN, librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, Massachusetts, whose subject was

WHAT THE CITY LIBRARY IS DOING TO HELP
WIN THE WAR
(See p. 57)

Miss JULIA A. ROBINSON, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, followed with a paper entitled

WHAT THE LIBRARY COMMISSION IS DOING TO
HELP WIN THE WAR
(See p. 186)

Mr. J. I. WYER, JR., director of the New York State Library, then delivered an address on

WHAT THE STATE LIBRARY IS DOING TO HELP
WIN THE WAR
(See p. 189)

Mr. J. C. M. HANSON, associate director of the University of Chicago Libraries, followed with a paper on

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IS DOING TO
HELP WIN THE WAR
(See p. 192)

Mr. GEORGE H. LOCKE, librarian of the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, presented the next paper, having for his subject

CANADIAN LIBRARIES AND THE WAR
(See p. 78)

Dr. HILL: Mr. Locke has given us a most interesting description of the work in Canada under great difficulties. He has not told us one-tenth part of the difficulties which the librarians there had to contend with.

There are two features of his story which should sink into our minds. In the first place, that the circulation and the amount of money spent on libraries have increased. With us it is a different story. Most libraries have found that their circulation has decreased and that it is with great difficulty that some of us obtained money necessary to carry on the library, even with the appropriation of two or three years ago. The second is the work which the libraries may do after the war. And with those two in mind I would suggest or even move that the committee on resolutions prepare a resolution which would state the feeling that libraries are decidedly essential to the people of the United States during this war.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Dr. M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library, and secretary of the Committee on Importations, then read a report from that committee, which was received and ordered printed as a part of the proceedings.

(See page 266.)

Dr. HILL: The Committee on Importations desires to place on record the fact that not only has its secretary, Dr. Raney, prepared and read the report but also has done all of the work in connection with gaining the concessions from our own Government and from the governments on the other side.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

SPECIAL GENERAL SESSION
(Thursday morning, July 4)

At the request of President MONTGOMERY, Mr. CARL H. MILAM took the chair, the meeting being an adjournment of the camp library symposium of Tuesday, July 2.

Chairman MILAM first called upon Mr. JOY E. MORGAN, camp librarian, the topic of whose address was

HOW THE CAMP LIBRARY REACHES EVERY
MAN

(See p. 233)

Mr. FREDERICK GOODELL, camp librarian, also addressed the assembly on

HOW THE CAMP LIBRARY REACHES EVERY
MAN

(See p. 236)

Chairman MILAM: Before passing on to the next subject or opening this up for general discussion, I would like to ask somebody representing a naval station to speak for just a moment or two on the same subject. I wonder if Mr. Hirshberg, from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, is here?

Mr. HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG, camp librarian at Great Lakes, Illinois, accordingly spoke briefly on

CAMP LIBRARY WORK AT A NAVAL TRAINING
STATION

(See p. 240)

A MEMBER: To what extent do you require textbooks?

Mr. HIRSHBERG: The question of textbooks, of course, is still open. I personally believe that where the Government does not supply the books (as they do not in all the schools) the A. L. A. should answer the call. A great deal of the call for textbooks, however, comes not from the men who are already in the schools, but those who are preparing to go into the schools; that is, the men in detention camps who have enlisted for radio or for aviation want books on radio and aviation, elementary books, or perhaps the textbooks used in the schools themselves. The A. L. A. is called upon by those men individually to furnish those books and, of course, the books must be furnished in very large quantities if we are to do the work which is to be done there.

Mr. CHARLES E. RUSH called attention to a poster by Mr. Charles B. Falls, of New York City, stating that the work was the gift of this artist to the library war service, copies of the poster to be furnished

to libraries and camps; and having suggested that a telegram of appreciation and congratulation be sent to Mr. Falls, the matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman MILAM next called upon Mr. LLOYD W. JOSSELYN, who spoke on

A DAY IN CAMP

(See p. 239)

Mr. JOHN A. LOWE followed, with a paper on

A DAY IN CAMP

(See p. 237)

Miss MARY L. TITCOMB, having been called upon by the chairman, spoke on

A DAY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH

(See p. 241)

At the close of Miss TITCOMB's address, Mr. J. I. WYER stated that the following communication had been presented to the War Service Committee at its meeting on the previous day:

"Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

July 3, 1918.

We ask the War Service Committee please to announce at the Special General Session to be held Thursday, July 4, at 10:30 a. m., its future policy as to the employment of women in the work under its charge.

BEATRICE WINSER,
MARY E. DOWNEY,
TESSA L. KELSO,
MAY MASSEE,
THERESA ELMENDORF,
ANNIE CARROLL MOORE,
EMMA V. BALDWIN."

Mr. WYER, for the War Service Committee, then submitted a statement as follows: The Committee is glad to reply promptly and specifically to the foregoing request. It must be said, however, merely as a fact and not in any sense as excuse or parley, that it is impossible (in the words of our petitioners) "to announce a future policy." In the library war service both policies and practices are like Huyler's candles, "Fresh every hour." Policies are determined by the general director, and so rapid is the growth of the work from hour to hour that it is often, in the rush of the day's business, very hard to distinguish between a policy and a practice. Because

of these things the War Service Committee has made few formal pronouncements of policy. There are, however, in possession of the committee certain facts, statistics, and documents which indicate tendencies in this interesting matter and from these tendencies, policies may readily be inferred. These the committee is very glad to present. The first is as follows:

The roster of the personnel of the library war service from its inception last October, printed and distributed to the members of this conference as War Library Bulletin 7, shows the names of 236 men and 69 women. These women are

On the headquarters staff.....	8
On the field staff.....	9
In dispatch offices.....	12
In camp libraries.....	40

The second, from the statement of the general director which accompanies the printed report of the War Service Committee placed in your hands at the opening session, is as follows:

"The increasing availability—possibility—of women for service in the camps helps to assure an adequate personnel. The time may come—at certain camps may come shortly—when women may be designated to the actual charge of the main library. As appears from the list of personnel, they already occupy positions of responsibility in every phase of the service and many of them are already in charge of camp libraries, though none as yet in charge of the main camp library building."

And the following observations by Dr. Hill, a member of the committee with strong predilections for the largest possible use of women in its work, is taken from the report of his recent visit to ten large southern camps.

"Ever since the War Service Committee was organized, I have felt that women, being in a large majority in the American Library Association, should be called into intimate relations with the work, both at headquarters and in camp, and I still feel just as strongly about it. From the beginning I have realized that there were many obstacles in the way of women serving as chief librarians at the camps and I come back from my trip strongly fortified in that opinion. Here are some of them:

1. Objection on the part of commanding officers.

2. Difficulty of establishing relations with camp headquarters.
3. The fact that it is a camp of men.
4. Inaccessibility of the camp library.
5. Necessity for leaving the grounds by 7 p.m.
6. Exceptional physical hardships imposed and required.

But they can be a large part of the staff at nearly every library, and at many of the camps women are employed both as volunteers and as paid members of the regular staff.

Camps are located six to twelve miles from towns and to reach them one has to make use of most uncomfortable jitney service. This can be endured when the library building is near the entrance or on a main thoroughfare. In many camps the library is on a side street a mile from the gate and difficult to reach. Women would not find it altogether pleasant to work in such camps, but the best evidence on this score would come from the women now serving in the libraries. If they are willing to put up with the discomforts and inconveniences, we ought to accept their services and place them in every camp as assistant librarians. Give them every possible opportunity to aid in this noble work. To them quite as much as to the men is due the success of the money campaign and they should be given an equal share in the conduct of the work."

The final speaker of the camp library symposium was Mr. ADAM STROHM, librarian of the Detroit Public Library and camp librarian at Camp Gordon, Georgia, his topic being

IS CAMP LIBRARY WORK WORTH WHILE?

(See p. 196)

Mr. EMERSON inquired whether any distinctive service was being rendered at the camp libraries with the idea of Americanizing any who have not imbibed the full spirit of American ideals.

Chairman MILAM: No person is better qualified to answer that question than the last speaker, Mr. Strohm.

Mr. STROHM: There is a great deal of formal work being done in the way of class instruction in American history, teaching English, explaining, interpreting, analyzing the motives back of the American identification with the war. Perhaps the reprints of the President's various messages have accomplished more than anything else.

I think we should realize that the military training itself, the mingling with the boys in khaki, the significance of the relations between the men and between the officers does more toward Americanizing the boys than anything else. The salute and the return salute between the private and his superior signify the mutual understanding of this service of all, viz.: ready obedience yet equal consideration as man to man.

Dr. HILL: Is it not a fact that the educational work in the camp is in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. educational secretary and that they are developing that work to a great extent?

I remember one camp that I visited and there were 3,600 illiterates who were being taught by "Y" secretaries. And I understand that work is being organized now in a coöperative way between the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus and Jewish Welfare Workers, so that it will be in charge entirely of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries.

Now that I am on my feet, in regard to the statement made a short time ago by the chairman of the War Service Committee as to employment of women, I wish to emphasize the point that the War Service Committee has nothing to do with the employment of women or of men; this is entirely in the hands of the general director.

Miss WINNER: First may I thank the War Service Committee for this most courteous word by Mr. Wyer. There seems to be in their minds an absolute misunderstanding of what it is a few of the women of this Association had in mind when they put this question to them. It is not that we desire to be camp librarians necessarily, but it is that we are getting excessively weary of being protected, shielded from hard work. We are quite accustomed in our own spheres to doing hard work of all kinds, so let us forget this cherishing of women in library work.

Mr. PURD B. WRIGHT: In any camp, in any place, in what they call the forefront of this work, the man is not alone, because he has nine or ten or twenty or thirty or forty women back of him; and

the work that we are doing out West is made possible in my library because I have a force of sixty-five people working every night so that I may go and do it, and we ought to give the credit to them.

Miss McDONALD: As representing a number of the women that Mr. Wright has just spoken of, I would like to remind you of a remark Mr. Strohm made, and that is the exultation attained from the direct service. It is all right to wash dishes; it is all right to raise money and to work overtime hour after hour and night after night; I am perfectly willing to do it and I love the girls that are helping me to do it, but also it is all right to hand around in some way a little of that exultation that comes from direct war service.

Miss MOORE (of New York City): As one of the signers of that paper—I do not like to call it a petition because I have never liked signing petitions—I would like to say a word as to the reason why I signed it:

I signed it from a very strong conviction that a clearer and more comprehensive statement should be made concerning the status and opportunities for work for women in the extension of the camp library service and in the belief that this statement should be made in the interest of library service in general.

We do not all want to be camp librarians. I feel just as Mr. Strohm does as to its being a question of skill in librarianship, whether it be a man or a woman, working singly, or in combination. But we are losing right and left from our libraries promising young women who have given five, ten or more years to library work and have distinct contributions to make. These young women have been eagerly welcomed and readily placed by other organized groups of war workers or in Government service. I have not talked with a librarian here who is not in need of assistants. I have never attended so middle-aged a convention as this one, for I have seen but one or two young assistants who seem likely to pass from one library to another.

I think this is very significant. I think it is very important that we realize what it means. I believe we are not only facing, but are already in the midst of the gravest crisis in library service with which we have ever been confronted. We have

got to call into library service competent help in larger numbers than ever before if the work is to go on.

We have got to meet the questions of the younger women with something responsive to their appeal if we are to hold their interest. I have told two or three young women of ability and poise, but who are not yet 25 years old and are debarred from overseas work, that if they can be patient and put themselves into the work at hand, they will probably get the kind of work they are longing to do in the course of a year or two.

Those of us who have to interpret and sustain the strong desires of young women who are in the period of wanting to give their utmost in service for the country must have all the support we can get from the American Library Association, from both sides, from the war work side and from the civilian side.

Mr. SETTLE: I represent Camp Taylor here. I want to say for the benefit of the ladies present that I have a staff of fifty-two in the city library and that we are using from four to six of the staff at the camp library every day. I am the only man on the staff.

Mrs. ELMENDORF: I simply want to say as one of those signers, the object of signing the request was to try to see that the same information was given to a great number of people. In talking here I have found a different bit of information from nearly every person that I have talked with and it seemed to me that one clear statement from this committee would serve to oil a good many troubled waters.

Miss HALL: May I say just a word for the home service? I think we are making a little mistake in belittling what we can do there. I know that I have never been busier in my library than during the past year. I have never felt more the dependence of my people upon me. I have never felt more responsibility toward them. I have felt the pressure of the home service so strongly that I have hardly known where to turn to get it all done.

Miss MALONE (of New York City): I would like to make a suggestion along the lines proposed by the women who signed that paper:

I would like to call the attention of the American Library Association to the fact

that this War Service Committee consists of five men and two women. Last year they held thirteen meetings; four were at Louisville, at the conference; presumably all attended; five were held in New York City, three were held in Washington and one in Ohio. And the two women who were on the committee were Miss Doren of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Countryman from Minnesota, and they presumably could not attend the Washington meetings or the New York City meetings on account of the distance, and of the thirteen meetings that were attended there were nine in which no women were represented at all, and the outlining of the plans for the work the woman librarians have done in regard to the camp libraries was done principally at the nine meetings, at which there were no women represented. I would like to suggest that since the meetings seem to be proposed being held in the east, some eastern women be put upon that committee, so that they may attend the meetings and know what burdens they are going to lay upon the shoulders of other woman librarians. I would like to suggest—and it is only suggestions I am making—the name of Miss Josephine Rathbone. The A. L. A. might appoint her and in addition any New York library worker. I would like to suggest her name or the name of any other woman who would be asked to attend the great number of meetings that are still to be held in New York City and Washington.

Chairman MILAM having inquired whether the general director desired to add anything to what had been said, Dr. PUTNAM spoke as follows:

What I wish particularly to say is that I am glad that the inquiry or petition was presented to the committee, if only because of the *manly* expressions the discussion of it has evoked from the women this morning.

If there was any reason why I should have deprecated it, should have felt inclined to be indignant at it (you will see in a moment why I use that word), it was because of its implied disparagement of the competent, finely spirited and able women who have actually *been* in our service. That I have felt badly about. That is the only thing: that there should seem an underestimate of them and of the fine work that they have been doing. Why, I see them all about me, Miss Rathbone herself and the others.

The whole question, as Mr. Wyer has clearly and adequately stated, is a question of practice rather than of policy. That is in fact true of the entire procedure in our operations.

I had intended a general word to you this morning, a word in conclusion to that which I said on Tuesday morning. This is not the time nor the appropriate occasion for it. But as to this particular question you may, I think, feel assured that it will take care of itself, and especially that it will do so in proportion as the women feel about it as they have indicated in the course of this discussion.

Let me add this, to another purpose. One thing said this morning especially touched a matter that has concerned my thought and my conscience for some time past. It was said by Miss Hall.

We are all eager to be "at the front"; we are eager to feel that we are doing "war work." That is natural, and sound. But we must not allow ourselves to disparage the essentially war service that we are performing at our "regular jobs." When I have encountered a man or woman eager to get away from the regular job for some job at Washington, I have discouraged them. But there are so many of them! Even children's librarians anxious to get away from that job to go into filing work in the ordnance division. Think of it! A children's librarian, in war time, willing—eager—to abandon such a work as that for the work of a file clerk! Believe me, I cannot name a man in war time service in Washington who can do for the future of this country what the librarian of a children's department can do at this very moment.

On motion, the session was then adjourned.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

(Thursday afternoon, July 4)

The meeting was duly called to order, PRESIDENT MONTGOMERY being in the chair.

Mr. CARL B. RODEN, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, introduced Mr. CARL SANDBURO, of Chicago, poet and editorial writer, who read from his published and unpublished poems, a number of those selected dealing with phases of the war.

At the request of the president, Dr. HERBERT PUTNAM introduced as the next speaker Dr. M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, librarian of the Johns Hopkins University and director of overseas service for the A. L. A.

Dr. RANEY's subject was

THE A. L. A. FOLLOWS THE FLAG OVERSEAS

(See p. 81)

President MONTGOMERY then called upon Mr. WILLIAM ORR, the educational director

of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., who spoke upon

THE COÖPERATION OF THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE

A. L. A.

(See p. 93)

At the close of Mr. Orr's address the session was adjourned.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

(Friday morning, July 5)

President MONTGOMERY presided.

The first paper on the program was presented by Dr. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, the subject being

THE FUTURE OF LIBRARY WORK

(See p. 50)

Miss MAY MASSEE, editor of *The Booklist*, followed with a paper on

THE SPIRIT OF THE WAR LITERATURE: POETRY

(See p. 72)

Dr. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, then presented a paper on

THE SPIRIT OF THE WAR LITERATURE: PROSE

(See p. 60)

Mr. BOWKER: Although America has not produced a great novel of the war, it has produced the greatest literature of the war, the most widely read, the most eloquent, the most epigrammatic of the war—the words of Woodrow Wilson. I want to ask that Dr. Bowerman, with his fine voice which we have so clearly and sympathetically heard, will conclude his paper by reading to us at least the wonderfully eloquent and significant phrases which mark the oration of President Wilson yesterday.

Dr. BOWERMAN then read the following excerpt from the address of President Woodrow Wilson, delivered at Mount Vernon, July 4, 1918:

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what thinking people of the world desire, with

their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

President MONTGOMERY then called upon Dr. HERBERT PUTNAM, librarian of Congress and general director of the A. L. A. war service, who addressed the assembly in

THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

(See p. 103)

Mr. CRAVER: There is one matter I hope the Association will arrange before it adjourns. The question of having an annual convention in these busy days when we are all pressed with other matters has been one upon which there has been a considerable difference of opinion. Under our Constitution, however, the Executive Board has no discretion in the matter. It must arrange an annual convention. I should like to move, Mr. President, that before we separate, in view of our uncertainty as to the future, we authorize the Executive Committee to omit the 1919 meeting if in its judgment it seems expedient so to do.

Mr. CARR: I take extreme pleasure in seconding that motion.

Mr. BOWKER: Before the vote is taken, while I shall be glad to vote for it, I wish to emphasize one thought. The doubt of the desirability of holding the convention this year has been dispelled, I think, by the experience of every one of us, and while I believe we may vote to put this discretion in the hands of the Executive Board, I for one want to express the hope it will not be exercised in that direction.

The motion was duly carried.

Specially appointed committees having prepared memorial resolutions on the death of two distinguished members of the Association, these memorials were then read and adopted by a rising vote.

HENRY EDUARD LEGLER

LIFE MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, PRESIDENT 1912-13

In this grim, noble time, when millions of men with unfaltering feet mount

"Up the large ways where death and glory meet,"

we are straitened by an imperative need for uncovering some other, some altered aspect of death.

Sorrow from of old has been individual—isolated—it has been mourning. But we cannot now, even in imagination, look into those wide graves in France, we cannot even picture to ourselves that forest of low, wooden crosses and think "Where is sorrow like unto my sorrow?" We can no longer suffer a broken column as fit symbol of the young dead, "Dead ere his prime."

Every authentic word from the front of that dire midst of war reiterates this certainty: "It is a far, far better thing that I do than I have ever done." In the face of that certainty, it is no longer tolerable to think of that massed, sacrificial death as frustration—as waste. That were to make "these dead to have died in vain."

They have consensingly paid a price, the last and highest price from them, an unutterably precious price for us, for what must be an unutterably precious possession to us, even a holy thing, as that cup of water brought from "the well which is by the Bethlehem gate" was to David. They have said each to the other,

"As He died to make men holy,

Let us die to make men free."

"What manner of persons ought we to be" to receive that blood-bought freedom into our hands for ourselves and for the children?

As we look thus at death—as we see it as a deliberately counted and paid price for a most dear thing—almost at once we see, in the light of that greater glory, that

the passing of certain single lives may be interpreted in a like way and change our mourning to proud sorrow.

Certainly the life and the death of this man whom we now honor and remember, Henry Eduard Legler, our fellow-worker, our friend, were a deliberate, a willing paying of what he himself reckoned a not extortionate price for the thing he meant to do. He absolutely faced the fact from the beginning that the price would almost certainly have to be paid if he undertook that last great task of his life.

Life itself shaped and tempered this instrument for its best use. Born of an Italian mother, the son of a Swiss father, he was given gentleness, courtesy, persuasiveness, simplicity, a deep love of beauty, perhaps his heritage from his motherland. These graces veiled and adorned an unfaltering, noiseless resolution and persistence and a keen intelligence that came, perhaps, from his father and from Switzerland.

Perhaps to make sure that neither inheritance should overwhelm the other, life transported the little lad across the seas to a new and a not-too-friendly environment, a small western Wisconsin town. The early death of his father threw the boy into the earning world which gave him experience that wakened in him an intense, persistent, dynamic sympathy with those who are deprived of opportunity. He was the most genuine, the most fundamental of democrats.

It is not necessary to tell here how after work at the printer's case he picked up a reporter's notebook and thence proceeded to a taxing, training experience as purchasing agent for a great school system. After that experience he came into the work which brought him among us as the secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, afterwards to become, at length and at last, librarian of the Chicago Public Library. The story of all these things is written elsewhere.

He did not create the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Other equally devoted hands raised that structure. He did

set its house in order and extended its domain and made its persistence sure.

He did not found the Chicago Public Library. Another of our great names is linked with that. He did knock the dogs from under the keel of that great ship, so that she slipped down the ways where she had hung, and now she rides the full stream of Chicago life.

His message comes back to us in the words of him who wrote and who lies "In Flanders Fields,"

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.

If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep."

The words of this memorial have not been cast into formal resolutions. They have been made few and short purposely, that they might be like that brief, momentary pause in the nation's busy, noisy life which has once or twice honored the passing of a great servant of the people.

THERESA ELMENDORF, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. BRETT,

CARL B. RODEN,

Committee.

JAMES LOUIS GILLIS

James L. Gillis came into library work in 1899 as a man who had already clearly demonstrated his ability to handle large problems, to meet men and, in a business sense, to get results. His experiences as a railroad employee and officer, rising as he did from messenger boy to assistant superintendent of a division, gave him a foundation upon which, in a period of eighteen years as librarian of the California State Library, during which time he served the California Library Association as president nine terms, he was able to erect a library structure surpassing in size and beauty the accomplishments of many another leader whose whole life was devoted to one purpose. To those most intimately associated with him, the motive which spurred him on to greater efforts and larger service was clear: he had a never failing desire to give the boys and the girls of his great state, and particu-

larly those in the country and the mountains remote from opportunity's pathway, a chance to make themselves better and more useful men and women; as he said frequently "to continue their education, by books and reading, throughout their lives." To this task he brought a clear brain, a boundless energy, a friendliness for people, a love for his friends, a capacity to consider and weigh new things and a faith in his work which will long make his name an honor and an inspiration in the library world. Professionally he came into our work in a commonwealth unorganized and without definite aim: he left it a system beautiful in its simplicity and its effectiveness. His was an outpost position and he held it staunchly, unflinchingly. He erected the California County Free Library plan as his watchtower and from its fair height an ever growing throng will get its vision of a bigger life, of better things. His loss to librarianship is a heavy one; his inspiration is a treasure not easily or soon exhausted.

EVERETT R. PERRY, Chairman.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,

GEORGE T. CLARK,

Committee.

The PRESIDENT: I will ask for a rising vote to testify to your approval of these two resolutions.

A rising vote was thereupon given.

The PRESIDENT: I will now call for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick presented the following report of the Committee on Resolutions, and it was duly adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

RESOLVED, That at the close of its Fortieth Annual Conference, the American Library Association desires to place upon record its gratitude to all those who have done their parts toward making that Conference a success.

To speakers, not members of the Association, who have come from a distance as its guests to address us, we give our thanks, and assure them of our heartfelt appreciation.

We express our sincere pleasure in accepting the invitation of the educational authorities of the State of New York to

take part in the exercises commemorating the centenary of the New York State Library.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association be given to Charles B. Falls, of New York, for his generous contribution of the designs for the two posters for Library War Service, namely: the one used in the book campaign and the one just completed to promote library publicity within the various camps.

Whereas, the Association learns with pleasure that grants made to public libraries in Canada have materially increased during the war, and that, in certain cities in the United States also, there have been increased appropriations for library purposes; be it

RESOLVED, That we express our gratification at this action and our belief that libraries are a sufficiently important part of our educational life to warrant a similar action in other cities in the United States.

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association expresses its appreciation of the opportunity afforded American libraries by the Library and Exhibits Section of the United States Food Administration and its directors of library publicity in the several states to cooperate in the work of food conservation; and that we pledge our continued assistance.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,

MARY EILEEN AHERN,

HARRISON W. CRAVER,

Committee on Resolutions.

The secretary read the report of the tellers of election, showing that the following officers had been elected:

REPORT OF THE TELLERS OF ELECTION

Total number of votes cast, 105.

President

William Warner Bishop, librarian University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 105 votes.

First Vice-President

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian Public Library, Boston, Mass. 105 votes.

Second Vice-President

Burton E. Stevenson, librarian Public library, Chillicothe, Ohio. 104 votes.

Members of Executive Board

(for three years)

Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. 104 votes.

Adam Strohm, librarian Public Library, Detroit, Mich. 103 votes.

Members of Council
(for five years)

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian Public Library, St. Paul, Minn. 104 votes.

Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio. 102 votes.

Mary S. Saxe, librarian Public Library, Westmount, P. Q., Canada. 105 votes.

Jessie Fremont Hume, librarian Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y. 102 votes.

Henry N. Sanborn, librarian Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn. 104 votes.

Trustee of endowment fund

M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J. 103 votes.

President-elect Bishop was escorted to the platform by Dr. Wire and Mr. Carr.

President MONTGOMERY: It now becomes my proud duty to present to you this scepter of power together with all the joys and sorrows, the responsibilities and emoluments of office. I do this the more gladly because I know of your loyalty to the ideals of this Association. To use a homely but timely illustration, I know that if this ad-

ministration has dropped a stitch you will catch it up and if that is not possible that you will unravel the mesh with a kindly hand and replace it with the well-woven fabric of constructive usefulness.

You have our heart-felt wishes for a happy and successful administration.

President-elect BISHOP: The incoming president is wise who makes no predictions and prefers to let his administration speak to the membership of the Association by its deeds. I am, however, deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me personally by election to this office. I am also highly gratified that in my person the university and college libraries of the United States for the fifth time received this recognition in the history of the Association, and before declaring the convention adjourned I beg to place not only my individual efforts but those of the entire membership of the Association in Dr. Putnam's hands in the conduct of the library war service. We stand behind him and we will stand behind him with all our might and heart and soul unto the end.

There being no further business to come before the Association, the Conference was adjourned *sine die*.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

FIRST SESSION

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at Saratoga Springs, July 1, 1918.

Present: President Montgomery, Vice-President Eastman, Electra C. Doren, Josephine A. Rathbone, Frank P. Hill, M. S. Dudgeon, S. H. Ranck and A. L. Bailey.

The minutes of the last meeting (January 2, 1918) were approved as printed in the *Bulletin* for March.

Voted, That election of officers be held on Thursday, July 4, and that polls be open from 12 noon to 2:30 p.m. and again from 5 to 6 p.m.

Voted, That William Teal and one other to be chosen by him be tellers of election (Mr. Teal appointed Gertrude Forstall).

Voted, That the Executive Board recommend to the Association the amendment of Section 12 of the Constitution, so that the last sentence be changed to read as follows:

"The Finance Committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, trustees of the endowment fund, treasurer of the Publishing Board, and all other accounts, and report to the Association at the annual meeting."

Voted, To exempt from payment of membership dues for the duration of the war all those who are in the military or naval service of the country.

The Executive Board, at the request of the War Service Committee, took the following action relative to a second money campaign:

Voted, That the War Service Committee of the American Library Association through its subcommittee on Library War Finance be authorized to conduct* a second financial campaign, and to solicit funds in the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of providing books and personal library service to soldiers and sailors in this country and abroad and for carrying on such other activities as are manifestly related to library war service. The funds so collected shall be styled "The American Library Association Second War Service Fund."

Assuming favorable action by the Executive Board on the foregoing resolution, the War Service Committee at its meeting on June 8, 1918, passed the following supplementary votes which it likewise submitted for the approval of the Executive Board:

Voted, That after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the American Security and Trust Company as treasurer is authorized and requested from the American Library Association War Service moneys now in its hands to transfer seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) from the general fund to a fund to be called the "Campaign Fund," such sum to be an initial appropriation for the purpose of meeting expenses in the second financial campaign.

Voted, That this "Campaign Fund" shall be kept separate from the two War Service Funds and shall be expended under the authorization of the Library War Finance Committee.

The Executive Board by unanimous vote ratified the above votes of the War Service Committee.

*The War Service Committee at its meeting held on June 8, 1918, in framing the proposed vote which it would submit for action by the Executive Board, made the proposed vote to read, "That the War Service Committee of the American Library Association through its sub-committee on Library War Finance be authorized to *prepare a plan for* a second financial campaign," etc. The word "conduct" in place of "prepare a plan for" was substituted in the vote as passed by the Executive Board by that member of the War Service Committee who framed the original draft, namely Dr. Hill, chairman of the Committee on Library War Finance.

The War Service Committee notified the Executive Board that it would later approve and nominate to the said Board a depository which shall act as treasurer for the "American Library Association Second War Service Fund."

The War Service Committee, at its meeting of June 8, 1918, having shown a detailed statement of bills paid from the \$2,000 fund voted by the committee on December 29, 1917, to the credit of George B. Utley, executive secretary, from which it appeared that a balance remained of only \$699.39, with considerable expenses in prospect incident to the Saratoga Springs conference, it was

Voted, That after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the American Security and Trust Company as treasurer is authorized and requested from the American Library Association War Service moneys in its hands, to transfer to the credit of George B. Utley, executive secretary, the sum of \$2,000, to be used to meet general expenses of the committee not justly chargeable to the fund voted to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, general director; bills covering such expenses to be approved by the chairman of the committee, and checks to be drawn and signed by George B. Utley, executive secretary.

The Executive Board by unanimous vote ratified the above vote of the War Service Committee.

Voted, That the report of audit of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association of February 13, 1918, to the Executive Board, be officially adopted.

The report, previously placed in the hands of the Executive Board by correspondence, is as follows:

Report of the A. L. A. Finance Committee on audit of the accounts of the chairman of the War Finance Committee To the Executive Board of the American Library Association:

The Finance Committee of the Association, having at your request examined the accounts of the chairman of the War Finance Committee, report as follows:

These accounts relate to two distinct lines of action:

(1) The campaign to secure the fund for camp libraries, and (2) the accounts of the fund itself.

As to the first, a partial audit was made as of November 2, 1917, by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company, chartered accountants. This the Finance Committee have accepted. This audit did not include certain advances by the assistant treasurer to the War Service Committee and certain payments of local campaign expenses which were to be repaid from the war fund. These items form account E.

All of accounts A, B, D and E were verified by the committee, the receipts checked against the bank statements and all the expenditures determined to have been covered by properly approved vouchers.

As to the fund itself, the expenditures have not been authorized or controlled by the War Finance Committee and the vouchers for these expenditures are not in the possession of its chairman. The receipts, however, have passed through his hands and have been recorded in his account C. These receipts the committee find to have been very carefully credited to the communities contributing. In some cases the state directors have made detailed reports of the total amount contributed from their state and in all but two of such cases the committee find that they are in absolute or very close agreement with the record of receipts. In other cases the directors' reports cover only a portion of the contributions from a given state and in quite a large number there were no state directors or no reports were received from them.

In all cases of the last class and also wherever a considerable proportion of contributions was not covered by the directors' reports, the committee examined the correspondence and reports from the individual towns and find that here also there is a very close agreement with the record.

The total amount stated in account C to have been received by the War Finance Committee to and including January 19, 1918, is \$1,573,153.79, which amount was deposited with the American Security and Trust Company of Washington as treasurer of the fund, as shown by their statements up to and including January 23, 1918. Deducting the monthly contributions the deposits amounted to \$1,570,386.44.

The total amount stated in the directors' reports and other correspondence to have

been contributed up to January 19, 1918, as nearly as could be ascertained by the committee, was \$1,574,610.83. Almost the whole of this difference occurred in the reports of two states. After correspondence, it was found that in some cases deductions for local expenses had not been reported and in others unpaid subscriptions had been reported as contributions. Some of these have since been paid. The few discrepancies remaining are still under investigation, but most of them are almost certainly due to the same causes. They are so small in amount, both absolutely and relatively, that the committee see no reason for delaying their report, especially as it would appear that the total amount received is slightly greater than the total reported as contributed.

The committee desire to call attention to and emphasize the great difficulties and complexities of the work of receiving and recording such a multitude of transactions, though it would require a careful examination of the correspondence to realize them fully. They wish, therefore, to express their high appreciation of the thoroughness, faithfulness and accuracy with which the work has been done.

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
HARRISON W. CRAVER.

February 13, 1918.

The following Committee on Resolutions for the Saratoga Springs Conference was named by the President: Arthur E. Bostwick, Mary Eileen Ahern and Harrison W. Craver.

Voted, That the Executive Board employ counsel whenever necessary to assist it in all legal matters, such counsel to be employed on the nomination of the president of the Association.

Mr. Dudgeon having offered to present a plan for the systematic promotion of the reading of the best of the non-fiction books, it was

Voted, That Mr. Dudgeon be requested to present such a report within the next three months.

Voted, That the question of meeting the expenses incurred by the Board in connection with meetings other than the annual meetings be referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

A meeting of the Executive Board was held July 5, 1918, at Saratoga Springs.

Present: President Bishop, A. L. Bailey, Frank P. Hill, Electra C. Doren, Linda A. Eastman and Josephine A. Rathbone.

Voted, unanimously, That the president obtain from counsel an opinion as to the relations between the American Library Association, its Executive Board, its War Service Committee and the general director of its Library War Service under certain resolutions passed by the American Library Association, the Executive Board and the War Service Committee, and to ascertain where the custody of the fund raised for library war service should be vested.

Voted, That Josephine A. Rathbone be appointed a member of the A. L. A. Publishing Board to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry E. Legler (term expires 1920).

Voted, That the president be authorized to fill the two existing vacancies on the A. L. A. Publishing Board caused by the expiration of terms of Arthur E. Bostwick and M. S. Dudgeon.

Voted, That the Committee on Finance for the coming year be constituted as follows: A. L. Bailey, chairman; C. W. Andrews, H. W. Craver.

Voted, That the secretary be authorized to distribute to such other accounts as are most in need the \$130 remaining in the "contingencies" account of the budget for the current fiscal year.

Voted, That the appointment of standing committees for the coming year be referred to the president with power.

At the suggestion and request of A. L.

Spencer, of South Canisteo, New York, the Board adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Library Association renews its endorsement of the plan for a special flat rate of local character over the rural delivery lines, the level of such rate to be fixed by the postal authorities as low as is consistent with the self-paying character of the postal service.

Coöperation with the U. S. Bureau of Education in the preparation and publication of war time reading lists, according to a plan outlined by J. L. Wheeler to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, being under consideration, it was

Voted, That the question of means of obtaining the requisite funds for preparing for publication certain war time reading lists be referred to the War Service Committee with the approval of the Executive Board of the lists proposed.

The secretary reported receipt of invitations from the following places for the next Conference of the Association: Asbury Park, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Voted, That the invitations for places of meeting for the next Conference be received and recorded, and action on place of meeting be deferred to a future meeting of the Board.

Voted, That the secretary be requested to prepare a statement of work in prospect for the coming year at the headquarters office or elsewhere which should have his personal attention, and to present this statement to the Executive Board at its next meeting.

Voted, That when the Board adjourns it adjourn to meet at the call of the chair.

Adjourned.

COUNCIL

The Council met at Saratoga Springs, July 4, 1918, President Montgomery presiding.

Twenty-six members, a quorum, were present.

The following committee was appointed by the President to nominate five members to the Council to be elected by the Council: J. I. Wyer, Jr., E. H. Anderson, Sarah C. N. Bogle, Linda A. Eastman, and C. F. D. Belden.

A letter was read from a member of the Council recommending that the A. L. A. compile a list of pro-German literature which should be withdrawn from circula-

tion by all public libraries of the United States.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to consider and act with power on the preparation of a list of warning of books whose misuse should be guarded against.

The Committee on Nominations to the Council submitted the names of M. L. Raney, Pauline McCauley, M. J. Ferguson, Agnes Van Valkenburgh and R. R. Bowker, and on vote that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for their election, they were declared elected to the Council for a term of five years each.

Adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

FIRST SESSION

(Joint session with League of Library Commissions and National Association of State Libraries.)

By invitation of the Agricultural Libraries Section, a joint session with the League of Library Commissions and the National Association of State Libraries was held on the evening of July 3, the subject for the symposium being "Libraries and the food problem."

At the request of Mr. George A. Deveau, chairman of the Agricultural Libraries Section, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn presided.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission, spoke for the library commissions as follows:

"The library extension commissions which exercise advisory or supervisory functions have naturally pushed the work done for food conservation through their regular channels of activity. These commissions have undertaken to help libraries to show (1) why conservation is needed, through special bulletin boards, circulation and distribution of material, use of posters, exhibits, talks and all the methods outlined by the Food Administration; and (2) how to conserve.

In thirteen states the executive officer of the library extension commission, or some member of the staff, has been appointed library publicity director. In Illinois and Massachusetts the commission secretary is a member of the library publicity committee. The methods employed by the commission have included circular letters sent out at regular intervals or from time to time as occasion required. The commissions which publish bulletins have stressed the subject of food conservation in these publications. The work has also been emphasized at state and district meetings and library institutes. In Illinois six library conferences were held in different parts of the state and fifty-nine libraries were visited for special conferences. The work of local libraries has been supplemented through special loan of charts and exhibits of posters, photographs and motion picture slides."

Mr. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library, was the next speaker. He said in part:

"In planning to speak for state libraries it was realized that the most that could be done was to give an account of what the State Library of Connecticut had accomplished, not because it was unusual but because it was well known to the speaker and it was believed to be typical of the work done in the other states.

When this country entered the war it was fully realized that only by utilizing every agency for reaching the people could maximum results be accomplished. To this end, as a preliminary measure, a survey of all the existing agencies in the state of Connecticut was made and the mailing lists maintained at the state library were carefully revised, especially the list of libraries; for it was realized that the best printed material in the world would fail in accomplishing its mission if it were not properly addressed. The state library distributed the material sent it for this purpose, held exhibits designed to educate the people in the necessity for increased production and conservation of food, prepared a poster for the use with children, and, most important of all, took an agricultural census of the farm and state, showing in the minutest detail what each farm had produced, area planted to various crops, etc. The results of this census were coded on cards which have been of great use to county agents and to others interested in speeding up production. The library has also made a list of boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, which has been very useful; and a list of leaders of thought in the state to prevent duplication in sending out material. Such men appear on all important mailing lists and often in the past had received a number of copies of the same thing. This list has been effective in preventing this waste."

Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke for agricultural libraries. She said in part:

"It seems providential that the outbreak of the war found the country provided with an agricultural organization unexcelled by any in the world. This organization, stretching from the individual farm through the county agent and the agricultural college to the Secretary of Agriculture of the President's cabinet, was able to set in motion at once forces which have done magnificent work in increasing the production of food and its conservation. Agricultural libraries are a part of this organization and are in a position of great usefulness. They serve the scientist and research worker by rendering bibliographical aid; they are in a position to help other libraries in the valuation of agricultural literature; in some states they are doing extension work through the boys' and girls' clubs and other extension agencies. It is highly desirable that more library school students recognize the opportunities for service in agricultural library work. This would be greatly aided by a special

course for agricultural librarians in some of the library schools. Such a course should take up such subjects as the bibliography and history of agriculture, sources of agricultural literature, the bibliography of the sciences relating to agriculture, the editing of agricultural publications and some of the administrative problems connected with the relation of the libraries of the agricultural colleges to the experiment station libraries and to the agricultural extension work of the state. It would seem the duty of the library profession to provide this special instruction in agricultural literature in order that the library profession may do its full share in the great national program of agricultural education. Magnificent as is the service already rendered by the great agricultural organization of the country, it is but a prophecy of possibilities for the new epoch upon which we are entering. May it not be hoped that agricultural libraries will be of greater service to agriculture and to our rural democracy in the future than they have been in the past?"

Mr. Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, spoke for public libraries, as follows:

"Never before in the history of libraries have they had such an opportunity to perform a needed public service, but, as in all such cases, a real benefit has accrued to them in return, for the opportunity to get the public acquainted with the library has been put to good use." In representing public libraries at this meeting the speaker, like Mr. Godard, wanted it understood that the work done by the Chicago Public Library would be outlined, not because it was thought better than that done by other public libraries but because it was what he knew about and it was believed to be typical.

"The most notable single thing done by the Chicago Public Library was the holding of a food show which was so great a success that the woman's committee of the Illinois Council of Defense asked permission to take it over and give it permanent quarters. This has been done and it is viewed by hundreds every day. Smaller food shows have been aided in churches and other places. The library has been generous in its policy of lending its assistants to help in the food conservation work wherever needed. Miss Jessie M. Woodford, of the library staff, has been a member of the library publicity committee headed by Dr. Deveneau as library publicity director for the state, and has devoted much time to its work. The document section of the library has been prac-

tically given over to food conservation work, as the policy has been to cut out as much of the routine work as could possibly be spared in order to leave the library machinery and the time of the assistants available for the more immediate necessity of food conservation work."

Miss Edith Guerrier, director of the library publicity work of the Food Administration, followed. After paying a graceful tribute to the chairman and each of the speakers individually who had preceded her, for the help and coöperation she had received from them in carrying out the program of the Food Administration in its work with libraries, she said:

"The voluntary conservation of food accomplished by the people of the United States has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Food Administration. The work of libraries to this end has been a real contribution to the winning of the war. The function of my office is to act as a collector of the ideas put into use in the various libraries over the country and give them the publicity they need to secure a greater usefulness. Too great praise could not be given to the splendid work done by the various states, such as California with its 58 county chairmen, Illinois with its food show and fine active organization, and many other states too numerous to mention. The main thing for libraries to do is to connect the reading of the people with the appeal of the food conservation work, and make exhibits effective by the dramatic and imaginative emotions aroused and set to work."

THE UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE
(See p. 198)

was the subject of an address of general interest by Mr. Henry W. Wells, associate director of this organization.

At the close of Mr. Wells' address Mr. Deveneau of the Illinois College of Agriculture made a motion that the sections of the American Library Association represented by this joint session express their appreciation of the wonderful work already done by the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and their desire to aid it in every way possible. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Miss Helen W. Atwater, representing the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, was next introduced by Mr. Sanborn. She said:

"The woman's committee was created by the Council of National Defense as a committee of that council to serve as an authorized channel of communication between the various federal departments and other agencies of the Government, and the women of the country, especially for the transmission of information and requests which the Government might wish to give to the women of the nation in order to enlist their help in its war activities. The woman's committee in turn asked the women of each state to organize corresponding women's divisions which should do similar work in their states and these state divisions in turn were organized in county and local units. Thus a machinery was created by which suggestions from Washington could be promptly and authoritatively transmitted to the women practically all over the country.

In planning its work the woman's committee found it desirable to subdivide its activities into eight or ten departments. The food conservation work is carried on through two of these departments, one entitled the food administration department, whose work consists in furthering the plans of the United States Food Administration, and the other the department of food production and home economics, the work of which corresponds to that of the United States Department of Agriculture as the latter deals directly with women.

As far as the work of food conservation is concerned, it is practically the same whether carried on under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture or of the Food Administration, and the suggestions which the Food Administration, through its library division, has made to the American Library Association and the cordial coöperation which the Association and its individual members have given the Food Administration in this work has been equally helpful to the food conservation work of the other agencies.

In addition to the work with food, it is becoming more and more apparent that other lines of conservation will have to be generally adopted by the country, and here the libraries can be of assistance in the same way that they have in the food conservation work. It is useless to urge people to buy liberty loan bonds or war savings stamps unless we can point out definite ways in which they can save money for such purchase. . . . Unfortunately, up to the present time there has not been published as much good popular material on the conservation of these other materials for daily use, as was available on the subject of food before the war, but it

will be a very useful service on the part of libraries if they will call to the attention of the public such reliable material as already exists and will aid in distributing such emergency material as will undoubtedly be published by governmental agencies, and probably also by private persons or societies, within the next few months. Much of the subject matter for such a general conservation or thrift campaign may seem at first sight rather trivial. Let us remember, however, that it is not many years ago when questions of food values, which now interest practically everyone, were considered equally trivial and tiresome. In speaking of this increased interest on the part of the public in food questions, a worker in food conservation recently said that one of the reasons why people were now so interested in food was that the war had brought it into its international relationships. In the same way we must bring questions of textiles and fuels and all the other materials of our daily use into their proper position in our national economy, and the workers in the field are trusting to the assistance of the libraries to aid in pointing out their dignity and international relationships."

Following this address the joint session adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Agricultural Libraries Section was held on the evening of July 4.

Mr. George A. Deveneau, chairman, presided and opened the session by reading a paper on "The agricultural literature of Canada," by Miss Jacquetta Gardiner, librarian of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was unable to be present. The following is a summary:

The Dominion Department of Agriculture issues many bulletins, circulars and reports, but owing to the war, has reduced the publication and distribution of the larger reports and comprehensive bulletins, aiming to make the publications more specific and brief. At the same time it is extending the circulation as rapidly as is consistent.

This department also issues bulletins of the International Institute at Rome; the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence; The Agricultural Gazette of Canada; and the Agricultural War Book.

The International Institute supplies the Institution at Rome with statistics and official information respecting agriculture in Canada, and prepares for distribution in

Canada corresponding information from countries adhering to the International Institute of Agriculture.

At present, each monthly issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada (published in English and French at Ottawa) is divided into five parts, Pt. 1 devoted to various phases of the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; Pt. 2 dealing with the Provincial Department; Pt. 3 with rural science; Pt. 4 with special contributions, reports of agricultural organizations, notes, and publications, the latter being a list of the new publications each month, and an index to the periodical literature of value appearing in various magazines, etc., during the month; Pt. 5 dealing with the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Agricultural War Book (production and thrift) is prepared for the use of instructors and for the press of Canada. The notes and extracts have been taken from the agricultural and daily newspapers of Canada and other reliable sources, and discuss all phases of the question of agriculture pertaining to the "production and thrift campaign."

Bulletins and pamphlets are issued by the Inland Revenue Department, Central Experimental Farm, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Entomological Branch, Division of Botany, Tobacco Division, Seed Branch, Health of Animals Branch, Division of Chemistry, Fruit Division, Publications Branch, Live Stock Branch, and the International Institute.

The Dominion Experimental Farms issue an annual report compiled by the director and chief officers of the Central Experimental Farm, and superintendents of branch farms and stations; bulletins, circulars, etc.; Seasonable Hints (published in March, July and October); exhibition circulars; circular letters; and contribute articles to the agricultural press.

The Fruit Branch, in addition to bulletins and circulars, issues monthly crop reports during the fruit season, advising the public as to the condition of the fruit crop all through the Dominion, with information regarding foreign conditions.

The Seed Branch issues reports, bulletins, special contributions, chiefly statistical, which are sent to the Census and Statistics Monthly, issued by the Trade and Commerce Department; leaflets on seed testing, and sometimes hints on cleaning seed, are enclosed with the reports sent to farmers and seed merchants. Due to the war conditions, short articles giving prompt information to farmers,

gardeners and seed merchants are sent to the press and agricultural papers.

When a campaign of publicity is on in connection with the patriotism and production movement, there are inserted in newspapers from coast to coast a series of advertisements, each one making a specialty of some particular branch of agriculture. A coupon attached invites application for bulletins on specified subjects. Posters of the same character are also displayed in public places, such as railway stations, etc.

Lists of these Dominion publications are available for distribution, and may be had by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Since 1914 notices of new publications have appeared each month in the *Agricultural Gazette*. In addition to these, there are lists published on the back covers of some of the bulletins, for instance, the Fruit Branch has a list on the back page indicating the available numbers of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's series.

Most of the Dominion and many of the Ontario and other provincial publications are now indexed in the *Agricultural Index* published by the H. W. Wilson Co. of New York City. [A detailed statement of the agricultural publications of each of the provincial governments was included in this paper.]

Mr. Deveneau then introduced Miss Vera M. Dixon, assistant librarian of the Iowa State College, who read a paper entitled "A Plan for library extension work in agriculture and home economics." The following is a summary:

There is a distinct contribution which the libraries of the state agricultural colleges can make in the present national effort to get information to the farmers and the housekeepers.

They have presumably the best collection of books in the state relating to the subjects of agriculture and home economics; they are in contact with the experts on the faculty of the college and are, therefore, in a position to keep informed on the literature of these subjects and are usually in close touch with the workers in agriculture and home economics over the state.

For this and other reasons there should be maintained in connection with agricultural college libraries an extension bureau devoted to collecting and making available the best and most recent literature on the subjects of agriculture and home economics.

This would constitute an authority to which people over the state could write for information and from which they could borrow books.

The collection should consist of books, pamphlets and package libraries, and could be loaned to leaders of clubs, home demonstration agents, county agents, and schools. The estimated cost for conducting this work at Iowa State College is as follows:

Initial cost:

Salary of assistant, \$90 for 12 months	\$1,080
Equipment of room.....	300
Supplies (including postage and express)	200
Books	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,580

Yearly cost of maintenance:

Books	\$ 500 to \$1,000
Equipment	100
Supplies	100
Postage and express....	100 to 200
Salary	1,500 to 1,600

A questionnaire was recently sent to all state universities, agricultural libraries, and state library commissions to determine how much library extension work in agriculture and home economics they were doing. Sixty-one state universities and agricultural colleges answered. Of this number 63 per cent report that they are doing library extension work, and the number of questions answered per year runs from twenty-five at the University of Nebraska to 6,879 at the University of Kansas. Eight have a special assistant in charge of this work and many express the wish that they had.

Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, gave a report of the plan for agricultural extension work at that university, and Mr. William M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, Indiana, made a similar report.

A spirited discussion of the interesting facts brought out by Miss Dixon's report resulted in a motion made by Miss Lacy, to present a resolution to Dr. Alfred C. True, of the Department of Agriculture, that, since 63 per cent of the institutions in this country doing agricultural work are carrying on some form of library extension work in response to the great need existing for such service, he be respectfully urged to consider this need and the great handicap

experienced in meeting it because of lack of funds, and if possible devise some means of using a portion of the Smith-Lever funds for this purpose. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There followed a paper on "The sources of agricultural statistics," by Miss Mary G. Lacy, of the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. [The paper, with an appended list of statistical sources, will appear in the *Library Journal*.]

Miss Barnett, for the Handbook Committee, reported progress and it was decided that the material in hand be circulated among agricultural libraries for criticism and suggestions.

Mr. Hepburn proposed the following of-

committee appointed at Louisville in 1917 which recommended to the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations that each agricultural experiment station be requested to keep a reserve supply of not less than 150 copies of each publication issued, to be drawn on in completing sets in libraries. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Miss Barnett and Mr. Hepburn, proposed the following officers for the coming year, and on motion they were elected: Chairman, Vera M. Dixon, assistant librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; secretary, Lucy E. Fay, librarian, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

MARY G. LACY,
Secretary.

CATALOG SECTION

The Catalog Section met Tuesday evening in the club room of the Grand Union hotel, with the chairman, Miss Adelaide F. Evans of the Detroit Public Library, presiding. The secretary, Miss Mary F. Baker of the University of Missouri Library, was unable to be present and Miss Leta E. Adams of Gaylord Brothers acted in her stead.

In a most interesting personal letter to Miss Evans, read by Miss Mary E. Hyde, Lieut. Willis F. Sewall, of the adjutant general's office, told of "War Department indexes." [Extracts from this letter are given on page 242.]

Dr. C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library presented a report from the Decimal Classification Advisory Committee. He said such slight progress had been made during the year that it might almost be called a "report of standing still." The committee felt that unless there was a decided change for the better during the coming year, they should either go on independently or else ask to be discharged.

In the symposium on "Cataloging economies," which followed, the speakers were decidedly conspicuous by their absence.

Miss Jennie M. Flexner, of the Louisville Free Library, read a paper written by Miss May Wood Wigginton of the same library, on

CATALOGING ECONOMIES: MEETING THE DEMANDS OF WAR SERVICE CATALOGING
(See p. 245)

The next paper, written by Miss Grace B. McCartney, of the Rochester Public Library, was read by Miss Adeline B. Zachert of the same library, on the subject

CATALOGING ECONOMIES: HOW ROCHESTER ECONOMIZES
(See p. 247)

Miss Margaret Mann, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, read the paper of Miss Adah Patton of the same library, entitled

THE CARE OF GIFT PAMPHLETS
(See p. 249)

Miss Katharine Dame, of the New York State Library, read the paper of Mr. T. Franklin Currier, of Harvard College Library, the title being

COST REDUCTION IN CATALOGING
(See p. 243)

Considerable discussion of short cuts in general and especially the elimination of

Cutter numbers followed. Some of those taking part were Mr. G. W. Lee of the Stone and Webster Library, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago Library, Mr. Charles Martel of the Library of Congress, Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton University Library, Miss Rena Reece of the Denver Public Library, Miss Jennie M. Flexner of the Louisville Free Library and Miss Leta E. Adams of Gaylord Brothers.

Mr. Maurice Sloog, of 713 Madison Avenue, New York City, announced the formation of a French information bureau and clearing house and invited the patronage of the librarians present.

Mr. Herbert C. Collar of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, spoke very fully on the making of "Index cards for maps found in certain periodicals."

The Committee on Nominations, through Miss Sophie Hiss of the Cleveland Public Library, chairman, named the following as officers of the section for the ensuing year: Chairman, Miss Jean Hawkins, of the New York State Library School; secretary, Miss Adah Patton, of the University of Illinois Library.

These officers were elected and the meeting was adjourned.

LETA E. ADAMS,
Acting Secretary.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The Children's Librarians Section met Tuesday evening, July 2, with Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, in the chair. But one session of the section was held, therefore a business meeting preceded the program.

A report of the permanent committee of five on the production of children's books, of which Miss Burnite is chairman, was read by Miss Hazeltine and approved as read. The committee had studied the situation and obtained some definite information after getting reports from about thirty publishers who "replied in a spirit of interest and a desire for coöperation." It is not surprising that none of them felt that there was anything that could be done to improve the physical qualities of the books just now.

Nearly all of the publishers in answer to the question, "In what ways may this committee be of service to your firm," asked that they be apprised of the plan of work and decisions of the committee. One firm would welcome an opportunity to put suggested ideas and manuscript of books before the committee or a specially suggested committee of children's librarians, and would contribute something to the expense of such coöperation.

The committee recommended that the next step be the securing from publishers some definite statement of books which they expect to reprint and especially those which they plan to reset, to determine whether any changes seem wise in illustration, make-up or text.

The committee also recommended the advisability of finding out from the publishers those books which are out of stock and which they are not planning to republish and whether publishers would be interested in a statement from the large libraries as to the importance of continuing particular titles.

The committee considered that much of the success of any attempt to influence the production of better books for children depended on a cordial relationship between the committee and the publisher, especially on the confidence of the publisher in the practical judgment of the committee.

A list of examples of books of unsatisfactory typography and books which do not wear well has been prepared by this committee.

None of the speakers scheduled on the regular program were able to be present. Miss Adeline B. Zachert read Miss Caroline Burnite's paper on

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN IN WAR TIME (See p. 95)

Following this paper informal reports from Miss Annie Carroll Moore of New York, Miss Emma R. Engle of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice I. Hazeltine of St. Louis gave summaries of the war service rendered by children in the various cities. The secretary read a report from Miss Alice M. Jordan of Boston. A report was received from the Los Angeles Public Library.

The reports from these cities, given at some length, showed variations in methods but unanimity of effort and aim and the accomplishments in the first hurried excitement, even when definite plans were lacking, were stupendous. It was regretted that the lateness of the hour prevented much discussion after these reports.

The Library Committee of the Junior Red Cross submitted the following report, which was read by the secretary:

Report of the Library Committee of the Junior Red Cross

To aid in accomplishing the aims of the Junior Red Cross the following Library Committee was appointed by Dr. H. N. MacCracken, National Director of the Junior Red Cross:

Mr. C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit; Miss Effie L. Power, head of children's department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Miss Elisabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Public Library, Detroit.

The purpose of the committee is to promote library service as one of the means of properly informing children concerning their national life and of preparing them for intelligent participation in the activities of the Junior Red Cross and affiliated organizations.

The method of procedure formulated by the committee is as follows:

- (1) The coordination of library service with Red Cross activities, by the following means:
 - (a) The compilation and distribution of reading lists and leaflets relating to patriotic and educational programs.

The leaflets will be addressed to children on such topics as

- "Why we are at war"
- "How boys and girls can help"
- "Heroes at the front"
- "Great national holidays"
- "Men and women of the day"
- "War time changes in commerce, etc."

"How the Red Cross and other organizations help the soldiers and sailors"

- (b) The publication of illustrated bulletins.
 - (c) Establishment of permanent Junior Red Cross shelves or alcoves in libraries to make accessible reports and literature of the Junior Red Cross and allied organizations.
 - (d) Assisting in gathering materials and preparing reading lists relating to the activities and campaigns of the Junior Red Cross. Tentative suggestions and lists will be prepared in advance, and supplemented at later dates.
 - (e) Clipping and mounting of material of local interest to branches of the Junior Red Cross organizations.
 - (f) Preparing exhibits of books and pamphlets for displaying the work of the Junior Red Cross. An exhibit of this kind is possible and can be increased in interest by the addition of the handiwork of members.
 - (g) The organization of reading clubs, study clubs and debating clubs which can do Red Cross knitting in libraries without interference with the usual programs. The programs of these clubs also offer unlimited opportunities for information.
- (2) Definite concerted effort on the part of librarians in helping to save the children of America from the unsettling effects of the war. The stimulation of the imagination, the refreshment of the mind, the creation of new interest and reading for pure enjoyment are to be valued as immeasurable assets in attaining the purpose of the Junior Red Cross.

Plan of organization:

The Junior Red Cross Library sections of the National Education Association and the American Library Association Committees on Library War Service and on

Coöperation with Educational Associations.

Each of the coöperating committees has planned work to be directed by the American Library Association and the National Education Association.

Coöperating organization:

(a) American Library Association:

- (1) Library War Service, Carl H. Milam, assistant to the director, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- (2) Committee on Coöperation with Educational Associations, Willis H. Kerr, chairman, Normal School Library, Emporia, Kansas.
- (3) Children's Librarians' Section.
- (4) School Libraries Section.

(b) National Education Association:

The president of the Library Department, C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.

Committee chairmen:

Colleges and Universities: Harriet A. Wood, Library Association, Portland, Oregon.

Normal School: Willis H. Kerr, Librarian, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

Elementary Schools: Annie S. Cutter, children's department, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rural Schools: Orpha Maud Peters, Public Library, Gary, Indiana.

The present significance and importance of work for children in libraries was emphasized in various meetings and although there were fewer children's librarians present than usual, stimulation to renewed efforts was not lacking.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Miss Hazeltine of St. Louis, Miss Herbert of Washington, and Miss Sutherland of Kansas City, reported the following officers, who were duly elected: Chairman, Miss Caroline Burnite, Cleveland Public Library; vice-chairman, Miss Adeline Zachert, Rochester Public Library; secretary, Miss Ethel Wright, Toledo Public Library.

The chair appointed Miss Louise Hooper of Brookline and Mr. Adam Strohm of Detroit on the advisory board; and on the Committee for the Production of Children's Books, Miss Nina Brotherton of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Theodore W. Koch of the Library of Congress.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ELISABETH KNAPP,
Secretary.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The section met Friday evening, July 5, W. W. Bishop presiding.

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, chief reference librarian, New York Public Library, presented a paper on

PRESENT DISCONTENTS WITH NEWSPRINT STOCK (See p. 211)

Dr. C. W. Andrews presented facts regarding the union list of periodicals which he is editing for libraries of the middle western states. This list will show joint holdings of university and state libraries and in addition sets held by public libraries which are not in the university and state libraries. It is expected that the list will include about 30,000 entries and that the volume as printed by the H. W. Wilson

Company will consist of about 600 pages.

A discussion of "Instruction in bibliography and the book arts in colleges and universities" was introduced by A. S. Root. He advocated that elementary instruction in high schools in the reference use of libraries should be followed in colleges by courses in the history of printing and in bibliographical methods given by the librarian, and in the bibliography of special subjects given by specialists on the faculty.

The chairman appointed Mr. Quaife and Mr. Keogh as a nominating committee and their report naming Augustus H. Shearer as a member of the committee controlling the affairs of the section, was adopted.

The lateness of the hour prevented the formal discussion of the last topic on the program, "University and college catalogs in university libraries," but after adjournment several members of the section, un-

der the leadership of Mr. Hanson, told how their institutions are handling and filing these publications.

CHARLES J. BARR,
Acting Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The ninth annual meeting was called to order by the vice-chairman, Mr. Ernest J. Reece, in the absence of the chairman, Miss Jessie Welles. At the request of the chairman, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer acted as secretary pro tem., as Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, the secretary, was unable to be present.

The program opened with a paper by Mr. Frank K. Walter on

THE WAR AND LIBRARY TRAINING

(See p. 98)

The discussion of the paper was opened by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, who said that the question of the increase of salaries was a vital one. The state library commission wants the libraries of the state to have trained workers, but it is difficult to get trustees to pay adequate salaries. Raises should be by the twenty-five dollar method rather than the five. The influence of Washington may help solve the problem. The university students can obtain larger salaries in other fields and the course of training covers more hours than the usual university courses. An increase of the element of seriousness was noted in the student's mind and attitude toward the work last year. The example of the soldier was followed and forced marches met with no objection.

Miss Eastman reported modification in training class plans for last year, viz., a clerical course for a clerical grade, and delaying the apprentice course until January 1 in order to get enough students to form a class.

Miss Rathbone spoke of the unprecedented demand for trained workers. More than half the students graduating this year had been salaried assistants in libraries before

coming to Pratt. An investigation of the actual expenses of the students showed that they ranged between \$520 and \$550 for the school year, an investment quite worth while.

In regard to salaries, Miss Doren said that the trustees must be reached and back of them the taxpayers. Librarians should convert the trustees and reach the budget commission. What is the idea among library boards as to the proportion of library income which should be applied to salaries? It is very difficult to meet the present war competition when wages can double their salaries in Washington. Standards of work cannot be reduced. It is an economy to conduct a training class; fewer persons do more work, when trained, than a larger number of untrained assistants. The war has brought insistent demands which must be met and the solution is more training plus more salary.

Miss Curtiss suggested an efficiency survey of salaries and living expenses, giving educational qualifications. Compare salaries with those received by graduates of business colleges, teachers' colleges, etc. In short, make something concrete which can be grasped.

Miss Hooper told of the elaborate report, which she presented to her board, giving the educational qualifications of the staff assistants and a comparison of salaries with school salaries. The trustees were impressed and cut the general expenses and book fund in order to meet the increased salary budget as recommended.

A similar plan was described by Miss Donnelly, who had used it with success.

Miss Zachert referred to the general feeling that "it was not ladylike to men-

tion salaries" and added, "The librarian must be convinced before convincing others, and a knowledge of salaries the country over is necessary to convince trustees."

At the end of the discussion, Mr. Walter made the following motion: "That a committee be appointed to make a survey of the salary conditions in the libraries of the United States, and their relation to the problem of effective library training." The motion was seconded by Miss Bogle and passed unanimously.

The next paper introduced another subject of great interest, "Some experiments in secondary training": Psychological tests conducted in training classes of the public libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Portland (Ore.), and Washington by Dr. Elsie Murray, professor of psychology, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., who kindly sent the following abstract for publication:

"The following is a record of a pioneer attempt in the application of psychological methods to the rating and differentiation of abilities in a class of prospective library assistants. A series of twelve tests, planned by the writer, at the request and under the direction of Miss Jessie Welles (of the Wisconsin Library School), was applied by Misses Herbert, Sawyer, Morgan, Hopkins and Whitcomb, to the members of their training classes in the public libraries of Washington, Detroit, Portland, Brooklyn and Chicago, in the fall of 1917 and spring of 1918. The fifty student apprentices tested were also rated by their class instructors on a scale of 5 to 1 points in the following: general mental ability; accuracy; practical ability; social ability; executive ability.

"The following rough method of evaluating results was then provisionally adopted: The corrected tests sent in by the class directors were scored, not on the customary percentage basis, but by the quartile method, i. e., an individual whose performance in any test ranked with that of the best quarter of the group of fifty was assigned four points; with that of the next best quarter, three points, etc. The various scores thus obtained from the twelve tests (twenty in all) were then tentatively grouped in four sets according as they seemed best adapted to gauge either: (a) general ability; (b) accuracy, or clerical ability; (c) practical ability; (d) social ability. From the scores thus grouped a

single composite rating in each of the four abilities mentioned was then obtained for each individual.

"The comparison of the composite test ratings in each ability thus obtained with the instructors' final estimates of the corresponding qualities discloses sufficient agreement to warrant both a further evaluation of the results in connection with the type of position to which each member of the classes has been recommended, and a repetition of the experiment (with modifications) with other training classes. The final corroboration of the value of the results must come, of course, empirically, i. e., from the actual records of success or failure made by each individual tested along the special lines of work entered."

Miss Murray was unable to attend the Conference, so her paper was read by Miss Adah F. Whitcomb, director of the Chicago Public Library training class, who said that the results of the tests when tabulated showed that, on the whole, the ratings corresponded to class records at the end of the course.

Miss Morgan, who opened the discussion of the paper, felt that the tests had been valuable in corroborating the grading by the instructors.

Miss Herbert's experience was that the ratings proved dissimilar to her own in certain cases but that they might show potentialities. "It will be interesting to watch the future development of the students and see how the ratings in psychological tests work out."

Mr. Rice received the impression that an intelligence test had been made rather than an educational one, and advocated the latter, e. g., a test showing standards of rapidity of cataloging.

(Miss Murray's paper states that the tests were for native ability rather than acquired skill or knowledge, but there was a speed test including accuracy.—H. P. S.)

To Miss Reese's suggestion that personality should be taken into consideration in these tests, Miss Whitcomb replied that she understood that this had not been attempted thus far by psychologists.

An experiment in giving a class general vocational and intelligence tests was reported by Miss Donnelly, who said that the

grading by three members of the staff, on a scale from one to twenty-five, differed greatly. She concluded her remarks by saying that such tests should be related to the employer's point of view rather than that of the instructor and should be conducted for ten years before conclusions could be regarded as authoritative.

Others took part in the discussion, which was concluded by Mr. Walter, who said:

"Psychological tests are uncertain at present. Dr. Goddard, the leading American exponent of these tests, insists on the essential relation of the tests and the person conducting them in determining the validity of the tests. Moreover, there are many psychologists who consider them educational rather than intelligence tests and some who attack their essential general accuracy. For a while, at least, it is important for librarians (who are not always trained psychologists) to supplement them by the composite opinions of as many

instructors as practicable."

The last contribution to the program was a description of

A NEIGHBORHOOD APPRENTICE CLASS

(See p. 217)

written by Miss Emilie Mueser, librarian, Lucas County (Ohio) Library, and read by Miss Lilly M. E. Borresen.

The report of the Nominating Committee (Mr. Walter, Miss Curtiss and Miss Whitcomb) for officers for the next year was presented as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer; vice-chairman, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine; secretary, Miss Clara W. Herbert.

The report of the committee was accepted, the officers declared elected, and the meeting adjourned.

HARRIET P. SAWYER,

Secretary, *pro tem.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section held two sessions, one a round table and the other the regular meeting, at both of which the chairman, Mr. F. K. Walter, presided. No special program was followed at the round table; topics for discussion were suggested by questions asked at the meeting.

Mr. Sherman Williams explained the recently adopted regulation of the Board of Regents of New York State concerning standardization of school librarians.

The library problems of the junior high school were discussed by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, Mr. Willis H. Kerr and Mr. John D. Wolcott. Miss Zachert advocated the creation of a division of the school section to be known as the junior high school division and to have the following functions:

1. The preparation of a standard list of general literature to serve as a guide to teachers in junior high schools.
2. The encouraging of a friendly interest of librarians toward their local boards of education in urging the appointment of qualified librarians in junior high schools.
3. The preparation of a simple outline of instruction in the use of books for junior high school pupils.

The problem of magazines in the high school library received attention and some concrete ways of tempting pupils to read suitable books were thoroughly discussed.

At the regular section meetings the general topic was, "The school library in the teaching of patriotism." Various aspects of this subject were given by Miss Rachel Baldwin of Allegheny High School Branch, Pittsburgh; Miss Helen S. Babcock of the Austin High School Branch, Chicago, and Miss Anne T. Eaton, Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York.

Miss Baldwin in discussing the topic brought out the following facts:

The high school is a fertile field for the cultivation of patriotism, because of the various agencies which readily link themselves with school activities such as Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Liberty Loan campaigns, food conservation, etc., all of which serve to stimulate loyalty and enthusiasm and offer opportunities where pupils may work for definite ends. The school library comes in everywhere, there is no activity which it cannot touch. Nothing is easier at this time than to arouse war patriotism by means of bulletins, pictures, current topics, debates, war books, sol-

dieters' book campaigns, etc. The librarians' and teachers' greatest opportunity, however, is to fuse this enthusiasm for one great cause into an active, constructive patriotism that will give generous and loyal service to our country in peace as well as in war.

Miss Babcock in her paper supplemented the statements of Miss Baldwin by telling of the work in the Austin High School Branch of Chicago, substantially as follows:

Teachers are informed of the material of general interest for the teaching of patriotism contained in the library, by mimeographed bulletins; if more specialized, this information is conveyed by personal note or interview. A marked copy tucked in the teachers' box often brings good results. In order to locate articles appearing in the magazines quickly, simple pencilled cards referring to the articles are filed in an index and kept on one of the tables and thus anticipate the coming of the new Readers' Guide.

During the various campaigns, the library has displayed all posters and notices in its room and kept on hand literature bearing on the subject. It has been the policy of the school to use the public speaking classes to make the appeals. This was first tried with the A. L. A. book drive. The library was headquarters but the school organizations were utilized, thereby gaining wider publicity and interest. The "two-minute men" used the library as the source of their material for speeches, circulars, advertisements, pamphlets, editorials, addresses and the like.

The various government bulletins were used as a basis for class work, also clippings, pictures and the Readers' Guide. A recipe file was started in the card catalog. Exhibits of food uses, such as a model meal for a child of five and the daily rations of the fighting nations, were shown, together with all available material in printed form.

Miss Eaton in her paper deplored the fact that though the word patriotism has

been written and spoken more often than ever before, we have not altogether succeeded in teaching true patriotism so long as the stirring up of hatred and violence is defended as a legitimate and necessary means of awakening the people. Miss Eaton said in part:

If we have ever felt for a moment that the work of a school library lacks contact with realities, surely we need feel so no longer, for the school library if it well fills its appointed task will be helping to eliminate passion and hate as well as to do away with that self-satisfied indifference which refuses to recognize the meaning of all that the nations of the world are undergoing. One way in which the school libraries can do this is by familiarizing children with the highest ideals of the past as a safeguard for the present.

Annie C. Moore, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Dr. Sherman Williams, Miss Adeline B. Zachert and Mr. Willis S. Kerr participated in the discussion which followed the reading of the three papers.

Miss Elisabeth Knapp, chief of the children's department of the Detroit Public Library, read a report of the library committee of the Junior Red Cross. This report defined the purpose of the committee, suggested methods of coördinating library service with Red Cross activities and outlined the plan of cooperating with other organizations, such as the National Educational Association. This report was endorsed by the School Libraries Section.

The following officers were elected to serve the School Libraries Section next year: President, Helen S. Babcock, Public Library, Chicago; secretary, Annie T. Eaton, Lincoln School, Teachers College, New York City.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT,
Secretary.

CAMP HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

The Hospital Librarians Round Table which met at 2:30 p. m., July 2, dealt with two distinct phases of the work: the growing activities in the local hospital libraries, and reconstruction work.

Electra C. Doren, Anna G. Hall, Kathleen Calhoun, of the Vocational Branch, Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Ottawa, Canada, W. O. Carson, also of Canada, and several others spoke of what is being done

by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Soldiers, and other activities in the matter of reconstruction.

Miss Caroline Webster presented a paper on

THE ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL LIBRARY
SERVICE

(See p. 231)

Miss Miriam E. Carey, field representative in the hospital service, followed with a paper entitled

FROM CAMP TO CAMP: THE WORK OF A FIELD
REPRESENTATIVE

(See p. 225)

The next paper was presented by Miss E. Kathleen Jones, librarian McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., who took for her subject

WHAT A BASE HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN SHOULD
KNOW

(See p. 226)

The final paper on the program was that of Miss Blanche Galloway, librarian Pelham Bay (N. Y.) Naval Training Station, Miss Galloway's subject being

A WOMAN AMONG TEN THOUSAND BLUE-
JACKETS

(See p. 223)

LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

The Lending Department Round Table met July 3, with an attendance of about seventy-five. In the absence of Miss Jeanette M. Drake, Mr. Everett R. Perry read her paper, entitled

ELIMINATION OF THE USE OF READERS' CARDS
IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(See p. 219)

An excerpt from a letter from Miss Miriam B. Wharton, librarian of the Burlington Free Public Library, to Miss Drake was presented, as follows:

I see by the announcements of the A. L. A. meeting that you are to talk on the "Elimination of the readers' card." I am so glad and hope your good words will lead others in the way. After your state meeting where your experiment was discussed, I came home and immediately tried it out: that was almost two years ago and we are still enthusiastic, and the public are so relieved. Cedar Rapids and Oskaloosa have since followed and are equally rejoiced with the change, so you cannot be too enthusiastic.

In the discussion these facts were brought out:

Redlands has followed suit in eliminating borrower's cards. Rochester tried dispensing with them at one of the sub-branches but had to go back to using the card. Wilmington has tried to shorten and simplify the process of charging and finds the Newark system the best. The

Sioux City way does not shorten the process nor lessen congestion at the charging desk.

Newark thinks it could be used in small libraries but it means increased waiting and work for the borrower. Mr. Dana furthermore said that for twenty-five years he had been trying to find a simpler method than the Newark and found that any means used for saving the library meant extra work for the patron.

The consensus of opinion was that the Sioux City system would not work or be feasible in a large library system.

The question box brought forth the following queries:

1. How have the libraries near the training camps for soldiers and sailors handled these men when they presented themselves as would-be patrons?

Omaha lost so many books, a deposit was required; this was not successful, as the men frequently were called away with so little notice they could not get the money refunded. Now books are sent to the camps and placed in charge of the Y. M. C. A.

Wilmington also makes deposits in the camp, the A. L. A. supplying the needed technical books. The question of fines has not arisen, as the soldiers return their books promptly. Omaha and Newark remit fines, Elizabeth treats the soldier as a regular patron except that the officer's signature takes the place of any other reference.

2. What can be done when books are kept until long overdue by members of the board of trustees of a library, after the usual post card notices have been sent?

The methods used were: Notify wife of the board member; use special card saying book is needed; send personal letter; telephone that book is urgently needed.

3. What is the general opinion in regard to charging books by date of issue instead of date due?

This was voted on and a large majority found in favor of the date due. Cleveland has used both and hopes never to return to the date of issue.

The chief opposition to using date due seems to be the chance of charging with the wrong stamp and the inability to fix responsibility. Pittsburgh reports no trouble of this sort. Each date has a different colored pencil—current date (discharging pencil) is brown; 7 day, black; 14 day, yellow; 28 day, green. Each assistant has a symbol—a check, a dash, etc.—which she makes when writing borrower's number, thus fixing responsibility absolutely.

Another library further differentiates by using different sized type for different dates.

4. Have any libraries instituted economies in the routine of the circulation department in the effort to release assistants for war work which might be of interest to this meeting?

Newark bought a nicer set of trays to save time; also recommends use of registration book in place of numerical file at central library. Mr. and Miss are now omitted from registration entries and borrower's card, while a dash (—) is used for Mrs.

Rochester multigraphs the bookslips of books of which there are many copies in use, which require frequent renewing.

Miss Waller I. Bullock, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was chosen chairman for the next meeting, and Miss Frances Dorrance, of Trenton, secretary.

AGNES F. P. GREER,

Secretary.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The meeting was called to order, July 5, by the chairman, Mr. George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut. Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian of Indiana, acting as secretary.

The chairman briefly outlined the present status of the printing bill before Congress. He stated that the outlook was somewhat discouraging and that no action could be expected during the present War Congress, when more important world problems were at stake. He called attention to House Resolution 11521, which is a new printing bill introduced by Mr. Barnhart on April 18, 1918, and referred to the Committee on Printing, having been ordered printed. Up to the present time the chairman has heard of no report having been made on the same by the committee.

The bill is entitled, "A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress." In brief it abolishes

all the official gazette and geological survey libraries and rewrites the sections relative to valuation distribution. It places in the hands of the Joint Committee on Printing the responsibility of determining much of the detail relative to publication, binding and distribution included in the former printing bills. Thus, Section 18, paragraphs 1 and 2, read as follows:

Sec. 18, Par. 1. The Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and shall exercise general supervision over printing and binding for Congress.

Sec. 18, Par. 2. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to inquire at any time into all matters pertaining to the public printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress, the judiciary, and the various executive departments, independent offices, and establishments of the Government, to report to Congress from time to time any abuses in

the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and to recommend such remedial legislation as in its judgment may seem proper.

Twenty publications heretofore included in Congressional distribution to depository libraries it is proposed to remove from such distribution, as may be seen from Section 11, which reads as follows:

Sec. 11. The printing of the following publications for congressional distribution as heretofore provided by law shall be discontinued: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Annual Report of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Annual Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletins of the Bureau of Fisheries, Geological Bulletins, Geological Professional Papers, Geological Water-Supply Papers, Topographic and Geologic Maps and Atlases, Charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, Publications of the Naval Observatory, Annual Report of Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, Annual Report of the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries, Navy Yearbook, and the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents with list of patents.

The chairman stated that on the whole he felt the bill was a step in the right direction, for up to the present time the Joint Committee on Printing had expressed its desire and willingness to incorporate any suggestions which the librarians of the country had united in asking for when the same did not conflict in detail considered essential for the convenience of Congress. This willingness was shown in the other printing bills before Congress as explained before the Government Documents Round Table at former meetings by Mr. Carter, Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing. It is a safe assumption, therefore, that the same willingness may be ex-

pected from the Joint Committee hereafter.

The chairman also called attention to Senate Bill 4366, introduced by Senator Chamberlain, April 16, which was referred to the Committee on Library, and by that committee reported favorably without amendment, June 6, as explained by Report 481 of the 65th Congress, 2d Session. This bill relates to the return of government publications by depositories. Section 5 reads as follows:

Sec. 5. That libraries heretofore designated by law as depositories to receive books and other Government publications shall hereafter, during their existence, continue such receipt, and new designations may be made when libraries heretofore chosen shall cease to exist or other designation shall hereafter be authorized by law. The librarian of any library above mentioned may return to the superintendent of documents and the superintendent of documents shall receive back such of the documents and publications furnished to said libraries as in the opinion of said librarian are not suitable for collection or use by said library.

Following the brief explanation covering the two bills affecting the publication and distribution of documents, the chairman introduced Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, who read a paper upon

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WAR

(See p. 202)

On motion of Mr. Dullard, state librarian of New Jersey, a vote of thanks was returned to Dr. Meyer for his interesting and instructive paper.

The Committee on Public Documents was instructed to take up the question of securing for certain depository libraries the twenty publications proposed to be eliminated from congressional distribution, as stated in Section 11 of the proposed printing bill.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

ROUND TABLE OF THE LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

The Round Table of the Libraries of Religion and Theology was held Wednesday evening, July 3, with an attendance of about twenty-five.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Charles R. Robinson of the Philadelphia Divinity School. A nominating committee consisting of Mr. Glen B. Ewell of Rochester, Miss Edith Clark of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York City, and Mrs. C. E. Moody of the Day Missions Library at Yale University, was appointed by the president.

The first paper was read by Miss Hollis W. Hering, of the Missionary Research Library, New York City, on "The war and the mission field."

This paper reviewed the effects of the world conflict which "has set the uttermost parts of the earth vibrating," as it bore upon the mission fields. In spite of insuperable difficulties, many of the mission fields themselves being battle ground, on the whole the missions have held their own splendidly, while the war has forced rapid development in three very distinct directions: A tremendous impetus has been given to the development of native races which has hastened by many years the movement towards "devolution" in native churches; the Moslem field has been cleared by the complete collapse of the idea of the political unity of Islam; and everywhere the bonds of caste and race prejudice are giving way. In touching upon the various unique missionary openings due to the war, attention was drawn to the work in the various Native Labour Contingents now in France. In closing, Miss Hering mentioned the serious effect of the war on the size and frequency of publication of the missionary publications.

A paper prepared by Dr. Charles R. Gillett, who is in charge of the McAlpin collection, in the library of Union Theological Seminary, was read by Miss Julia Pettee.

The collection now numbers over 15,000 titles, ranging from the Elizabethan period, which is fairly well represented, through the Commonwealth period, which is quite full, and the controversial writings of the

Restoration to the end of the seventeenth century. Though the collection is theological in its aim, history and politics are so closely interwoven that no close lines of demarcation can be drawn, and it forms an important depository of source material for the history of the period. The plan of the catalog includes the copying of the entire title page, with vertical line endings, and giving full bibliographical details, so that the exact identification of the numerous editions through which many of the writings have passed, and of the various separate parts of which many of the composite volumes consist, is possible. It is the design of the compiler, Dr. Gillett, to make the catalog not only a list of books but an adequate bibliographical tool for scholars.

After Dr. Gillett's paper, the subject of an evaluated list of denominational periodicals was taken up. Dr. Robinson thought there was considerable demand for such a list to aid the libraries of limited funds in the selection of these periodicals. Dr. H. P. Smith of Union Theological Seminary had furnished a list of those currently received at that institution, upon which Dr. Robinson commented.

The last paper, "On the exchange of duplicates," by Samuel G. Ayres of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, was read by Mr. Ewell.

Mr. Ayres arranges his duplicates alphabetically, lists them, and sends out carbon copies to other libraries. He makes it a principle that any library desiring a book on the list shall have it whether he receives its value in exchange or not. He also advises exchanging with dealers. Of the residue of unexchangeable books, selections are sent to needy institutions in the south or perhaps to some minister. He has distributed 5,000 volumes, besides hundreds of magazines and pamphlets in this way during the last six years.

Mr. Collar, Mr. Oko, Miss Krum, Mr. Ewell, Professor Root and Mr. Keogh spoke in the discussion following this paper. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion

that the thing to do was to bestow the book where wanted, regardless of its exchange value.

The Nominating Committee reported Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College Library, for president and Miss Hollis

W. Hering, Missionary Research Library, New York City, for secretary. These officers were elected and the meeting was then adjourned.

JULIA PETTEE,
Secretary.

ROUND TABLE OF TRAINING CLASS TEACHERS

The conference of training class teachers, arranged for by the committee on library training, was held on the evening of July 3. About seventy-five persons were present.

The following papers were read:

1. What should be the standard of admission to a training class? Marie Newberry, New York Public Library.
2. How long should the course be? How much time per week should be given to practice and how much to study? Should the practice be paid for? Lucy Morgan, Detroit Public Library.
3. What subjects should be taught in the course? Adah F. Whitcomb, Chicago Public Library.
4. In what way and how soon after the beginning of the course should unde-

sirables be eliminated? Clara W. Herbert, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

5. When the course is completed and students are ready for work, what salary should be offered? Ernestine Rose, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Each paper was followed by a general discussion in which an unusually large number of persons participated. So successful was the meeting that it was voted unanimously to arrange for a similar session at the next A. L. A. Conference. Miss Ernestine Rose was elected chairman and Miss Adah F. Whitcomb secretary.

AZARIAH F. ROOT,
Chairman.

EXHIBITS

(Reprinted from *Library Journal*, August, 1918)

A number of good exhibits were shown to excellent advantage in the hotel parlors. Largest in point of size was that showing the work of the camp libraries and the library war service in general. Besides photographs from all camps from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there was shown a model of a camp library building of the Camp Kearny type, with reading porch along the side. There was also much interest in a book wagon for hospital use made and donated by the pupils of the Youngstown High School. The Food Administration had a large exhibit, with material changed at frequent intervals. Here

were shown files of the numerous series of bulletins issued in coöperation with other government departments; maps, recipes, posters, photographs, and graphic exhibits suitable for small libraries; files of reports from library directors; corn, wheat and food exhibits; and sample maps from the Statistical Division and from Boston schools. On Wednesday photographs of library publicity along food conservation lines were shown, and on Thursday, posters from schools of different states. There were the usual exhibits of books by dealers, and the Dayton Library and Gaylord Brothers showed scrapbooks made for hospital use.

POST-CONFERENCE NOTES

New York State Library Day.—In response to the invitation of Dr. Charles B. Alexander, of the Library Committee of the Board of Regents, of New York State, about four hundred A. L. A. members went to Albany on July 6 to attend centennial exercises in celebration of the establishment of the New York State Library.

In addition to remarks by Dr. Alexander, the morning program included addresses by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, deputy commissioner of education of New York State; Dr. Melvil Dewey; Thomas L. Montgomery, William Warner Bishop, and J. I. Wyer, Jr.

After these exercises the company were guests at a luncheon tendered by Dr. Alexander. The afternoon was spent in exploring the building. Although it was Saturday and a half holiday, every division from the museum with its interesting Indian exhibits on the top floor to the departments in the basement, was open

for inspection, and guides were furnished to conduct parties through the building.

Lake Placid.—A post-conference trip was not planned to follow the 1918 meeting, but fifty-eight A. L. A. members found it possible to avail themselves of the kindness of Dr. Melvil Dewey, who extended to those in attendance at the Conference the hospitality of the Lake Placid Club.

A motor-ride to Lake Placid from Saratoga is in itself imaginable as an experience of exceptional pleasure, and that an unstinted welcome awaited in a spot of great natural beauty, was a foregone conclusion. Beyond this conception, those who made this trip bring back a story of a vast place marvelously appointed, frictionless in service; telling of music by Boston Symphony players seemingly interpretive of ecstasy at harmonious surroundings, until the A. L. A. people who could not be present at Lake Placid extend to the fortunate ones who were there a sincere congratulation.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Twenty-First Annual Meeting, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. July 2-4, 1918

FIRST JOINT SESSION

(With the American Association of Law Libraries.)

Billiard room, Grand Union Hotel, Tuesday, July 2, 2:30 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Edward H. Redstone, president of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The first number on the program was a paper on the workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention now in session, presented by Dr. Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian and member of the commission to compile information and data for the use of the constitutional convention.

WORKINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

By Dr. Lawrence B. Evans,

State Librarian of Massachusetts

America is pre-eminently the land of the written constitution. Such instruments of government are not unknown, to be sure, in other countries, but in America, with the exception of the brief period from the assembling of the second Continental Congress in 1775 until the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, neither the United States nor any member thereof has known a government which was not based upon a written instrument. The Virginia charters and the Mayflower compact were the progenitors of a long line of constitutions whose unbroken succession has made the American people feel almost instinctively that orderly government is dependent upon a written document in which the organization of the state shall be described, and the fundamental rights of the people shall be defined and protected. That somewhat nebulous scheme of government known as the British Constitution, which is so intangible and at the same time so real, has no parallel in the history of American institutions.

At the present time government in America is based upon forty-nine written constitutions which compose our fundamental law, shaping and controlling and restraining the political activity both of the people of our several political units and of their governmental agents. To the provisions of these instruments all enactments of subordinate law-making authorities as well as all the acts of executive and administrative officials must conform, and it is axiomatic in our law that any enactments or executive acts which do not so conform will not be given any legal effect by the courts.

In consequence of the universal prevalence of written instruments of government in the United States, and in view of the general tendency to embody a mass of statutory matter in the fundamental law and thus put it out of the reach of the legislative bodies which are so generally distrusted, the needs of a rapidly changing and complex society compel frequent revision and amendment of our constitutions. Specific changes will in most cases be brought about upon the initiative of the legislature, but a revision of the constitution as a whole will be left to a body especially elected for that purpose. Hence constitutional conventions, which in most states have heretofore met at long intervals, are likely to be called with increasing frequency, and it will be strange if in the future any state shall fail to hold a convention at least once in each generation.

In consequence of the general employment of the constitutional convention as an agency for effecting a general revision of our fundamental law, we are gradually developing in this country a new department of jurisprudence, the law of the constitutional convention. This fact has been somewhat obscured by the historic meaning attaching to the term "convention."

In the past the word has been associated with revolution, and hence in our minds the conventions which are now so ordinary a phenomenon in the United States are often associated with the Convention Parliament which was a part of the Stuart revolution in England, and with the National Convention by which the feudal regime was overthrown in France. Indeed in the history of the United States our first conventions were of this same revolutionary nature. The most important body of this kind was the Federal Convention of 1787, which met without constitutional warrant, drew up a new instrument of government which it had no legal authority to draw up, and recommended its adoption by a procedure which was in direct violation of the fundamental law.

Names, however, are often more permanent than things. His Majesty, King George V., is styled Defender of the Faith, although he repudiates the authority of the pontifical office from which that title was derived, and the faith of which he is the titular defender is not the faith for which the original recipient of the title stood sponsor. The State of New York possesses a Supreme Court which is not supreme, and the General Court of Massachusetts is not a court at all. These misnomers are not more marked than is the term "convention," as applied to the chief organ in the orderly and strictly legal process of constitutional revision; and just as the sovereign of England is still styled Defender of the Faith although the faith has changed, and just as the Supreme Court of New York and the General Court of Massachusetts retain names which are no longer a correct description of them, so the constitutional convention by its very name often leads to a wrong conception of its character, and obscures the course of its development during the last century, as a result of which it has now come to be a normal and entirely legal organ of government. Occasionally, to be sure, one still finds a convention which, like the Illinois Convention of 1862, re-

gards itself as the embodiment of popular sovereignty, and hence free from any restraints of existing law, either constitutional or statutory. These precedents cannot be altogether disregarded, but they are becoming less and less frequent, and represent a conception of the constitutional convention which is bound to disappear.

Among the many conventions which have recently assembled or are about to assemble in the several states, the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, which met in Boston June 6, 1917, possesses two or three features which give it more than a local or transient interest. In the first place the constitution which it is revising is the oldest written constitution now in force anywhere in the world. It is not the first document of this kind, but all which preceded it have passed away. In his address at the opening of the convention, Governor McCall drew attention to this fact and urged the delegates to remember that an instrument hallowed by such antiquity and under which the Commonwealth had prospered should not be set aside lightly or without serious reason. In the second place, the Constitution of Massachusetts is the last survivor of that group of instruments of government which were drawn up during the American Revolution, under the influence of a political philosophy which regarded all government with distrust. Officers, it was thought, were bound to abuse any power with which they were vested, and the framers of government were therefore largely concerned in devising a system of checks and balances which often resulted in preventing action of any kind. Perhaps there is no sharper contrast between the convention now sitting in Boston and its predecessor of 1780 than in their outlook upon government. Instead of balancing one officer against another, the present convention looks upon government as an organization which is intended to act, and it is therefore endeavoring to devise machinery by which the many new functions which government has assumed since 1780 may be discharged. I need not remind

you that the language of the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 is that of John Adams, to whose florid nature is perhaps traceable not only the grandiloquence of some of its sentences, but also the fact that in its contents the instrument is a combination of fundamental law and political pamphlet. An effort was made in the present convention to expunge from the document some of its political generalities which seem unsuited to such a place, but the rhetoric of John Adams is dear to the heart of Massachusetts and his glowing periods will still adorn our fundamental law. In the third place the work of the Massachusetts Convention is distinguished from that of similar bodies in other states by the fact that the instrument which it is revising is one of the briefest of all the state constitutions now in force. Hence the task of adapting an eighteenth century constitution to the needs of twentieth century society is comparatively easy. It is a maxim of our constitutional law that the legislatures of our states possess all authority of which they have not been specifically deprived. In most of the states the list of restrictions upon the power of the legislature is long and tends to increase. In Massachusetts the specific restrictions are few in number, and the amendments which have been adopted or which are now under consideration tend for the most part to remove the few restrictions that exist and to state specifically that the legislature shall have authority over certain subjects in order to prevent a decision to the contrary by the Supreme Judicial Court.

When I was invited to prepare this paper, I was asked to speak particularly of that part of the work of the convention with which I was most intimately associated, because it was in this connection that the convention has made certain innovations which may be of interest to similar bodies in the future, and which in some States might especially concern the state librarian. A year before the New York Convention of 1915 assembled, a commission, consisting of the speaker of the

house, the president of the senate and three citizens chosen by the governor, was established for the purpose of compiling information which might be useful to the delegates. It was this body which was perhaps responsible for the enactment by the legislature of Massachusetts of an act authorizing the governor to appoint "three learned and discreet persons" who should constitute a "Commission to compile information and data for the use of the Constitutional convention." While the New York and Massachusetts commissions have similar titles and had the same general purpose, they were in many respects quite dissimilar both in what they undertook and in their methods of procedure. At the risk of seeming to sit in judgment upon the New York Commission, to whom my colleagues and myself are much indebted, I think it well to indicate some of our differences. The publications which were prepared by the New York commission for the use of the New York Convention were notable for their scholarly character, and some of them were encyclopedic in the exhaustiveness of their treatment. The "Index-Digest of the State Constitutions" was one of the most helpful publications of the kind which has ever appeared in this country and is as well adapted to use in one state as in another. Our commission was enabled through the generosity of some of the New York officials to purchase ten copies of this volume for the use of the Massachusetts Convention. These we brought up to date by inserting under the proper headings references to constitutions and amendments which had been adopted since the date at which the makers of the Index-Digest stopped. The other publications of the New York Commission were hardly less noteworthy. I would especially mention the volume on the "Government of the State of New York," perhaps the most complete outline which has ever been published of the government of any state. In fact it was the completeness of these publications which seemed to the Massachusetts Commission to be their chief defect. When we came to con-

sider the question as to how we could be of most use to our convention, we reasoned that the delegates were busy men of many interests, who had neither the time nor in many cases the necessary training for the sifting of material. Whatever might be the case with the New York Convention, we were confident that if we embodied our data in bulky volumes, we would be politely thanked for our services, but the books themselves would be little used. We finally concluded that we would be most helpful to the convention if we should issue a series of bulletins dealing with the most important subjects which the convention was to consider. To this end we sent a circular letter to all the men, about nine hundred in number, who took out nomination papers for election to the convention, asking them on what topics they would suggest that information be prepared. About one hundred topics were mentioned, and from these we selected about thirty-five which seemed to be of general interest and importance. On each of these we prepared a special bulletin of which an edition of five hundred copies was printed and a copy was sent to each delegate as soon as it was issued.

It seemed to us that these bulletins must possess three qualities:

1. They must be concise. As already indicated, the delegates had neither the time nor the inclination to make a close study of bulky treatises. Furthermore the merits of constitutional provisions do not depend upon refinement of detail. Constitutions should deal with large principles, and these should be considered in a broad way. Hence our bulletins should present in a clear and orderly fashion the essential facts as to each of the questions with which they dealt.

2. They must be authoritative. It is a most important part of the work of such a commission to sift the wheat from the chaff and submit to the convention authentic information which it may safely use as the basis of its action. To this end our commission exerted itself to the utmost to insure accuracy of statement. We did not always succeed, but our errors—at least such of them as I know of—were only errors of detail, and would not be sufficient to invalidate any conclusions

which were based upon the statements which we submitted.

3. They must be impartial. It is the function of such a commission to supply facts and not arguments. Let it give the convention the necessary data and the delegates will then draw their own conclusions. Furthermore the commission must not allow itself to show partiality by suppressing some facts and emphasizing others. This requires, on the part of men who hold decided opinions, an heroic degree of self-control, but it is not impossible of attainment, and they will have their reward in winning the confidence of all parties in the convention.

The commission has published thirty-three bulletins in which we have tried to embody these qualities of conciseness, authoritativeness, and impartiality. It has been a source of the greatest gratification to us to see how useful the convention has found these bulletins and how thoroughly the delegates have become convinced that they are both authoritative and impartial.

Besides these bulletins, the commission published a "Manual for the Convention," the chief feature of which was the text of the Constitution of Massachusetts annotated with full references to the decisions of our Supreme Judicial Court interpreting its several clauses. This annotation was chiefly the work of my colleague, Mr. Hoar.

In addition to the duties which are implied in its long and cumbersome title, the commission performed various other functions. At the opening of the convention it was suggested to us that we might be useful in assisting the delegates in the drafting of amendments. For several days all of us were in attendance at the rooms of the commission for the purpose of rendering such assistance, and a very large number of delegates called upon us for help. While the committees of the convention were holding hearings on proposed amendments, members of the commission were invited to appear before them either for the purpose of giving information which we were not yet ready to print, or, as in the case of Professor Munro, for the purpose of testifying as an expert on the subject under discussion. The most important service which I was called upon

to render in this connection was in the drafting of the amendment dealing with old age pensions, health insurance, and other forms of social amelioration. I spent several days with the committee having this matter in charge and submitted numerous drafts. As the committee could not agree upon any one form all of them were reported to the convention where they are now under consideration.

Early in the convention, when the commission had practically completed the work for which it was established, some of the committees, particularly the Committee on Form and Phraseology, intimated that they would require permanent assistance throughout the session. After considering various plans for obtaining such assistance, I was appointed under authority of the convention to be technical adviser to committees. In that capacity I am called upon to perform a considerable variety of functions, including the gathering of all sorts of information, the rendering of opinions upon questions of law and conferring with individual delegates and with committees as to various proposals under discussion. My most important duty, however, is in connection with the Committee on Form and Phraseology. Under the rules of the convention, every amendment upon passing to its third reading is referred to this committee. The chairman then turns it over to me for examination, and when I am ready to report, he calls the committee together for the consideration of the amendment in its original form and any changes which I have suggested, or which may be proposed by members of the committee. The object of the committee is to see that the amendment is so drafted as to express clearly and without ambiguity the intent of the convention. If literary grace can be added to clarity of expression, so much the better, but clearness and precision are the prime essentials. While the recommendations of the Committee on Form and Phraseology have great weight with the convention, they are not always accepted. Constitutional conventions, like legisla-

tures, are subject to influences which do not always make for the best results. Some of the delegates, who have not had the benefit of legal training, are afraid to trust the concise and exact language of the committee and insist upon the insertion of clauses which add nothing to the amendment except superfluous words, and the convention in a friendly spirit of concession accedes to their wishes. Other delegates insist upon phraseology which is the outgrowth of rivalry between party leaders. These are blemishes, for a constitution should contain no words that are unnecessary, but I think that in no case have they obscured the meaning.

The president of the Massachusetts Convention has said that he regards the Committee on Form and Phraseology as the most important committee of the convention. Any lawyer who is familiar with the amount of litigation which is due entirely to the careless drafting of constitutions or statutes will probably agree with him. It is a committee with which every convention and legislative body ought to be provided. We are all familiar with the work of the Federal Convention's Committee on Style. The Michigan Constitution of 1908, which is notable for its excellent draftsmanship, owes its merit in this particular to the same device. Much of the success of such a committee depends, of course, upon the qualities of its chairman. In this respect Massachusetts was unusually fortunate. Broad-minded and level-headed, with a good sense of proportion and a keen sense of humor, an able lawyer and a man of wide experience in affairs, a better equipped chairman could not have been found than Augustus P. Loring.

I have spoken thus far of the machinery of the convention. What of the results? The question which has been uppermost in the public mind since the holding of a convention first came forward for discussion is whether Massachusetts should adopt some form of initiative and referendum. A measure covering this subject which was reported to the convention occupied the

center of the stage throughout the session of 1917, but was put aside from time to time to permit the consideration of other questions which it was deemed necessary to submit to the people at the November election. Three such measures were agreed upon by the convention and adopted by the people. Each of the fourteen counties returned a majority in favor of each amendment.

The first of these empowers the legislature to provide for voting by voters who are absent from home on election day. Absent voting is not unknown in America, but it has usually been thought of as a war measure enacted in order to prevent the disfranchisement of soldiers and sailors. Aside from this class, however, it has been estimated that more than 20,000 voters in Massachusetts—locomotive engineers, brakemen, traveling salesmen, chauffeurs, fishermen and students—lose their votes every year through absence. These men, rather than the soldiers and sailors, were uppermost in the mind of the convention when it passed this amendment with practically no opposition. It was ratified by the people by a vote of 231,905 to 76,709.

Another amendment authorizes the legislature to make provision for public trading in the necessities of life and for shelter in time of public exigency. Massachusetts has been visited several times in recent years by such calamities as the great fires at Chelsea and Salem; and the rule laid down in *Lowell v. Boston* (1873), 111 Mass. 454, seemed to make it impossible for the state to extend adequate relief. These events, but especially the present conditions of living which bear with particular hardship upon the poor, were responsible for a strong sentiment in favor of enlarging the power of the legislature in this direction. This amendment also received popular ratification by a vote of 261,119 to 51,826.

The third amendment adopted by the people in November was the "anti-aid amendment," which prohibits any appropriations of public money to institutions

not under public control. From 1860 to the end of 1916 Massachusetts had appropriated nearly \$19,000,000 for institutions of this kind. In recent years the attempts of various churches to obtain public funds for their schools and hospitals were dividing the people of the state into hostile groups and creating an atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism. Several times amendments have been introduced in the legislature forbidding appropriations for institutions under the control of any church; but the convention went further, and by a vote of 275 to 25 adopted as drastic a provision as possible. Except as provided in existing contracts, there is henceforth to be no appropriation of public money for any private institution. In the weeks preceding the election this amendment was sharply debated. The Catholic hierarchy, led by Cardinal O'Connell, strongly opposed its adoption, on the ground that it was an attack on the Catholic Church, and was unjust to that body in that it shut off the possibility of aid to the parochial schools. One of the most gratifying features of the vote on the amendment both in the convention and at the polls is the fact that it did not divide on religious lines. There are about one hundred Catholic delegates in the convention, only nine of whom voted against the amendment, while at the polls both priests and laity showed marked independence. The amendment was ratified by a vote of 206,329 to 130,357. By this action it is hoped that a most troublesome question has been permanently removed from political discussion.

For the purpose of comparison it may be well to state that the total vote for all candidates for governor at the November election was 387,927, while the total vote for and against each of the amendments was respectively 308,614, 312,945 and 336,686.

When these three amendments had been submitted to the people, the convention resumed its discussion of the initiative and referendum, and finally adopted a measure which provides for the initiation

by the people of both constitutional amendments and of laws and also for a compulsory referendum on enactments of the legislature. The measure is too long for detailed description, but its distinguishing feature as compared with similar measures in other states may be said to be its exemptions. Neither the judiciary, nor judicial decisions, nor the anti-aid amendment, nor any of the great safeguards of liberty set forth in the bill of rights may be made the subject of an initiative petition. Having adopted this amendment by a vote of 163 to 125, and having provided that it should be submitted to the people at the state election of November, 1918, the convention adjourned until June, 1918.

A result of the convention which it is impossible to appraise but which some of its members would assign to the first place yet remains to be noted. In a country of such a vast and varied population as that which inhabits the United States, one of the chief dangers to the public welfare is that racial or religious or economic groups may in time coalesce into social or political groups the members of which will think of the group to which they belong rather than of the whole body of citizens of which the groups are but parts. In no section of the country are all the elements for such division present in a more marked degree than in Massachusetts. It is one of our oldest commonwealths, and like all old and well-settled communities it has always looked askance upon newcomers. Whether the stranger was the Baptist of Roger Williams' time invading the stronghold of established Congregationalism, or the Anglicans of the eighteenth century, or the Irish driven across the seas by the famine of 1847, or the Italians, who have taken the place formerly held by the Irish, or the Greeks and French-Canadians and Portuguese and the Jews of Russia and Germany and Hungary—whatever the race or religion of the immigrant, he has always met with a degree of hostility which to some extent has forced each racial and religious group to preserve its identity as a means of self-protection. In emphasizing

the unfriendliness with which the newcomer had to contend, I do not ignore the many generous and broad-minded men and women who rejoiced that the opportunities which they themselves had enjoyed in Massachusetts should be open to the sons and daughters of lands less favored, but no one can study the history of the old Bay State without also encountering the other side of the picture. Incidents the memory of which can have no other effect than the keeping alive of passions which in the public interest ought to be allayed are part of the record and cannot be forgotten. The powder is there, and at any time an intemperate word may be the match which will produce an explosion disastrous in its consequences.

The antagonism which a settled and conservative community instinctively feels towards a newcomer was intensified in the case of Massachusetts by the fact that the newcomer represented alien religious faiths. The history of Massachusetts is one long story of religious controversy. From the time of the exile of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, from the persecution of the Salem witches and the hanging of the Quakers on Boston Common, from the reign of the Mather family to the more spacious but no less intense days of William Ellery Channing and Theodore Parker, the ancient commonwealth has never ceased to be exercised by a spirit which found it difficult to admit that religious liberty was not the surrender of religious convictions, but merely a recognition of the fallibility of human judgment and the sacredness of rights of conscience. It was reserved for Phillips Brooks to demonstrate that the basis of tolerance is neither indifference nor surrender, and that tolerance can only exist when founded upon conviction. That truth has not yet been fully accepted, and in Massachusetts and probably in all other parts of the Union, there are thousands of earnest and conscientious souls who would willingly see the secular power employed for the enforcement of their own particular religious tenets.

Massachusetts is an industrial community. In few states is so large a proportion of the people engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In few states have the interests of the employer and the employed been brought into sharper conflict or have stronger efforts been made by the enactment of legislation to preserve the just rights of both. Vast industrial corporations—in some cases the largest of their kind—have been organized there and find their natural counterpart in the labor union. As a result Massachusetts is familiar with both the merits and the defects of the corporation and of the union. Here again is an array of organized interests which an excess of zeal on either side or personal ambition or an unworthy seeking for individual advantage may easily bring into open conflict.

In a community charged with such potentiality of discord, a body such as our Constitutional Convention operates as a channel of reconciliation. It is easy to denounce what seem to be objectionable views and tenets so long as they remain abstractions. But when we find that those doctrines which seem to us so repellent are supported and advocated by men whom we know and respect and trust, denunciation becomes less easy, and intolerant opposition gives way to sympathetic examination. While we may not be convinced of our own error, we are likely to find that whatever views of public policy are held by a considerable body of intelligent American citizens are entitled to a candid consideration, and the more they are considered the more likely are we to conclude that the whole fabric of public welfare would not be wrecked by their adoption. And it is in this way that the Constitutional Convention has operated as a channel of reconciliation. For six months last year, more than three hundred men representing every important racial and religious and economic interest in the state met face to face and considered together the fundamental law. Among them were several Jews, more than a hundred Catholics, Protestants of every de-

nomination and men of no religious profession at all. And it was a great moment in the convention when a leader of the extreme Protestants said of his colleagues on the committee that brought in the Anti-aid Amendment, "I am now convinced of the absolute sincerity of every member of that committee. I was not so convinced when we began." The leaders of the great racial elements of Massachusetts were present—the Irish in considerable numbers, the French-Canadians, the Italians, Jews from Russia and Hungary—even the Yankees. The financial and industrial interests of the state were represented by such men as the president of the Plymouth Cordage Company, the treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and the president of the American Paper Company, while the workers were represented by men who not only adequately expressed their point of view, but who made positive contributions to the work of the convention. As a result of the personal contact of these three hundred men, I am sure that the commonwealth is more unified than it has ever been before. I am sure that the various racial and religious and economic groups which might so easily be converted into social or political factions are less antagonistic than they have ever been before. Quite apart from the merit of the proposals which it may formulate for submission to the people, the convention has justified itself by enabling the people of the state the better to understand themselves, and hence the better to equip themselves for the discharge of the tasks which lie before them and for the solution of the problems which the future will bring.

Next was presented the paper of Mr. William Parr Capes, secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors, upon the work of the Bureau of Municipal Information of that Conference.

THE BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL INFORMATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS, ITS FUNCTION AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT

By William Parr Capes, Director,
Secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors

New York State has found what it believes is the most effective implement of warfare yet devised against inefficiency in municipal service. This belief is based on the results obtained during three years of operation of its State Bureau of Municipal Information, an institution unique in the history of municipal government.

By it the cities have now made it impossible for any of their officials to offer valid excuse for wasting public funds on theories and experiments which others have tried. Whenever such a condition is brought about—and it can be brought about, for New York State has pointed the way—efficiency in municipal service will be rapidly advanced. Because of its success and the possibilities which this unique activity holds out for the future, we are grateful for such an opportunity as this to inform the people in other states about New York's coöperative plan for securing municipal data, so that they may profit by our experience.

What are we doing?

After having studied for four years the problems of cities and the work of public officials, the New York State Conference of Mayors and other city officials, an organization composed of all officials in all the cities in the state, concluded that the chief need of its municipalities was a central clearing house of information. It was therefore decided in June, 1915, to establish what is known as the State Bureau of Municipal Information. The conference elected a bureau council of five Mayors, which appointed a director and instructed him to organize the new activity in such

a way as to perform its designated functions.

After three years of hard work we believe that we have succeeded fairly well in filling a long-felt want in public life. We have established a most cordial and valuable relationship with the New York State Library so that that immense plant of information and its staff of researchers are coöperating with us at all times. All printed material received by the bureau, except the annual and special reports of New York State cities, is sent to the library where it is indexed and filed. When an inquiry is received from a city, the bureau telephones to the library and the staffs of the different departments make a thorough research. The publications containing the desired information are then sent to the bureau where they are studied and kept until the report has been completed. As a result the bureau does not have to maintain a large reference library or a large staff of researchers, both of which are essential in our work.

In our preliminary study of existing bureaus of information we found one class operated by some particular city and another class operated by a state through some department of the government. The principal weakness of those bureaus of the first class was their inability to secure sufficient funds to build up and maintain a large reference library and to employ a competent staff of researchers. Those operated by some state department could not secure the coöperation of the cities. You will therefore see that by the plan we have adopted these weaknesses have been eliminated, and that we are able to operate at a minimum expense.

The bureau is in daily touch with each official, division, bureau and department of all cities in the state. It receives daily from a clipping bureau all newspaper articles about municipal work in all of the cities in the state. We have established a coöperative relationship with each municipal league in the thirty-five states which have those organizations, and with many public and private agencies gather-

ing and studying statistics and data about cities in the United States and Europe. The bureau is on the mailing list of over one hundred firms which manufacture municipal products or are offering expert service. We receive all of their catalogs, price lists and other literature as soon as they are issued. This material is sent to the State Library where it is indexed and filed for ready reference. The bureau has on file in its office the basic data about all municipalities in the state, such as the charters, ordinances, budgets, annual and special reports, building, housing and sanitary codes and other rules and regulations. I am sure you can appreciate the value of having at one central point in the state absolutely accurate and up-to-date information about the municipal laws and regulations of all the cities. During the session of the legislature the bureau receives daily reports of all bills introduced and copies of all bills affecting municipalities. It also receives notices of all hearings and the daily progress of all legislation in which the cities are interested. The staff is in close touch with every state department, and upon request and after receiving detailed instructions, represents any city before any branch of the state government located at Albany. These are the present facilities of the bureau and with them we have been able to procure any information that any city official has called for.

Let me next briefly describe and illustrate how the bureau uses these facilities.

The chief function of the bureau is to furnish all available information about any municipal problem to any New York State city official requesting it. When an inquiry comes to the bureau all departments of the State Library are asked to send the information they have on the subject. If additional information is required letters and sometimes questionnaires are sent, not only to New York State cities but also to municipalities in other states. While we supply information only to New York State cities, we go all over the world for information we desire. If the informa-

tion desired is not too detailed or technical and does not call for opinions, the state leagues and other cooperating agencies are called upon. To illustrate: If the bureau wants information of this character about Pennsylvania cities, it does not write to each city, but sends one inquiry to the division of municipal statistics and information of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor. Our bureau has an agreement with this and other public and private agencies to supply information about New York State cities and in return to receive any information it may desire about the cities in the state or section covered by the particular agency. In this way all of the agencies interested are able to get information more accurately and quickly and at less expense and effort than they could if such a plan were not in existence. At the same time the officials of the cities are saved trouble and expense. After the data have been collected and collated a report is prepared. If the report is of general interest, it is either printed or multigraphed and a copy sent to the mayor of each city in the state with a request that after examination he refer it for permanent filing to the particular official, bureau or department interested. If the report is of interest to one or a limited number of cities, six copies are typewritten, one being sent to the city making the inquiry and the others placed on file until called for by any city official.

The second function of the bureau is to gather data and distribute the information among city officials. The staff is constantly on the lookout for information which it believes will interest city officials. When the Director of Public Works of Philadelphia issued his much-talked-about annual report, sixty copies were obtained by the bureau and one was sent to each mayor in the state. All court opinions and state department rulings affecting cities are sent to interested officials. In this way various reports and much literature of interest to municipalities have been sent to officials.

To keep city officials in touch with one another by distributing new ideas and

plans is the third function of the bureau. The city of Syracuse was successful in operating a municipal asphalt plant. When the report was ready for distribution, a copy was sent by the bureau to each city in the state. When the Health Department of the City of New York decided to abolish terminal fumigation copies of the order and report of the experiment that had been made were sent to each municipal health officer in the state. These are only two of the many new ideas which have been distributed among officials by the bureau.

Another duty the bureau has to perform is that of watching all legislation affecting municipalities and keeping the cities informed about this kind of legislation. As soon as a bill has been introduced the bureau receives a copy. If the bill is general in character, it is referred to the legislative committee of the Conference, which later instructs the bureau what to do; if the bill affects only one or a few cities, notification is sent to the mayors of these municipalities with a request for instructions if any action by the bureau is desired. The progress of the legislation is watched, and the cities affected are kept informed. Whenever the bureau is required to appear before a legislative committee, special care is taken to impress upon the legislators that it is acting only as the agent of the city or cities.

The director of the bureau upon request and instruction appears before any state department for any city. One city had had difficulty with the state civil service commission. The bureau received detailed information about the controversy, and after a few conferences with the state body it was able to submit facts which resulted in a satisfactory understanding. Several cities have asked for opinions from the attorney general. The bureau has obtained them, and when any was of general interest, it was sent to all cities in the state or mentioned in the bureau bulletin. In like manner the bureau has represented one or more cities before practically every state department.

After the bureau had been established a few weeks, it equipped itself to supply information about the manufacturers, price lists, etc., of apparatus and products used by cities. As a general rule the city departments have neither the facilities nor the help to keep in shape for ready reference the catalogs, etc., which they need when considering the purchasing of materials. Then, too, when one administration goes out and another one comes in, the material which has been collected is considered old and therefore goes into the waste basket during the house-cleaning process. With the service which the bureau has established, the officials of all departments of every city have at their disposal an immediate source of reliable and up-to-date information. One city asked the bureau to send it information about the manufacturers of street signs. A list of manufacturers was prepared and sent to the city with the information that each maker had been notified by the bureau to send to that city its price lists, samples and other information about its products. The manufacturers were then notified that the city was in the market for street signs and were asked to send to its city engineer the information he desired. Another city wanted to know the names of the makers of street traffic signals. At that time there were only two firms making these signals and neither was advertising in any publication. The bureau succeeded in putting the makers in touch with the city. Much work of this character has been done; but not so much during the last year as previous to the declaration of war, because municipalities are now doing very little construction work.

By means of its newspaper clipping service the bureau is able not only to keep in touch with the activities of all cities in the state, but also many times to anticipate their needs. One clipping informed the bureau that the common council of a city had referred to one of its committees the task of preparing specifications for the collection and disposal of the city's garbage. Without waiting for the city to ask

for the specifications of other cities, the bureau sent the information to the chairman of the committee. When it learned through another clipping that a city administration was discussing the salaries that should be paid to its school teachers, the discussion having been started by a demand by the teachers for an increase, the bureau sent to the mayor of that city a report giving the salaries of all school teachers in the state. Another city appointed a special committee to investigate the subject of water sterilization. The bureau was notified through its clipping service and immediately sent its report giving the experience of cities in the United States with liquid chlorine, the ultra-violet ray method and hypochloride of lime. When another New York State city got into a controversy over the salary it should pay its health officer, the bureau sent to the mayor the opinion of the attorney general on the subject, and received a reply in part as follows: "Thank you for the information. It is proof of the fact that you are on the job."

The bureau issues semi-monthly a multi-graphed bulletin containing general municipal information, announcements of the activities of the Conference and bureau, and a list of subjects researched during the previous two weeks. These bulletins are sent to the mayor and city clerk for permanent filing. Each city, therefore, has two places where any of its officials can learn what reports the bureau has prepared and what information is immediately available.

Why are we doing this work?

After the city officials of the state had organized nine years ago, we began to hear discussion at the annual gatherings about making city administrations more effective. There was plainly evident a dissatisfaction because of the comparatively few results obtained by public officials for the amount of energy they put into their work. Not until a comprehensive study had been made by the officers of the Conference did these officials begin to comprehend the real cause for the many

obstacles with which they had to contend. A lack of knowledge about the multitude of city problems, insufficient time to gather and collate the information they needed in solving these problems, and inadequate facilities to ascertain where the needed data could be obtained—these were found to be the barriers over and around which every conscientious public official found himself unable to get. Our investigation showed that the personnel of the city administration is constantly changing, and that every official had to grope through a maze of perplexities and uncertainties in his effort to solve the many intricate problems involving the expenditure of large public funds. Guesses constituted the foundation of many important decisions. Much needless and costly experimentation was being done simply because a particular city department did not know and had no effective means of learning that some or several other cities had already solved a particular problem. Duplication of time, labor and expense to obtain information about systems, unit costs and results in other cities was found to exist in every city. At least five cities were writing everywhere to learn what others had done to regulate the jitney bus. None knew at the time that the information had already been collected by a national organization and was available. One city started to collect data about the number of policemen employed per thousand of population and per square mile of area without any knowledge that the comptroller's office in New York City had spent money and considerable time in gathering the same information from the hundred largest cities in the United States. Only recently the head of a charities department in one city informed me that he was just starting to write to the principal cities in the United States asking for copies of blank forms used by relief visitors. When I told him that we already had these blank forms on file in the bureau and that we would loan them to him, he was not only surprised but delighted. I might cite instance after instance of this kind, but these I believe

will be sufficient to illustrate the condition which was found to exist.

When the president of the Conference and I made a trip through the state studying the city governments, we found on every hand convincing evidence that the great need of municipal officials today is knowledge. One instance will be sufficient to illustrate the point. In one city, after learning about the municipal activities, we casually asked the price the city was paying for its five-light ornamental cluster system. As a result of our inquiry we learned this: This particular city and another one located twenty miles distant were receiving power to light their streets from the same company, both had installed five-cluster light ornamental systems which were practically identical and the service furnished by this lighting company to each of these cities was practically the same. One city was paying \$91.00 per cluster and had signed up for a ten-year contract with eight more years to run. The other city was paying \$47.25 per cluster and had signed up for a five-year contract which was to expire within two years. After the bureau had been established and we had made a compilation of rates for street lighting in every city in the state, the officials of the city which was paying \$91.00 knew for the first time that they were operating under an expensive contract. Had the bureau been in operation when the contract was under consideration, this city would have known the rates its sister city was paying and profited thereby.

We obtained an abundance of evidence in every city that each official is anxious and striving to serve his constituents as best he can. We also satisfied ourselves that municipal affairs are honestly administered. But in every city we found its officials confused because of the increased responsibility and the increased functions of municipal government that within recent years have been placed upon them. This is a perfectly natural result of what we have all been striving for, viz., a keener interest in municipal affairs on the

part of the general public and a desire on the part of the officials more efficiently to serve the public. All sorts of things are now being done by cities which a few years ago were done by the people themselves or not at all. As a result the sphere of action of municipalities is constantly enlarging, therefore the necessity for trained officials is increasing, and this necessity has brought with it the need by public officials of more knowledge about urban problems. That is the situation we have been facing and by the establishment of this State Bureau of Information have tried to meet.

What have we accomplished?

We have met promptly the increasing demand for information by all cities in the state. We have researched and prepared and issued reports on 350 general municipal subjects. Several of these reports are voluminous, particularly those relating to municipal house-cleaning problems, such as the method and cost of collecting and disposing of garbage, ashes and manure in and by American cities and the various types of sewage disposal plants and the cost of operation. These reports have recently been published in book form.

The bureau has compiled the water rates and the cost and method of street lighting in all Empire State municipalities. It has prepared reports giving the salaries of all city officials in each municipality, and for one city it prepared a report giving the salary of 178 different officials in twenty-eight of the fifty largest cities in the United States. It has obtained the experience of American cities which have used wood block, bitulithic, asphalt block and concrete for pavement. It has compiled information showing how they regulate by ordinance various activities. It has prepared reports on the experience of cities with various methods of sterilizing water, repairing brick pavement, steel and concrete bridges, public markets and their regulation, night schools to teach English to foreigners, care of charity patients by private hospitals, various forms of government, municipal piggeries, methods of in-

asuring public buildings, waste collection by motor trucks, municipal electric light plants, oiling streets and the various materials used, method of selecting assessors, municipal subways, women on the police force, assessing the cost of ornamental street lighting systems, municipal infant welfare stations, two-platoon system for fire departments, municipal clean-up campaigns, paving by municipal forces, assessments, bond issues and tax rates. It also has prepared reports on the different kinds of pavement laid in New York. It has gathered and has ready to loan to any city in the state the blank forms used by American cities in purchasing supplies through a central agency, the forms used by American cities in securing departmental estimate for budget making, forms used by police departments in reporting accidents, etc., and forms used by investigators in charity departments. In addition to its general research work, the bureau has done much special work for individual cities and considerable constructive work, such as the preparation of model ordinances, codes and regulations and general municipal laws.

To distribute this information throughout the state, the bureau last year sent to the cities 2,945 reports, an average of 245 a month. To get the information desired and to distribute it, we received 6,025 letters and pamphlets and sent out 18,867 pieces of mail.

The bureau is financed by the cities of the state, each first class city appropriating \$500 annually, each second class city \$300 annually and each third class city \$150 annually. Authority to make this appropriation is given in a general law. At the present time all cities in the state are supporting the bureau. The annual expense of the bureau will average about \$8,000. We have a reserve fund of \$5,000 invested in Liberty Bonds, and we are carrying our own insurance.

As a result of this coöperative plan, each city in the state is receiving a needed service which it could not possibly duplicate by individual effort and for the money

it pays. Experience has convinced us that the bureau is able to get more quickly, accurately, easily and economically information about cities and city problems, both in and outside the state, than any individual municipality could. This has been demonstrated many times. For example one city tried to secure a copy of a valuable publication issued by an Ohio city, but was informed that none was available. The mayor then appealed to the bureau, which within a week sent the book to him. To secure the data for the report on the costs and methods of collecting and disposing of garbage, the bureau sent a three-page questionnaire to all New York state cities and the fifty largest cities in the United States, outside of this state. Every city responded, giving the bureau a 100 per cent return for its efforts. We attribute the success of the bureau in this respect to the fact that when it makes a request for information each city realizes that the information it sends is for the benefit of all municipalities in New York State. One answer to an inquiry from the bureau serves at least 59 cities, and will serve every city in any state which has a state league coöperating with us.

The general public and most cities have no idea of the cost and the amount of time and labor required to research a general municipal problem so that an official's recommendation and a city's action may be based on actual experiences and facts and not on guesses. For the bureau's report on municipal public markets a three-page questionnaire was prepared. This had to be done by someone familiar with all phases of the subject, and especially with the points upon which experts disagree, such, for example, as whether or not a market should have a delivery system, and if so, the kinds of systems that are being operated. This questionnaire was sent to the 204 American cities having a population of 30,000 or more. To those which did not answer the first request for data a second and in some instances a third and fourth follow-up letter was sent. While the data were being collected the staff

studied and summarized everything it could find that had been printed on the subject. All of the books, magazines, pamphlets, newspaper articles and reports on file in the New York State Library, New York City Library and New York City Municipal Reference Library, and all literature sent by the cities to which had been mailed the questionnaire, were researched. The report was then prepared and the data from the seventy-four cities which reported they had municipal markets were collated. Typewritten copies of this material were sent to the best municipal market experts in the United States for their criticisms and suggestions. After the necessary changes had been made, 300 copies of the report were printed and each city in the state was supplied with one and as many more copies as it needed. Two months after the work had been started the report was issued, and during that time nearly four hundred letters had been written. We estimate that it cost the bureau approximately \$500 to prepare and circularize this one report. It therefore cost each city between \$8.00 and \$9.00 to obtain the information on public markets. If an individual city had made the study and prepared the report, we estimate it would have cost its taxpayers not less than \$300. This, we believe, strikingly illustrates the economy of the coöperative work the New York State cities are doing through the bureau.

The bureau deals only in facts. These are its merchandise. Its slogan "Not to reform but to inform" expresses its true function. It is for city officials to shape policies and make plans and recommendations; it is for the bureau to supply the facts and all available information which city officials may use in formulating correct policies and plans according to their local conditions. We have, therefore, substituted facts for guesses as the foundation of municipal work in New York State.

That the bureau is meeting a real need in a practical way is indicated, we believe, by the many and increasing demands made upon it by the city officials, by the volun-

tary expressions of opinions received from officials, and by the results obtained by cities which have used the information. I believe that I can summarize the general opinion by quoting a common expression heard wherever the merits of the bureau are discussed by New York State city officials, "We don't see how the cities got along without it."

Before the cities had it, every official was for himself. Most of the information sought was not obtained at all; much of what was secured was inaccurate, biased and expensive in time and money. With a State Bureau of Municipal Information for all there is no duplication of work, all available data are secured, no labor is lost, quick service is rendered and efficiency in many ways results. The information is accurate, unbiased, far less expensive and put in usable form for all.

Let me call to your particular attention this fact: THE BUREAU IS NOT A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. It is exclusively an organization of and for the cities in the state. Being directed by a council of five mayors elected at the annual conference of the official representatives of the cities, it is controlled absolutely by the municipalities. It is also supported only by the cities, and with the sanction of the state. No vested or special interests, no political party and no individual city or class of cities can control its activities. It is a non-partisan, non-factional servant of each and every official in all cities in the state.

In these times of stress and unprecedented changes, when city governments must bear their share of the work the nation is doing for humanity, the bureau's service to every official is of special value. When a new city problem or activity or change arises, it is among the first to hear about it. Thenceforth the effect of the change, the methods of handling the new activity or the discussions and solutions of the new problem are collected by this clearing house and sent through the state. If the problem requires the formulation of a general policy or its solution demands the coöperation of all the cities, it is re-

ferred to the Conference and there considered by one or more committees of trained public officials. Not only is the bureau supplying the wants of municipal administrations, but it is meeting needs arising from changed conditions. It makes available to all cities the best thoughts and efforts of each, so that officials may avoid failures and repeat successes.

The CHAIRMAN: If there are any questions you would like to ask Mr. Capes, I am sure he would be glad to answer them.

Mr. ERNEST J. REECE: The adherence of the cities to the support of the service is required by law, is it not?

Mr. CAPES: No. It is voluntary. We depend upon the value of the services.

Mr. JOHNSON BRIGHAM: I should like to ask how many state leagues coöperate in this way with the league of New York?

Mr. CAPES: All of the state leagues; that is, all of the states which have leagues.

Mr. BRIGHAM: How many leagues are there?

Mr. CAPES: Thirty-five.

Mr. BRIGHAM: To what extent do you coöperate with them in exchange of documents or in exchange of information?

Mr. CAPES: We exchange publications, and when a league in another state needs any specific information about New York State cities, it writes to us, and vice versa. For example when we want any information about the cities of Kansas we write to the secretary of the Kansas league and if he has not that information on file he will get it for us.

Mr. BRIGHAM: One other question. Do you respond to any call for information from a city in a state in which there is no league?

Mr. CAPES: We do not guarantee to give information outside of New York State,

except to those who are coöperating with us. Whenever it is possible, we will do so. We do guarantee to give information about any New York State city or cities.

Mr. BRIGHAM: Are the reports of your investigations made generally available?

Mr. CAPES: Only in this way: They are advertised in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service, which receives a copy of every report, and are sold through the service, at cost, we understand.

QUESTION: Most of the reports to which you have reference are typewritten reports?

Mr. CAPES: Yes, typewritten or mimeographed.

Mr. R. R. BOWKER: May I ask why your reports are not and cannot be sent to the leading public libraries of the states for file and reference so that this kind of work can be stimulated in cities which are not yet sympathetic with it?

Mr. CAPES: The only answer I can make to that is that our finances at the present time won't stand it.

Mr. BRIGHAM: But you have \$5,000 to invest.

Mr. CAPES: We need a reserve fund because we have to pay our expenses from the time that the year closes until the checks come in from the cities and we do not want to set the bad example of borrowing and paying interest as a great many cities are now doing.

Mr. BOWKER: If the bureau has a supply of reports when published and the municipal libraries are willing to pay for them—that is, if any one library would say, 'We should like your publications for a year and we will pay you \$10 or \$12 for them,' would you furnish them?

Mr. CAPES: We have refused to do so for the reason that, because we expect to get our information without paying for it, we do not want to charge anyone else for the information we have. If we can possibly give a report to a city or to an agency we do it. For example, we will supply a

printed report to those outside the service up to the limit of the issue.

Mr. BOWKER: What I am driving at is whether enough copies cannot be printed to supply a demand which ought to be created through the public library system?

Mr. CAPES: I think that our plan of supplying copies through the Public Affairs Information Service is much cheaper. We make the information available as soon as we complete the study of any group of municipal subjects. For example, we have completed the study of the group, municipal house-cleaning. That is now being printed in book form* and I expect that it will be issued about next week. It will give you information from all American cities on municipal house-cleaning subjects or the subjects having to do with the removal of municipal waste.

Mr. A. J. SMALL: How about your own annual reports?

Mr. CAPES: Those and the reports of the Conference are printed and are available to all libraries in the United States without charge.

Mr. BOWKER: We have in this bureau a system of coöperation, wonderfully inexpensive. The bureau ought to be congratulated on the fact that it got a hundred per cent questionnaire result. This is very extraordinary in view of the small number of replies which we get when we send out questionnaires to libraries in the American Library Association. Librarians, too, are not free from the reproach of duplicating, because we still find half a dozen libraries working on the same thing, wasting their money. I think that the bureau gives excellent proof of what can be accomplished by coöperative work. It seems to me that the coöperative work can be extended by some arrangement between the library system throughout the country and such a bureau as this. I think that the bureau ought to go a step further in the distribution of its reports, and supply them

directly not only to cities but to public libraries doing city service.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now proceed to the reports of committees. The first report is on a National Legislative Information Service by Mr. George S. Godard, chairman.

Mr. GODARD: I am sure we have all been not only intensely interested but impressed by the reports which Mr. Capes has given us of the splendid work which has been accomplished by the New York Bureau of Municipal Information. It is, therefore, with a feeling something like sadness that the chairman of your Joint Committee on a National Legislative Information Service brings in at this time the report that it does concerning a coöperative service from which we had hoped so much and which during one or two seasons performed such a great service, but which, owing to a lack of sympathetic and united effort, we were unable to bring forth last year, one of the heavy years of legislation. Your committee would therefore report as follows:

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON A NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SERVICE

To the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries:

At the Louisville Conference it was reported by your committee that the excessive costs in connection with the publication of the Official Index to State Legislation would during 1917 (when three-quarters of the legislatures were in session) render it impracticable to publish the index that year, but that it was hoped in 1918, a so-called "off year" in legislation, the work could be continued. These hopes have been destroyed through the concentration of energies in this country on war activities. This is a matter of great regret to the committee and to many would-be subscribers, but the successful prosecution of the war is of the first importance and all must be subordinated thereto.

It is hardly likely that anything can be done until conditions become more normal.

GEO. S. GODARD,
Chairman.
F. O. POOLE,
Secretary.

*Capes, William Parr and Carpenter, Jeanne Daniels. Municipal house-cleaning; the methods and experiences of American cities in collecting and disposing of their municipal wastes. N. Y. Dutton. 20 + 232 p. tabs (part fold). O. \$6n.

Mr. LUTHER E. HEWITT: I move in accepting this report that some acknowledgment of thanks be made to this committee, because they did exert themselves most strenuously to prosecute the work by letters, by conversations, and in every way imaginable, and if any committee could have succeeded I am sure that this committee was the one. I move that in accepting this report the appreciation of the joint associations be extended to the committee.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

It was moved and carried that the committee be continued.

The CHAIRMAN: The next business is the report of the Committee on a Skeleton Index to Legislation, by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, chairman. We regret that Miss Woodard is unable to be present at this conference. I will ask Miss Smith, the secretary, to read the report.

[This committee was appointed as a result of action taken at the Asbury Park Conference in 1916.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SKELETON INDEX TO LEGISLATION

To the members of the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries:

Your joint committee appointed to investigate and report upon the advisability of compiling a skeleton index to legislation which might be incorporated in indexes to future session laws and compilations and revisions of statutes submits the following for your consideration:

Uniformity in the indexing of statute law is highly desirable.

A skeleton index covering the more important topics in legislation and including those peculiar to the various states, with appropriate cross references, should be compiled.

The preparation of a tentative index could best be undertaken by cooperation of the legislative reference departments of the several states, which should report to a revising committee to be appointed by your respective associations.

This committee, after compiling the tentative index, should forward copies to the legislative reference departments of the several states, which departments should endeavor to have it used as a guide by the

persons who prepare the indexes to the legislation of 1919.

This, we believe, might in time result in the securing of greater uniformity in the preparation of indexes and thereby largely facilitate the use of statute law.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD, Chairman.

ADELAIDE R. HASSE,

E. J. LIEN.

On motion, the foregoing report was duly accepted.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to take any action in regard to a committee to be appointed by this joint meeting? .

Mr. GILSON G. GLASIER: It seems to me that inasmuch as this committee have had the matter under consideration it is better for them to continue the work and carry out the suggestions which they have made. I move that the committee be continued and be asked to carry out the suggestions made in the report.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report is from the Committee on Handbook of Public Boards and Commissions, by Mr. A. J. Small, chairman.

[The Committee on Handbook of Public Boards and Commissions is a committee of the American Association of Law Libraries.]

Mr. SMALL stated that because of the unsettled condition of affairs the matter had gone no further than a tentative outline plan which he had submitted to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, at whose expense the handbook would be printed. The outline was still in Mr. Bullitt's hands for consideration, and the committee therefore had no further report to make. A motion was made and carried that the committee be continued for another year.

Mr. GLASIER. The National Association of State Libraries will have its first and only regular business meeting this evening and I wish to name the committees now so that they may be able to get together and prepare reports.

Nominating Committee: Mr. Dullard of New Jersey, Mr. Godard of Connecticut and Mr. Brigham of Iowa.

Committee on Resolutions: Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,* of New York, Mr. D. C. Brown, of Indiana, and Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Auditing Committee: Mr. Small of Iowa and Mr. H. O. Brigham of Rhode Island.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned.

FIRST SESSION

National Association of State Libraries,
Billiard room, Grand Union Hotel,
Tuesday, July 2, 8 p. m.

The meeting was called to order by the president, and opened with the president's address.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

By Gilson G. Glasier,

State Librarian, Wisconsin

First, I want to express my sincere appreciation of the compliment paid in electing me your president. It was to me an unexpected honor and I thank you. I did not feel well qualified for the place because I had not been a member of very long standing. But, since you saw fit to draft me into this service at an unfortunate moment when I was not present to claim exemption, I accepted the call and undertook the work, knowing that I was with friends and trusting that with your aid and coöperation we would be able to make some progress in carrying out the purposes of the association.

You will readily appreciate that your officers have been working under an unusual handicap this year. Every spare energy of most of us has been directed toward war activities. These additional burdens have not tended to make our way smooth in preparing a program for this conference. Many who we had hoped would take part in the program, or at least favor us with their presence, have been unable to do so owing to the numerous extra duties placed upon them by the war, and their consequent inability either to prepare for or be present at this time. It, therefore, devolves upon those of us who are here to make the best of our time and opportunity and if

possible make up in quality what we lack in numbers.

In this connection, and before going further, I want to thank personally all those who have consented to take part in the program, or to serve on committees, or prepare reports, and those who with their advice and counsel have helped advance the work of the association. And especially do I want to thank your secretary, Miss Smith, for the very efficient aid and coöperation, which she has so cheerfully given.

Preliminary to outlining a program I endeavored to complete my file of the reports of the association, and went through them rather carefully in order to bring myself more closely into touch with the work and history of the association. These reports are replete with valuable suggestions and ideas. I cordially recommend the reading of them to all engaged in state library work. I believe we would all be better librarians if we would read them more diligently. The Year Book of the Association, published in 1915, contains a bibliography of these reports. It can be had by applying to our secretary and I believe most of our reports are available in some form.

I think it should at least be mentioned that this is the year of the twentieth anniversary of our association, although no plans have been made to mark that fact. It would seem that at this period of its growth and development it ought to be at the very height of its power, enthusiasm and influence. I regret to note that is not quite the truth, and that for some time there has been a rather conspicuous lack of interest in its meetings, which may be attributable to several causes, among them the organization of special library associations for undertaking work which many of us thought was within our province. This had a tendency to detract from and divide the interest. Another reason was thought to be the formal nature of our programs. Some endeavor has been made to remedy this defect at this conference by arranging greater opportunity for informal discussion.

*Withdrew. Mr. Milton J. Ferguson of California State Library was appointed to the vacancy.

Another reason for lagging interest seems to me to be that only a few of our members are able to attend the conferences regularly. Few of our members can afford to pay their own expenses, and when library boards refuse to pay them, attendance is sometimes prohibitive. Here perhaps is another field of endeavor which ought to receive our attention. In 1905 a Membership Committee was established for the purpose of urging membership and attendance at the conferences. This committee did some good work but was abolished in 1911 and its duties transferred to a committee made up of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. To me this seems to have been a mistake. The officers have enough to do in supervising the work of the association, outlining its policies and arranging programs. But to change this would require an amendment of the constitution. The principal work of such an association as this is usually and properly done through committees. The more live, working committees we have, the more readily can we interest all our members by finding for each one something to do to forward the work of the Association.

To ascertain the subjects in which our members are most interested, I made a list of those considered at previous conferences, adding a few new ones of current interest owing to the entry of this country into the European War, and sent it to members with the request that they check and return it so as to indicate the subjects they deemed most valuable for discussion. The returns from this "straw" vote were as follows:

	Votes
State documents.....	10
Legislative reference libraries.....	8
War work of state libraries in war time.	8
Unification and coördination of state library activities	6
Experiences in collecting and cataloging official publications respecting the war	6
Scope of book purchase.....	6
Work of state libraries after the war....	5
Exchanges	5
Indexing and cataloging.....	5
Other subjects received votes ranging from	

four down to none. But this should not be taken as an absolute criterion. For instance, the replies indicate on their face that only one library, Indiana State, is interested in efficiency and not any in progress. There is, of course, a very satisfactory explanation of this apparent lapse. These subjects are in themselves too abstract to command attention. Every reply received and every subject checked is significant of a desire, on the part of the librarian replying, to attain efficiency and to progress and develop the work of his particular library.

As stated, the greatest interest was manifested in state documents. The very closely related subject of "Exchanges" received five votes. Until the last two or three years this association had a standing committee on the exchange and distribution of state documents. It was formed in 1899 and made fairly regular reports down to and including 1914. Its omission to report in 1915 was due to the fact that Mr. Gillis, who was at that time president, was unable, up to the time of his illness, to find a chairman to succeed Mrs. Spencer who desired not to continue the work. It seems to me this is a valuable field of endeavor which is peculiarly within the province of this association and that there is much yet to be accomplished in the study of state documents and methods of exchange. I recommend that this committee be reestablished, and that its scope be made somewhat larger than before. Instead of making it a committee to deal merely with the exchange of state documents, I would broaden its field by denominating it a Committee on State Documents and Exchanges. Its authority would thus be made to include the bibliography of state documents, their form and subject matter, and anything else relating to them which the committee deems of importance.

In 1915 the University of Illinois published a bulletin entitled, "State documents for libraries," under the editorship of Mr. Ernest J. Reece, who is now director of the New York Public Library School. Although this pamphlet grew out of a course of lec-

tures prepared for students in a library school, I think most of us have found it a valuable aid in our work. You are probably familiar with its contents. It discusses the field of state documents, their selection for and treatment in libraries. It describes methods of distribution, and contains suggestions for a model law on printing and distributing. Another part is devoted to bibliographical matter and deals with sources of information about state documents, and compilations of state official literature. The pamphlet contains much valuable information, but is rapidly becoming out of date. I wrote the editor to ascertain his attitude toward revising this pamphlet, and received letters which are in part as follows:

"What I should be in position to do might depend in considerable part upon an expression which I hope I may have from yourself, and through you from other state librarians, as to the points at which revision or supplementing is desirable. My impression is that it has proved more valuable to state libraries than to any other agencies, and that the sections which have chiefly been of service are the bibliographical matter and the chapter relating to the distribution of state documents. I should be glad to know whether I am correct in this, and whether a working over of these sections would meet the need which you have in mind. If not, is it your opinion that the whole thing might well be re-cast?

I should also like to raise the question as to how much active help the National Association of State Libraries, or the state libraries themselves, would feel able to give in gathering material in case the bulletins were re-edited. When I was assembling data some years ago many librarians and individuals were most helpful, but the section on distribution was unsatisfactory to me because it was not possible to find in all the states officers who could authoritatively and succinctly summarize the law and the usage bearing on the subject. Have the chances for this at all improved?"

Again in a letter dated March 11, 1918, he speaks as follows:

"In case I find myself able to undertake the preparation of a new edition or supplement, what I shall need most will be access to satisfactory sources of information. This means some person in each state and territory who is familiar with the practice prevailing in the preparation, make-up, issue and distribution of the official litera-

ture, and who is willing to go to some trouble in putting this information into form for editing and printing. It is not enough to present or refer to the law alone. Again in dealing with the bibliography it is very desirable to be in touch with authorities, for after what has already been done the need is to run down such obscure lists and tools as have not been previously mentioned collectively. The best service a committee could render, it seems to me, would be to find and designate persons qualified to furnish the data needed, and, as far as this should prove necessary, to urge upon them the value to your association of careful accurate statements covering the points in question.

"In writing the above I have had in mind difficulties which arise only in some of the states. Many state librarians and others have been most helpful, and as a matter of course would be so again."

That is as far as our correspondence carried the matter, except that Mr. Reece expressed his intention to be at this conference and his willingness to take the matter up further with any committee we should see fit to appoint.

I suggest that the question of revising and republishing either part or all of this pamphlet receive your careful consideration. If you think best to carry it further at this time, it is a matter which might well be referred to the Committee on State Documents and Exchanges previously referred to, if such a committee is re-established. This would give that committee something very definite and tangible to begin work upon.

Now at first I thought I would say nothing about the war, but it is a subject we cannot escape. We are, as a government and as a nation, passing through the greatest crisis in our history and I do not believe we would be doing our full duty at this meeting if we did not stop to consider briefly what it means to us and what bearing it has upon our duties as state librarians.

Many causes have been assigned for the war and many reasons given why we are fighting. Taken together, they are all more than adequate and there is no need to review nor to defend them before this intelligent gathering. One of the best state-

ments I have found for the purpose of making the point I wish to urge, is that made by Vernon Kellogg in a recent article, as follows: "The present time of crisis is at bottom the time of *testing* of the two types of government; government by and for the people and government by and for the Kaiser and general staff. The first type has now to make good."

We all have great faith in the principles of democracy and its ultimate triumph, but that faith should not be a blind one. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that democratic governments have at times shown themselves incapable of meeting great crises in an efficient way. It would serve no special purpose to cite examples of democratic inefficiency. We all know there are many. Our enemies scoff at and exult in them and our friends criticize. As only one instance of this, I have here a pamphlet of over a hundred pages which is one of the most patriotic publications I have seen, and yet it is devoted entirely to a constructive criticism of our nation's conduct of the war up to the time of its publication. It calls attention to what the editor deems to be serious mistakes and weaknesses in our governmental machinery, and concludes by recommending improved policies and methods. I believe it to be a commendable effort and that it and similar efforts at constructive criticism should have the serious attention of those engaged in the immediate duties of conducting our governmental affairs.

Now what is our duty as state librarians in this crisis? Speaking generally, the libraries of the country have responded and are responding wonderfully to the calls made upon them by the war. They have recognized and performed at large cost in money and effort their duty to carry to the soldiers in the field the same service they were rendering to that same soldier when he was a civilian at home—a service both of entertainment and instruction. Library organizations should have much credit for this. Librarians and others have been eager to perform these duties directly connected both with the

field forces and with official life in Washington, because there is a certain romance or sentiment connected with them which naturally attracts adventurous souls. It seems to me the danger here is that we may neglect the more commonplace but just as important duties at home. While the service to the soldier is important, we should not let it overshadow the duty we owe to our public men who remain at home to run the governmental machinery. Under the stress of war our state and national policies and institutions are undergoing very rapid evolution and change. It is idle to think we will ever revert entirely to the old methods. Serious problems are coming before us clamoring for solution and they will continue to come until long after the war is won. It is extremely important that they be solved in a safe and sane manner, without the introduction of any bolshevism, anarchy, or class favoritism. It is here that democracy is going to be subjected to its severest test, and it is here to my mind that state libraries may render the greatest service. State libraries must perforce cover the field of political science—that and law and statistics. All three go hand in hand; they are indispensable to the governments you and I serve, and cannot well be separated. The libraries which we superintend are the great storehouses of experiences in democratic government written in our laws and documents. Every state should have the benefit of the experiences of every one of the other forty-seven states in important governmental problems, and it is our duty to place these experiences where they will be instantly available to those who may best profit by them. It is for us in these critical times to keep fully abreast of progress in governmental matters and to be ready and willing to render at all times the most efficient aid within our power. Democracy is sure to triumph eventually, but if we each do our full duty, can we not help at least in some small way to hasten the coming of that triumph?

The CHAIRMAN: The next subject which we will consider is "Collecting Local

War Material for the New York State Library," by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library.

Mr. WYER: Before coming to the subject, may I be permitted for a few minutes to express my interest in the opening remarks of the president? I wish that every president in the past had taken as keen and as thoughtful an interest in the welfare of the association as has Mr. Glasier. He has gone back into the proceedings and has found the best justification for the existence of the association. It is true, as he brought out, that its existence has been questioned somewhat in recent years. Our published proceedings furnish a pretty substantial memento of practice and of theory and of thought that has been taken in the past on the welfare of the state libraries. I am glad to know that a file or substantially complete file of them is still available on request. It does not necessarily take a large association, measured by the actual attendance at its meetings, to produce a useful file of publications. The essential thing is that program-making be attended by the same thought that Mr. Glasier has given to it this year, and the editorial work by the same care that has pretty generally marked the printed proceedings of this association. You cannot always measure the usefulness of a society by the number of people that come to its meetings or even by the number on its membership roll.

I wish also to second warmly the suggestion of the president that this Committee on State Publications or Exchanges be revived. In the past I think that committee has concerned itself in its reports principally with reciting the laws of the various states and laying down some theoretical precepts that might govern state exchanges. It occurs to me that another practical field of work for it would be perhaps the preparation of a union list of exchanges, that is some statement as to the duplicate collections of the various state libraries, and the terms upon which they are made available, and possibly their physical accessibility.

I have been asked to speak of the efforts that the New York State Library has made to collect local historical material related intimately to the war. I speak with no thought that our efforts in the matter contain anything novel—it seems to me indeed that the program must be very obvious to all; yet having been invited to present it, I offer it for such value as there may be in it.

COLLECTING LOCAL WAR MATERIAL FOR THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

By J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Director, New York State Library

A quotation from the stenciled circular sent to every library in the state will show both what we plan our collection to include and what steps we are taking to get it:

The New York State Library has undertaken to make a collection of all records, both printed and manuscript, of the part taken by the state in the present war. One library in each county has been asked to take charge of collecting the material issued in or bearing on that county. A circular was prepared in answer to various questions and sent to the cooperating libraries. In many cases these libraries have asked that copies be sent to other libraries which had agreed to assist them. It has, therefore, been decided to distribute the circular to all registered libraries and historical societies of the state, with the request that they give whatever assistance they find possible to the cooperating library in their county. The cooperating library in _____ county is _____.

What to Include: In addition to matter bearing directly on the war, include publications issued in connection with movements resulting from the war, for instance, food conservation.

The following specific statement of kinds of material to be included is taken from a circular prepared by the New York State Historian:

"(1) Documents: Official—Such as municipal ordinances, proclamations of mayors, notices of boards, etc.; semi-official—resolutions of public meetings, labor unions, church societies, etc.; issued by public service corporations—announcements, notices, orders, etc.; (2) posters (recruiting and other), programs of concerts, meetings, fairs, price lists, advertisements; (3) propaganda material; (4) clippings from local newspapers, pamphlets; (5) photographs or prints of local

events, soldiers, bodies of troops, etc.; (6) manuscript material—letters, diaries, sermons, addresses; (7) miscellaneous.”

Newspaper Clippings: Many of the cooperating libraries have arranged with the local newspapers to send files to the State Library during the period of the war. This arrangement will enable the library to make its own selection of clippings, and to bind the entire file in those cases, probably the majority, where the war interest predominates.

When this arrangement cannot be made, libraries may send marked copies for clipping.

Publicity: Steps have already been taken to put the collecting libraries in touch with county publicity chairmen of the Resource Mobilization Bureau or body corresponding to the State Council of Defense in most states. If, in addition, by personal letters or, better, by personal interviews, you can enlist the interest of the editors of all papers printed in the county, you will undoubtedly find them of great help both in gathering material and in making your wishes known through the locality. They will probably print at your request, news notes of any noteworthy gifts to the collection, or reports of progress.

Coöperation with Local Historical Societies: You may find that your local societies or D. A. R. chapters are making similar collections. If so they will probably assist you with gifts of their duplicates, or in other ways.

The results of this effort naturally were very varied. I think there was no county that did not take a lively interest in it or do something to further the collection. But the results varied greatly. Some counties were keenly interested, were very regular and prompt in sending their newspapers, and sent in copious material. Although we have rather encouraged the libraries to do no shipping until they get considerable material together, a plan that has made shipments slow, there is evidence already that the enterprise will produce a considerable amount of valuable material. Much of it, to be sure, will duplicate what our efforts have gathered in from other directions, but a great deal of it will be of that ephemeral local history material so difficult to procure after the day or week of issue and of the sort that does not come in in response to any efforts of a central collection.

We are planning to include in our annual report about to be prepared a list of the cooperating libraries and a record of the sort of work being done by them, with notice of some of the material that is coming in, so that as the report goes out to these libraries they may see tangible evidence that notice is taken of the enterprise and of the results coming from it.

For example of some of the material received, I cite a file of “Over the Top,” a house organ for the Buffalo Third Liberty Loan, a daily publication issued by the Liberty Loan Committee of Buffalo, and secured through the vigilance of the Buffalo Public Library. And here is one with a title I commend to you. It is the war house organ of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. The title of it is, “The Curtiss Fly Leaf.”

We devised this plan and prepared the catalog of material desired in consultation with the state historian, who is part of our own department. We took a hint from a circular issued by the historical committee of the North Carolina Council of Defense, which gives a program, a very detailed statement, much more so than we give at any time in our circular, of the kinds of materials that they in a similar campaign through the state of North Carolina, deemed of interest and desirable.

They make more of pictorial matter than we do, though I grant it is of high interest, and photographs ought to be included with more emphasis than we gave them in our similar list. They speak, too, in more detail than we do of what they call propaganda material, reasons for American participation in the war—items of that sort—evidently planning a sub-classification of some of these heads. This whole program was utilized in classifying materials that came in. The North Carolina pamphlet seems to be the fullest account yet printed of such a program, especially of classified material and the classification in which it was to be contained.

Mr. WILLIAM J. HAMILTON: May I ask Mr. Wyer whether he has any suggestions to make as to how to reach the com-

munity in the counties where there are no libraries? We have several such in Indiana.

Mr. WYER: Have you a committee of national defense with officers in every county?

Mr. HAMILTON: Yes.

Mr. WYER: Don't you think that you might find people on this committee who would be interested in promoting some such campaign as that? You certainly will find the schools and local branches of women's clubs represented.

Mr. DEMARCHUS C. BROWN: The State Library of Indiana has sent a circular similar to the one read by Mr. Wyer to the chairmen of the county councils of defense, as they are called in our state, and to county superintendents, especially if there is not a county council, to all the libraries, to all the clubs, to churches and to many others, so that we expect this collection of material from every county of the state.

Mr. WYER: Do you expect better results from the libraries than from any other agency?

Mr. BROWN: It is rather hard to tell yet.

Mr. WYER: The interest taken is very widely different but I think we prefer libraries to any other agency.

Miss KRUM: I should like to ask if anything is being done in New York to get and keep a uniform card record of individual soldiers?

Mr. WYER: Not by our library at all. I suppose that the adjutant general's office will have some such record as that, either now or eventually, compiled from local draft records. There is in Albany the state bureau for the national draft and it is struggling with a catalog and filing record which throws into alphabetical order all the men drafted from New York.

Miss KRUM: In some sections of the West this work is being referred to the individual localities. I suppose it is governmental work, even although done in this way. The various localities are urged to keep track of their own soldiers and in

some cases it is the historical societies that are doing it.

Mr. BROWN: We have in Indiana an organization of mothers of soldiers. There is a branch of it in each county. I have a list of every soldier in every county so far, with the mother's name.

Dr. C. W. ANDREWS: Mr. President, it may interest the association to know that Clark University has undertaken the collecting of war material in a wider field. It is attempting to cover, as we were told at the meeting of the institute, practically all the aspects of the war. The members of this association may get information from it in regard to state and local aspects of the subject. The John Crerar Library is apparently the only other one making an extensive collection of war material. On the economic and technical side, to which we have limited ourselves, we have already acquired a great deal of material from France, England and Italy, and from Germany up to the time of breaking off of communications. Mr. Gerard was still collecting for us, as he told us he would, between the time of the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the declaration of war. I received a code from him stating he would look after our interests. Therefore, if you want information in regard to the economic aspect, or on the technical questions of the war, we hope that you will not forget that a member of your association is perhaps able to furnish the information you desire, as complete as it can be made under the circumstances.

Mr. BRIGHAM: It occurs to me that Iowa has undertaken one feature which perhaps may be unique. In addition to photographs of recruits, etc., we have moving pictures of events such as the gathering of troops at camp, the first review, participation of Camp Dodge soldiers in our memorial celebrations, the throwing of flowers into a river in honor of our naval heroes—quite sentimental but taken very seriously by our people. All that is going to be wonderfully interesting in time

to come. The collection was begun during the time of the Mexican trouble.

Mr. GODARD: I have just one word about Connecticut. The law providing for the appointing of a State Council of Defense and the taking of a state military census also provided for the ultimate deposit of their records in the State Library. At the request of the State Council of Defense, we have furnished one of our trained assistants to do their filing, so that it may be done uniformly with the plan followed on similar material in the State Library. The State Council of Defense pays the salary. In the same way the Connecticut branch of the United States Food Administration is putting its material into such shape that when it is transferred to the State Library it will become immediately useful without rearrangement. A complete card record of all men called to the front is being compiled by the local registration boards. A copy is filed with the State Council of Defense and will ultimately come to the library.

Mr. Godard then gave a brief, informal description of the Connecticut military census, interesting because the pioneer census of the sort, begun in February, 1917. The records of this very comprehensive record of the state's man power, medical and nurse power, industrial power and automobile power were, after being coded on Hollerith tabulating cards, deposited with the cards in the Connecticut State Library. The library is now responsible for handling all the demands, many and various, made upon the census by state and national authorities.

The CHAIRMAN: The next matter to which we will listen is a report of the Committee on Public Archives, by Mr. McIlwaine, State Librarian of Virginia, chairman. In Mr. McIlwaine's absence the secretary will read his report.

[By motion of Mr. Small the report was accepted and ordered printed without reading.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Owing to the unusual demands made upon the time of the chairman of this com-

mittee by work undertaken by him in connection with various war activities (he is the agent for Virginia of the A. L. A. War Library Service and a member of the Virginia Council of Defense) and because, also, he had come to the conclusion that even under ordinary conditions a change in the chairmanship, if not in the personnel, of the committee should be made, he requested the president of the association to make some other appointment. The president, however, wrote that he found it impossible to get anyone willing to serve in the present year. He suggested, too, that a very short paper would be acceptable, and that the chairman of the committee for the next year might very well embrace in his report an account of the progress of archival work in the country for two years instead of one. With this understanding your present chairman consented to act.

Provision was made by the association for a Committee on Public Archives by a resolution adopted at the meeting held July 1, 1910, and the first report of the committee was made May 22, 1911, at the fourteenth annual meeting of the association. This report was prepared by Mr. A. C. Tilton, chairman of the committee, and is printed in full on pp. 24-36 of the Proceedings of the Association for that year. It contains a very valuable summary of legislation on the centralization of archives in the various states of the Union to the end of the year 1910, and of progress made up to that time under such laws as had been passed. To the fifty-three circulars sent out forty replies were received, most of them satisfactory, and the data contained in these replies were supplemented in the report by information gained by an examination of the various reports of the public archives commission of the American Historical Association, of the latest codes of the various states, and of the session laws through 1910 supplementary thereto.

The second report of the committee was prepared by Dr. T. L. Montgomery, the second chairman of the committee, and

presented at the 1912 meeting of the association. Unfortunately, the Proceedings of this meeting were never printed, having been lost. The Proceedings of the 1913 meeting were also never printed—for reasons not known to the writer of this report—and so there was lost to the association the third report also of this committee, prepared by your present chairman and containing an account of the progress of the work for two years, instead of one, in order that the gap occasioned by the loss of the former report might be filled up.

The fourth report is printed in the Proceedings of the association for 1914. When it was prepared and presented, it was the understanding of the chairman of the committee that the third report would still be printed—that its publication, with the publication of the Proceedings of the 1913 meeting of the association, was merely delayed. Hence no effort was made in this report to repair omissions. Following reports have been regularly printed.

The effort has been to present in each successive report an annual newsletter to the members of the association, containing all recent and not previously noted facts of interest relating to the archives of the country. The reports, taken as a whole, constitute a pretty good history—in outline, merely, of course—of the archival work of the country for the past seven years. Take the case of Alabama, for instance, the first state appearing each year in the reports, in the alphabetical order in which the information is given. In the first report is found a resumé of the law erecting the Alabama Department of Archives and History, and in succeeding reports are given the laws passed since 1910 in Alabama affecting the department, and accounts of the work of the department from year to year. While accounts of archival conditions in some of the other states are not so satisfactory as they are for Alabama, still in one report or another something may be found about archival conditions in nearly every state in the Union and in nearly all the territories and island dependencies. In those states in reference

to which the information is meager it may, it is thought, be taken for granted that archival work has made little progress.

H. R. McILWAIN,
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: We will next listen to the report of the secretary-treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY- TREASURER, 1917-18

The financial report for the year is as follows:

Receipts

Balance as audited June 23, 1917..	\$336.01
Dues as follows for 1916-17:	
Alabama state department of archives	5.00
Boston public library.....	5.00
British Columbia provincial library	5.00
California state library.....	25.00
Illinois state library.....	7.50
Illinois legislative reference library	5.00
Illinois state historical library.....	7.50
Iowa state library.....	10.00
Kentucky state library.....	5.00
Maine state library.....	5.00
A. M. Magee.....	1.00
Michigan state library.....	5.00
New York state library.....	25.00
Nevada state library.....	6.00
New Jersey state library.....	5.00
Northwestern University Law School library	5.00
Wisconsin state historical library..	5.00
Washington state library.....	5.00
Wisconsin state library.....	5.00
Wyoming state library.....	5.00
West Virginia state department of archives and history.....	5.00
Dues as follows for 1917-18:	
California state library.....	25.00
Connecticut state library.....	10.00
Georgia state library.....	5.00
Illinois legislative reference bureau	5.00
Illinois state library.....	7.50
Indiana state library.....	5.00
Iowa state library.....	10.00
John Crerar library.....	10.00
Kansas state library.....	5.00
Kansas state historical society.....	5.00
Kentucky state library.....	5.00

Maine state library.....	5.00
Maryland state library.....	5.00
Michigan state library.....	5.00
Minnesota state library.....	5.00
Minnesota historical library.....	5.00
Nevada state library.....	6.00
New Hampshire state library.....	5.00
New Jersey state library.....	5.00
New York state library.....	25.00
Oregon state library.....	5.00
Pennsylvania legislative reference bureau	5.00
Philadelphia free library.....	5.00
Rhode Island state library.....	10.00
Vermont state library.....	5.00
Virginia state library.....	5.00
Washington state library.....	5.00
Wisconsin legislative reference li- brary	5.00
Wisconsin state historical society..	5.00
Wisconsin state library.....	5.00
Wyoming state library.....	5.00
Cole, T. L.	2.00
Law reporting company.....	2.00
Machen, L. H.	1.00
Magee, A. M.	1.00
Pemberton, W. Y.	1.00
Robertson, J. P.	2.00
Wales, E. B.	1.00
Interest on savings bank deposit..	8.98

Total receipts\$725.49

Disbursements

Reporting 1917 convention.....	\$ 86.15
Printing 1917 proceedings.....	124.10
300 copies 1917 proceedings.....	74.00
Postage and express.....	18.70
Printing stationery	5.00
Mimeographing	3.50
Manila envelopes for mailing pro- ceedings	2.40
Telegrams	3.84

Total disbursements\$317.69

Balance on hand \$408.80

Deposited in New York State

National Bank\$157.44

Deposited in Albany County

Savings Bank 231.54

Checks on hand 17.00

Cash on hand 2.82

\$725.49

There are now fifty-three members of the association, including two honorary members, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse and Miss Mary E. Ahern, and including also the Library of Congress made ex officio a regular member by an amendment passed at the Louisville convention of 1917.

During the year the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information was legislated out of existence and Mr. Galbreath, of the Ohio State Library, was removed from office for political reasons. These two events deprived us of two members. There are four new members, Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission and librarian of the Missouri Legislative Reference Library, who is an individual member, and the Arizona State Library and the Maryland State Library.

Thirty states and two Canadian provinces are represented in this number. It may be interesting to know the classes of libraries included. There are twenty-eight which may be classed as general state libraries, although two or three of them have strong law leanings. There are seven historical libraries, three public circulating libraries, five legislative reference libraries and three law libraries. The three other members, Statute Law Book Company, Law Reporting Company, and the John Crerar Library do not class easily under either head.

The secretary performed her usual routine duties this year, but under great difficulties which are responsible for her failure to follow up the first request for news with a second effort to get together a satisfactory report of what the members and state libraries in general were doing in this war year. For the Executive Committee she extended an invitation to join the association to fifty libraries eligible to membership, and distributed with the invitation, copies of the Proceedings for 1916 and 1917. As a result, the association gains the three new members already noted, and in addition some reply, such as

a letter of inquiry about terms of membership and publications, from: Thomas Riggs, Jr., governor and custodian of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum; Avern Pardoe, legislative librarian of Ontario; E. G. Spillman, librarian of the Oklahoma State Library; Floyd C. Shoemaker, librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Three committees served during the year: The Committee on a National Legislative Information Service, George S. Godard, chairman; the Committee on a Skeleton Index to Statute Law, Miss Gertrude E. Woodward, librarian of the University of Michigan Law Library, chairman (these two are joint committees of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries); and the Archives Committee, H. R. McIlwaine, chairman.

The report on State Library Legislation in 1916 and 1917 by A. J. Small (see p. 354) includes most of the information which claims a place in the secretary's usual notes of news on state library progress. In order that duplication may be avoided, the notes given below contain only items not included in Mr. Small's report.

There have been three important changes in personnel: In California, Massachusetts and Ohio, all of which are referred to in Mr. Small's report.

Indiana State Library—Mr. Brown reports that the Indiana State Library has, during the year, saved from the basement of the State House a valuable collection of land records, early letters as far back as the governorship of William Henry Harrison, many reports of the first bank of the state, some maps and similar material, all of which had been destined for the junk pile but which have now been properly organized and cataloged.

The library has prepared a bibliography on the war, which has been widely circulated.

Plans are under way for extensive work on the calendaring of the library's manuscripts during the coming months.

John Crerar Library—On account of high cost of building materials the erection of a new building has been postponed for the present.

Michigan State Library—Some months ago the extension of service of the Michigan State Library was enlarged through the removal of certain restrictions on the lending of books to schools. Previously the privilege was given only to schools which had libraries.

Minnesota Historical Society—The position of librarian was created during the year and Mr. Charles E. Graves, New York State Library School 1911-12, was appointed to the position in November. The new library building was completed and opened to the public for the first time in January. An article in the *Library Journal* for May describes the building and the moving. The staff is now at work sorting and arranging a large collection of unaccessioned and uncataloged material which had for a long time been stored away, awaiting more room and more assistance.

Missouri Legislative Reference Library—For some years the Missouri Library Commission has carried on a legislative reference bureau during the biennial sessions of the legislature. The new capitol provides a special room for a legislative reference library on the legislative floor, midway between the two houses of the General Assembly. It is expected that the Missouri Library Commission will organize the work and arrange for a permanent legislative reference librarian to take charge some time during the fall of 1918.

Wisconsin State Historical Society—Beginning with January, 1917, the State Historical Library has issued a monthly check list of Wisconsin state documents. At the close of the first year, a cumulative check list for the year 1917 was prepared, and has been for some time in the hands of the state printer. The check lists are sent to heads of state departments, to the librarians of the state, and other libraries who indicate a desire to receive it.

A comprehensive report upon the state archives situation has been prepared, and

is likewise in the hands of the state printer undergoing publication. The report consists of three sections, the first devoted to a discussion of the whole problem of government archives and their treatment; the second to a discussion of the archival situation, with particular reference to the state of Wisconsin; and the third to a bibliography of the subject of American archival economy and administration. Although prepared with particular reference to the needs of the state of Wisconsin, it is believed that the report should prove interesting to those interested in the archival situation in America generally.

Another publication issued during the year is "The Public Documents Division of the Wisconsin Historical Library," by Anna W. Evans, chief of the division. While designed particularly for the use of students in that library, the contents of the report should be useful to workers in the field of public documents, particularly to beginners, wherever they may be.

A number of important collections have been added to the historical manuscripts division of the library during the year.

Wisconsin State Library—The most conspicuous progress has been in the document department, where the accessions have been materially increased. There are now facilities, including room, for developing it into a documentary library of value.

Much has been done during the year with the centralizing of library resources of the various state departments. An attempt has been made, which on the whole has been successful, to bring together into the state library the various special collections which different departments have accumulated. Among the collections acquired in this way is one on the subject of forestry which, when added to the library's own material on the subject, makes the collection of unusual value.

Considerable has been done by the library in the way of publicity by sending post card notices to the various departments of the receipt of material particularly interesting to them.

The report of the secretary was accepted.

The treasurer's report was referred to the Auditing Committee, A. J. Small, chairman, which reported the accounts correct and the balance on hand verified at \$408.80.

The report of the Auditing Committee and of the treasurer were accepted.

The secretary then presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

By motion of Mr. Small, made at the convention in Louisville in 1917, the incoming officers were constituted a committee to consider the desirability of further amendments to the constitution and to report at the next convention. I will preface the report of this committee by a brief account of the amendments passed in recent years.

Certain amendments were presented in 1915 by the president and the secretary-treasurer of that year, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Dodge. To quote the report presented by the secretary-treasurer: "Your president and secretary felt that the provisions of the constitution relative to membership had not been closely followed, and while perhaps not a matter of serious moment it seemed that the practice which had grown up, namely, that of making the institution as against the individual the basis of membership, was preferable. We have, therefore, prepared for your consideration certain amendments to the constitution, the object of which is to limit regular membership to institutions." The section mainly affected by the amendments introduced was Sec. 4, reading, "Regular members shall be elected from such persons connected with state libraries, state historical societies, state law libraries, and other libraries doing the work of state libraries, as may be recommended by their respective librarians." Further amendments recognized in the constitution the action taken in 1909 by the association in admitting to membership legislative reference and municipal reference bureaus and also made the Library of Congress *ex officio* a regular member without payment of dues.

The constitution at present provides that amendments must be passed by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, provided that notice of the amendments in their final form be sent to each member of the association at least one month before their final adoption. The secretary's failure to send out the required notice in 1916 prevented final action that year.

The president of that year, Mr. Small, appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Wyer, Mr. Galbreath and Miss Smith, the secretary-treasurer, to consider the amendments. This committee presented a series of amendments altered in certain respects from those presented in 1915:

(a) It removed from proposed section 3, Regular members, the phrase "or municipal reference library," believing that municipal reference libraries are more properly associate members, defined in proposed section 4 as "any institution kindred in aim and purpose."

(b) It eliminated from proposed section 6 the provision that "In the election of officers the vote shall be by states as units."

(c) It changed the annual dues of associate members as proposed, from \$1 to \$2.

The amendments as reported by the committee and as recommended in the previous year by Mr. Gillis and Mr. Dodge provided that individuals might become associate members only. The association, in adopting the committee report, amended it to make "persons engaged in state library work" eligible as regular members. The object of this further amendment was to provide for individuals who, like your secretary, or like the president of that year, Mr. Small, might be active in the association but might not be the natural representatives of the institutions with which they were connected. This amendment also made it possible for institutions eligible to membership but unable to afford the annual dues, to be represented through individual members of their staff.

The amendments thus acted upon in 1916 were finally passed in 1917 after one further minor amendment to by-law 1, which based the amount of the annual dues upon the "number of employees on the staff *actually engaged in state library work.*"

To sum up: These amendments, though they did not limit regular membership to institutions in accordance with the original plan of Mr. Gillis and Mr. Dodge, did reduce the voting representation of each institutional member from as large a number as the director or librarian might choose to elect (17 in the case of California) to one, while still making it possible practically to increase this representation in cases where members of the staff desired to join as individuals. Under the old constitution it would have been easily possible for one of the larger institutional members to outvote all the other delegates present, provided the convention happened to be held in its neighborhood; and although the chances are that such a situation, even if it did happen to arise, would bring no bad results, still there is obviously an advantage in guarding against such an eventuality. The present requirement of annual dues from other individuals than the regular representative of the institution will prevent any institution from becoming over-represented.

The adoption of these amendments made necessary the adoption also of a new by-law, specifying the dues of individual active members. The drawing up of this by-law was left to the secretary-treasurer, who consequently inserted as By-law Section 5: "Individuals who become regular members under the provisions of Section 3 of the constitution shall pay an annual due of \$1." This by-law is submitted for your ratification as part of the report of the committee on amending the constitution.

The committee further, believing that the amending of the constitution, as provided for at present, is unnecessarily cumbersome, desires to present the following amendment relative to amendment:

To amend Section 16 of the constitution now reading: "This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, provided that notice of the amendments in their final form be sent to each member of the association at least one month before their final adoption," by striking out the words "at two successive meetings" and inserting in their place the words "at any regular meeting," so that the section as amended shall read, "This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any regular meeting of the association, provided that notice of the amendments in their final form be sent to each member of the association at least one month before their final adoption."

The status of certain of our members is not clearly defined in the present constitution. The president and the secretary-treasurer have made rulings on these cases, which they will present for your approval.

The following libraries are not clearly libraries "doing the work of a state library," which it is necessary that they should be in order to be regular members: Boston Public Library, New York Public Library, Northwestern University Law School Library, Philadelphia Free Library, Worcester County Law Library.

The ruling has been made, however, that they may be so classed by a liberal interpretation of the constitution.

The Law Reporting Company it would seem must be classed as an associate member; and the secretary-treasurer consequently altered its annual dues from \$5 to \$2. This is the only member so affected.

The committee ask that you will consider the above rulings, decide whether they are in accord with the wording of Section 3 of the constitution and with the will of the association; and that if a change of wording is necessary to bring the definition of regular members as given in the constitution into accord with the will of the association, you will take action to that effect.

Mr. GODARD: In the case of a county law library serving a supreme court in a circuit, as happens in some cases, would not that county library be doing the work of the state library if it was serving the court when it was in session at that particular place? Does your supreme court sit in Worcester, Mr. Redstone?

Mr. REDSTONE: Yes.

Mr. GODARD: And the Worcester County Law Library serves that place, does it not?

Mr. REDSTONE: Yes.

Mr. GODARD: In such case then it is doing the work of a state library.

The PRESIDENT: It was my idea and I so ruled in a letter to the secretary that this provision in the constitution with regard to membership can be given a liberal construction. We do not want to rule anyone out who is not clearly outside the fold. There is a little more serious question in the case of the Northwestern University Law School Library, but this, too, we ruled should be classed as a regular member. An approval of this report I take it means an approval of the ruling.

Mr. GODARD: I move the report be accepted.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT: Do you wish to vote separately upon the suggested amendment to the constitution? It seemed to me, and I so stated in a letter to the secretary, that our present method of amendment is altogether too cumbersome for an association that meets only once every year. It takes at least a year to get the constitution amended. Are we not capable and intelligent enough to be able, with thirty days' notice of an amendment to be submitted, to pass upon that amendment and adopt it by a three-fourths vote without endangering our policy?

Mr. SMALL: I move that the amendment relative to the amendment of the constitution be adopted as recommended by the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

The motion was duly seconded.

The PRESIDENT: This will be only the first vote. The amendment will have to come before the convention meeting a year from now. You will have a month's notice before it will be acted on again.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT: Next in order is the report of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. DULLARD: Your Nominating Committee begs to present the following ticket:

President—Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California.

First Vice-president—Dr. Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian of Massachusetts.

Second Vice-president—Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian of Georgia.

Secretary-treasurer—Mrs. Eva May Fowler, assistant librarian in charge, Illinois State Library.

Your committee also desires to give formal expression to its appreciation of the service that has been rendered to this association in the capacity of secretary-treasurer by Miss Smith, who is retiring of her own volition.

Mr. BROWN: I move the secretary be instructed to cast the ballots for the officers named by the committee.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. SMALL: There is a possibility that the American Library Association will omit their 1919 meeting, or discontinue meetings for the duration of the war. If that should be the case, it would be useless for us to attempt to meet, as our custom is to meet with them.

I move, therefore, that the National Association of State Libraries conform to whatever action the American Library Association may take and postpone its next meeting to the time when the next American Library Association Conference shall be held.

The motion was seconded, and after discussion as to the power of the association constitutionally to take such action, was unanimously carried.

SECOND JOINT SESSION

(With the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association and the League of Library Commissions.)

Ballroom, Grand Union Hotel, Wednesday, July 3, 8 p. m.

At the request of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association, the National Association of State Libraries held with that section and the League of Library Commissions a symposium on "Libraries and the food problem," presided over by Mr. Henry N. Sanborn. The report of the session will be found on p. 295 of the A. L. A. Proceedings.

ROUND TABLE

Discussion of Legislative Reference Work and State Document Exchanges

Billiard room, Grand Union Hotel, Thursday, July 4, 8:30 p. m.

The PRESIDENT: In sending out the questionnaire as to the subjects in which the members of our association were most interested, one thing I learned was that the greatest interest of the association seemed to be in state documents and exchanges. It seemed to me that it would be very profitable to have a round table discussion of the subject of exchanges, and so upon making special request of Mr. Utley for an extra meeting I was given permission to hold a round table at this time. We have been fortunate in getting Mr. Brown, of Indiana, to lead the discussion on exchange of documents and I am glad to turn the meeting over to him for that purpose.

Mr. DEMARCHUS C. BROWN: In the first place, if you will permit me, I should like to refer you to the report of the 1908 meeting at Minnetonka, in which, as chairman of the committee on exchange of documents, I made a report including a tabular summary of data secured by writing to all the state libraries of the Union. I am going to suggest that it would be a good thing to have a committee appointed to continue that investigation, because conditions have now changed very materially.

The committee at that time made two recommendations, which for my own part I am willing to repeat: That a persistent effort be made and continued by the association to bring all states into the condition where they would distribute by exchange all state publications; and that a systematic effort be made to induce all states to make exchanges with other states through their respective librarians. It was thought best that there should be only one exchange official in each state and at that time it seemed best to suggest the state librarian.

Mrs. Spencer, of Michigan, in a letter to your president, brings up two or three points of which I want to speak. The first one is that nearly all of the state libraries are now so crowded for room that it is quite impossible to organize and classify properly all the documents received. She says that this is a very serious difficulty in the Michigan State Library and I have similar reports from several others; I know to my sorrow that it is the case in Indiana, and I fancy in many other states who have not reported. That brings up in her mind the question whether there should not be a selective distribution, whether the state librarians should not check up from lists sent to them documents that they want regularly and make special request for any others. She has recently sent out a complete list of Michigan documents, to be checked by other state libraries to show what they would like to receive regularly. She says that many states need all of them, certain other states want only certain ones. That is one of the points I think should be discussed: Should we pick out the documents that we want and have it understood that they only are to be sent regularly? It is interesting to note that the Arizona State Library wants, in addition to the laws, only the house journals and the records, messages, report of the library commissioners, and the manual or blue book. Idaho also wants a limited number. Kentucky wants a much longer list than Arizona and Idaho together—nearly everything. Some states, Indiana

for instance, want everything that the other states publish. That then is the first point, shall we have a selective distribution?

Mrs. Spencer's second question is: "Should we not curtail distribution during war time?" Not merely on account of lack of space, but also on account of war conditions, war expenses. She says that the legislative assembly in her state refuses to give any more money or any more space, and therefore during war time she wants to receive only a limited number of documents, the indispensable ones. She gives as an example of documents that might be dispensed with, the house and senate journals of other states. She says that she does not recall a single time when she has had calls for them. That is rather interesting and rather curious. In my own library we have calls, though not many, for the journals of other states, sometimes for very important purposes; and I should dislike very much to have a serious-minded person come in and want the house journal of Illinois, for instance, for 1865 and find that we did not have it. I should be very much humiliated and very much chagrined.

I have two or three points I should myself like to bring up for discussion. I am personally willing to recommend, if you please, several things:

First, that there should be a regular exchange of all public documents published by all the states. For sociological reasons and reasons of political science it seems to me that is quite necessary. I have students from the different colleges of Indiana who send and come to the state library. They want reports of the public service commission of Kentucky; they want the fire marshal's report; they want reports of the land commissioner; they want the journals; they want various things; and when the students of our institutions need such publications I deem it a great necessity that the state library in each state should have all the documents published by that and other states. So I contend there ought to be an exchange of all publications.

Second, that this distribution by exchange should be at regular intervals. In my own state documents are sent out twice a year—under certain emergencies, three times. It would keep a messenger at work all the time wrapping individual reports and mailing them if they were sent out as they appeared.

I should further like to recommend that there be one officer of exchange and only one. That prevents waste. I know that the head of an office likes to send out his own reports. Many of the officers in the state of Indiana, in spite of the fact that the law requires the state librarian to send out documents in exchange, send out their reports, not only to individuals but also to libraries, and I am constantly getting letters from different libraries, asking if we will pay expressage back on duplicates. In a few states there is a single individual apart from the librarian who takes care of this exchange; but I believe that the state librarian is generally the most fitting person to do it.

Another question on which I should like to talk is the one raised by Mrs. Spencer: Should there be any cessation of exchange of documents during the war period? On the ground that we are to save money for war purposes there is some basis for the belief that this should be done; and yet I do not see how the document division of any state library or a legislative bureau could get along without all the documents of all the states. There are serious difficulties in the way of stopping exchanges during the war.

I want to speak also on the question of selective distribution. I can say that that can be very appropriately applied to the libraries of one's own state, many of which are too small to take care of all the state's publications, but whether it should be applied to other state libraries I am not so sure. How satisfactorily can a library make its selection? To illustrate, I know a man in one of the colleges of the state who has just published a history of the canal project in Illinois. He has been preparing his thesis for many years. He was

once very anxious to know how the Illinois legislature acted on a certain motion made some seventy-five years ago. He called me by phone and said: "Have you the house journal of Illinois for that year? Must I make a trip to Springfield to get it?" I was very glad to be able to tell him that we had the journal. That was a serious matter; it was not frivolous in any way; he wanted to check up something that was quite important. I do not see how you are going to make a choice; it seems to me that you need everything.

There are other institutions than state libraries which publish certain papers and documents and in return for them would like to have the documents of the different states. I have in mind the University of Michigan, University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, certain large public libraries like New York Public and Boston Public and St. Louis Public, and many others. I personally am willing to take whatever publication they have, if it is only a pamphlet, and give them a box full of documents in return if they want them, because I believe in a very liberal exchange. The law requires that there shall be some system of exchange; but as you see it can be interpreted quite liberally. There are historical libraries also. I might speak here of the Burton Historical Collection at Detroit, Michigan. Miss Krum, the librarian, told me the other night that they have many historical papers and pamphlets in duplicate which they are ready to exchange for public documents. I speak of it to show you that there are many organizations other than state libraries that are interested in state document exchanges.

I have brought up these points hoping that you will be willing and eager to express your views about them and possibly come to some conclusion. I am sorry I did not have a complete and full paper by Mrs. Spencer so that I could bring out all the points she had in mind. I have mentioned only the one or two which she seems to think especially valuable. There are a few letters here in Mrs. Spencer's correspondence from other state librarians,

making one or two of the same points which she herself makes. Miss Marvin, of Oregon, brings up again the question: Should we not during the war stop all exchanges except those that are particularly needed? She cannot, she says, take care of the documents coming regularly to Oregon because she has neither the force nor the space.

She says further:

"I have no formal message to send to the meeting in regard to state exchange but I do wish to have a suggestion made that all states should do as we do; that is, have the state or public printer send to the state librarian notice of all printing orders. Our state printer in Oregon does this. We then communicate with the department for which the printing is to be done, asking for a supply for exchange purposes. Most departments keep an order with the printer to send a certain number of copies to the state library."

The problems are now open for discussion. I will recognize Mr. Dullard of New Jersey first.

Mr. JOHN P. DULLARD: First I wish to speak of the states' transient publications, particularly reports of investigations by legislative committees, which are sometimes of much more importance, at least for the time being, than the regularity published state documents. A great many such publications come out without our being informed of the fact that they have been issued. A committee on documents might urge the state libraries to be responsible for seeing that copies of these transient publications are sent to the Library of Congress to be listed in the Monthly List of State Publications. The state librarians could do a great deal to make that list very much more complete, particularly as to such transient publications.

In New Jersey the printing of such documents does not of necessity go through the regular channels and is not of necessity done by the state printer. We have an instance, in fact, of a special commission which even went out of the state to have its report printed; nobody could get a copy unless he made application to the chairman personally. There was no official channel through which anybody was under

obligation to make the existence of that document a matter of public record, although it was an expensive, and, from our state point of view, a very valuable document. We have a canal crossing the state operating under a charter about to expire. There was an option on the part of the state to take it over at the end of fifty years; at the end of seventy years it would revert to the state. The canal has passed into the hands of a lessee, a railroad company. They have been trying for the last ten years to get legislation through that would enable them to turn the canal over to the state and receive a sum of money running into the millions. You can imagine that a report dealing with this case would be extremely valuable to the people of our state. And yet there was no way except by chance of knowing that such a report was actually in existence.

There are two other suggestions I should like to make. The first, that each state compile a list of all its annual reports and other current state publications. Even if such a list had to be in very much abbreviated form, it would be useful both to local libraries in the state and to other state libraries.

The second, that all states have a law requiring the filing of copies of all state documents including transient publications, in the state library. At present in New Jersey there is no obligation in the matter and occasionally we find ourselves very much chagrined to have somebody come into the state library and ask to see a copy of some state publication, the existence of which we did not know anything about. For example, a special commission that was created to represent New Jersey at the Panama-Pacific Exposition got out a very valuable handbook on New Jersey. Not only was it printed outside of the state but the entire edition was shipped to San Francisco, and to get copies for our file I had to write to the secretary of the commission at San Francisco. I learned of its existence through somebody from our state who had been at the San Francisco Fair and brought a copy back with him.

Mr. BROWN: Are there any states which require by law a certain number of documents to be given to a distributing officer? That is the case in my own state of Indiana. The law gives to the state librarian, who is the distributing agent for exchanges, a certain number of copies, now 250, which he must use for exchange.

Mrs. EVA MAY FOWLER: Since 1915 the Illinois State Library has been the distributing department for exchanges and is allotted by law sufficient copies for this purpose of journals, session laws and department reports. Sometimes the state printer is asked to make delivery directly to the issuing department, and does so in some instances in case of an emergency; then we do not get our seventy-five copies unless we can prevail upon the department to return them.

We have often wished that states sending us material would enclose a list as Michigan does. Oftentimes you have to depend upon ordinary clerical or less than ordinary clerical help for receiving these shipments; but if you know exactly the material supposed to be sent you can check it up in a short time. Such a list also would save our listing the material for our acknowledgment. We make it our rule to acknowledge receipt of everything received. This spring we had notices that two shipments made last November were lying in freight offices unclaimed. We had announced the sending at the time of shipment, but on account of the congested freight conditions, the material had arrived so long after the letter that nobody claimed it when it came. As soon as we notified the library to whom it was addressed, they claimed it. If each state library acknowledged receipt upon receiving goods, it would aid us in tracing our shipments, and prevent our being informed six months later that goods were still lying unclaimed and were likely to be sold for waste paper.

Mr. REECE: I wonder whether it would be at all in place to adopt tactics looking to education? What is desired, no doubt, is some uniform method of exchange and

distribution centralized in each state. That is Utopian and I realize how impossible it would be, but I wonder whether it would not be of assistance in the long run if this body could formulate, possibly tonight, and endorse some simple draft of model law for exchange distribution, which might be put into the hands of the state libraries generally, simply with the view of having it to use when occasion arose, and with the view perhaps to educating state officials as to what we desired. As I say, the project of getting actually uniform legislation is visional, but would we not find it worth while to begin a quiet campaign of education?

Mr. GODARD: Such a plan as Mr. Reece has mentioned has been carried out in one or two cases in the last few years. I remember especially a model law formulated in 1902 by the committee of which Colonel Carver was chairman. Copies of the law were sent out to the governors of the various states, with some degree of success in getting similar laws enacted.

I was pleased to have Mr. Dullard say what he did about sending publications from our several states to the Library of Congress. Such publications should be marked "Document Division," to make sure that Mr. Harris gets them. I have used the Monthly List as an argument with various commissioners and commissions in Connecticut, to make sure of getting our supply of copies for distribution. I have assured them that the publication will be entered in the Monthly List of State Publications and cataloged by the Library of Congress, and that printed cards will be supplied to those who wish to have them, so that information about the document will at once become available wherever the publications of the Library of Congress go.

I have been able in Connecticut to get into operation another plan for making accessible information about the departmental reports. This is to list in the manual published annually by our secretary of state the departmental reports published during the year, with the date when the first report was issued. And by the way,

just look upon that register and manual as the bible of Connecticut because there is not much about Connecticut that you will not find there.

In regard to Mrs. Fowler's suggestion of a list to accompany a shipment, we have a system of numbered cards. All state libraries and all of the public libraries on our exchange list have a definite number. For instance, No. 1 is the Library of Congress. All cards itemizing shipments to the Library of Congress bear the number 1. All correspondence, also, that we have with the Library of Congress is placed in a vertical file numbered 1; that is, a library's number is a guide to all correspondence with that library. We have found this a great convenience.

Mr. GLASIER: I think possibly the experience of Wisconsin may be of some interest to this meeting. One very essential thing is a complete list of all documents in each state; I think very few states have it. Wisconsin has two libraries that are interested in state documents, one the State Historical Library, located at the University of Wisconsin, and the other the Wisconsin State Library, located in the Capitol. A little over a year ago the State Historical Library started the publishing of a monthly pamphlet or leaflet containing a complete list of the publications of Wisconsin for the preceding month. At the end of the year the monthly lists were cumulated into an annual list. That was a very commendable undertaking. I have been endeavoring for some time past to give good service in the matter of exchanges by checking up with this list and getting for distribution as many of the documents and reports there itemized as I could.

We have had a lot of trouble in Wisconsin with getting copies of documents for distribution. Several years ago the Board of Public Affairs tried to get at the problem of waste in distribution by providing for a central shipping department under the supervision of the superintendent of public property. The state printer is required to deliver to this department all

documents except those printed by the university. Shipments are then made upon the orders of the various officers having authority to distribute. The object of this plan is to prevent the sending of several copies of the same report to the same person or institution. The theory is good, but in my experience it has not worked out very well in practice. Recently the departments in an effort to cut down expenses have often not ordered enough copies printed, and the entire supply of a document will sometimes be delivered to the department for which it was printed and distributed by them before any copies get to the document clerk. Then when the order of the state library goes in there are no copies available. I hope to be able to get that matter remedied by having a law passed such as Mrs. Fowler mentioned, requiring the state printer to deliver directly to the library a certain number of copies for exchange purposes.

Mr. M. M. QUAFIE: The Wisconsin State Historical Society supplied the University of Texas with public documents but in return could get practically nothing from the State of Texas. Finally a few years ago I told the librarian that in view of our utter inability to get Texas state documents we were going to quit sending to him. He wrote back a very pleasant letter, said he recognized the justice of the situation, regretted that he could no longer have our Wisconsin documents but acquiesced in the fairness of the position we took, and went on to say that we were not much worse off than he was, for the University of Texas itself frequently found it extremely difficult to get the Texas state documents. I am convinced that is not a wholly unique condition. I remember hearing Mr. Sampson, librarian of the Missouri State Historical Library, who died recently, tell about his frequent visits to Jefferson City to get his supply of freshly issued documents; he told how every now and then he would literally camp on this job in season and out of season, and how even so he would sometimes go when he heard that a new document was to be is-

sued, only to find his application disregarded and his supply gone.

The law of Wisconsin requires the state printer, who except for publications of certain normal schools does all the state printing, to deliver a certain number of copies of every state document to the Wisconsin Historical Library. In addition, the superintendent of the library has the power to requisition as many more as he pleases. Notwithstanding both of those provisos of the statutes, we frequently have to jump at a pretty lively rate in order to get from the state printer, there in our own state, copies of certain documents.

Mr. BROWN: He is not required to deliver a given number to you for distribution?

Mr. QUAIFE: Not for distribution. He is required to deliver copies to our library for our own use.

Mention has been made two or three times of the Library of Congress Monthly List of State Publications. I do not know whether because of what we have been doing lately we are better informed than some of the rest of you as to the defects of that check-list. Quite certainly, at any rate, it is very deficient. I suppose this is a matter of common knowledge. I do not see how it can contain all the state documents that are printed when even the state librarians or the librarian of the University of Texas, or, to cite our own case, our own institution right in the town where these things are being printed, does not always succeed in getting them.

It was chiefly to remedy that situation on our own behalf that we began about a year and a half ago, at the beginning of 1917, to print the monthly check-list to which Mr. Glasier has referred. We mail that check-list to all who want to receive it, whether state librarians or not. I think our mailing list at the present time numbers 150 departments and institutions. And I wish to say this about the question or remark of Mr. Brown a moment ago, that our purpose in preparing and sending out the list is to enable state librarians, university librarians and others who may be

interested in Wisconsin public documents, to know exactly what is being printed from month to month. It does not follow always that a librarian will get all of those documents. If he is enjoying regular exchange relations, either through Mr. Glasier's library or our own, presumably he will get them all; but since the documents are actually handled by the superintendent of public property, or, rather, by his assistants, who hold our standing order to supply, say, the Indiana State Library with all Wisconsin public documents, we have no way of knowing when they fall down on the job unless the Indiana State Library notifies us. Obviously it cannot do that unless it has some way of knowing what is being published in Wisconsin. That, in a nutshell, is the object of printing the monthly list of Wisconsin public documents. I shall be very glad—I presume I may include Mr. Glasier in this statement—to have any institution which is receiving documents through our agency, take the trouble to follow the check-list and notify us when there is any deficiency. We can in most cases succeed, though obviously, in view of what I have said, there could be no absolute guarantee, in supplying what you lack. Obviously, also, the more prompt the notice we have of the deficiency, the greater the likelihood of our being able to make it up.

QUESTION: How do you make sure of getting hold of all the documents for listing?

Mr. QUAIFE: In the first place, we have the law which requires the state printer to supply us with copies of every document printed, but that law is not always lived up to; we do not depend upon the state printer to live up to it. Regularly every month and sometimes two or three times a month we visit the state printing board and carefully check up their printing orders to see what has been printed. If there is anything that has not come to us we immediately go after it. We have absolute knowledge as to what is being printed through these vouchers and other records of the state printing board.

The SECRETARY: In New York State we get regularly from the state printing board copies of the printing orders. These do not, of course, give us information as to the time of publication; but they give us something with which to check up our receipts.

Mr. SMALL: So far as Iowa is concerned, I will say that we have great respect for documents. I do not feel that I am qualified to make a selection of what we should receive. In so far as we are concerned, we want everything published.

As to the use of the legislative journals, I agree with the chairman that though they are the least used of all the documents, they should be on hand. We have hundreds of volumes in our libraries, textbooks, reports and others, that are seldom, if ever, used, but if wanted they are wanted badly and so are worthy of the space they occupy.

So far as the room is concerned, we are badly crowded but I have in spite of that made the decision that we will take the documents even if we must stack them on the floor and pile them ceiling high. I did so for this reason—we may be crowded now but we hope we will not always be crowded. If we get the volumes now, we have them when we get the new shelving and the new building to put them in.

I think it would be a mistake to curtail distribution during war time. For one thing, it would be inconvenient not to have the documents when we needed to use them; for another thing, it would be an injustice to the state to compel it to hoard them. Then too there is great danger that a legislative committee, seeing the accumulation, might say that there was a waste of publications and printing.

The PRESIDENT: It seems to me that if we do not get these documents when they are printed we are likely not to get them at all.

Mr. BROWN: Do you wish to have a committee investigate this whole question and report at the next meeting?

Mr. DULLARD: I move that a Committee on Documents be appointed to consider the handling of documents and exchanges.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

The PRESIDENT: The matter of the republication or revision of the pamphlet on state documents edited by Mr. Reece, which I mentioned in my remarks to the association at the Tuesday evening meeting, has not yet been acted upon. My suggestion was that the matter of republication or revision of this pamphlet, which many of us have found to be valuable, should be referred to a committee on documents and exchanges for investigation, for further report at least, and for possible action. Just what do you wish to do with this suggestion?

Mr. SMALL: I move that the matter of republication or revision of the pamphlet on State Documents for Libraries, by Mr. Ernest J. Reece, be referred to the Committee on Documents and Exchanges.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Reece is here tonight. We should be glad to hear a word from Mr. Reece on the subject.

Mr. REECE: Mr. Chairman, as I stated in my letter to you some months ago, I shall be very glad, if you so desire, to act on a committee of the Association with reference to the revision. It is a little difficult for me to say under present conditions just what I shall be able to do, but I shall be very glad to undertake the work.

The motion was duly carried.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HANNAN: Before this documents question is shunted to one side, I should like to bring before the section a matter which relates rather to federal than to state matters; that is, the question of whether the state libraries may not receive from Washington all senate and house bills of a public nature and also copies of all hearings held before Congressional committees. As a worker in legislative records, I am intensely interested in these two matters. As you know, the only way you can get copies now is by addressing either the clerk or your congressman in Washington. If this matter has never been threshed out to a conclusion with the authorities at Washington, I should like to present a resolution.

Mr. GODARD: The subject has been taken up with the committee on printing at Washington, through its clerk. The committee is inclined to feel that there is a world of those public bills of no use outside of one or two states. It would be a good thing to take action at this meeting on the matter and to forward the resolution to Washington along with a similar resolution of the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association.

Mr. H. O. BRIGHAM: We once got a committee together to deal with this question, but it never got very far. The only thing to do, it seems to me, is to offer to put \$10 or \$15 a year into a subscription. That would make it worth the clerk's while to handle a mailing list. I should like to have somebody investigate that possibility. The plan may not be practical, but, on the other hand, it may work because the clerk is in an especially good position to get at the bills. He might get a list of twenty libraries that would desire to receive a limited number of bills of general interest. As far as expense is concerned, we spend in telegrams in one year probably as much as \$10 or \$15 in trying to get the bills from our congressmen. If we make our own selection, we will have, counting the various calendar prints, nearly 40,000 bills to handle.

Mr. HANNAN: In order to get the matter before the session, I will introduce this resolution:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the National Association of State Libraries that the federal law relating to the printing and distribution of U. S. documents should be so amended as to provide for the distribution to the state library in each state of copies of all House and Senate bills of a public nature which are introduced in the Federal Congress; also copies of all hearings held before Congressional committees and which may be printed.

I am more interested in receiving all the hearings than all the bills. Many of them are upon social and economic questions that affect the state and the legislation of the state, and are wanted at times by certain committees of the state legislature.

By having them come to you regularly you would be able to serve your committees greatly. I move the consideration and adoption of this resolution.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. GODARD: One of the sections of the printing bills, which the Government Documents Round Table has been quietly urging for the last two years, provides that copies of hearings and all bills be furnished to the regular depository libraries; and that, where possible, the bill upon which the hearing was held be printed with the hearing, because the hearing without the bill is not of much service. The bill that was introduced on April 18 does not quite cover that point. There is probably no chance that it will go through, and certainly the other one will not pass until after this war is over, unless something very unforeseen happens.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The meeting was then turned over to the incoming president, Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California.

The next number on the program, "State Library Legislation in 1916 and 1917," by A. J. Small, was at Mr. Small's suggestion, ordered printed without being read.

STATE LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1916 AND 1917

By A. J. Small

Law Librarian, Iowa State Library

In preparing this synopsis of recent library legislation in the various states, I have thought best to include, whenever possible, a brief resumé of the character of work being accomplished by each library, believing that it will be interesting and a source of information.

It is gratifying to review the letters which have been received, giving account of the war activities in which librarians and their staffs are engaged. Several of the librarians have contributed members of their staff for war work, and nearly all are giving time for Councils of Defense, collecting books and funds for cantonment libraries, soliciting for Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., selling Liberty Bonds and war savings stamps, aiding in food conservation,

publicity, and in numerous other ways. In several instances librarians and staff members are working extra hours and waiving vacation periods to enter camp libraries or other volunteer patriotic work.

Alabama—There has been no new legislation except as to salaries of the librarian and marshal and assistant.

Alaska—This far away northwest territory is building up a law library for the use of the legal departments of the government. The legislature in 1917 appropriated \$2,500 to be expended under the direction of the governor and the attorney general. The attorney general is ex officio librarian.

Arizona—The state library of Arizona had a new birth in 1915 when the whole system was revised and the legislative reference bureau established. Mr. Con P. Cronin was appointed librarian by the legislature. Since that time Mr. Cronin has greatly improved the usefulness of the library. In 1917 the sum of \$4,335.62 was appropriated for a deficit incurred in the state law library in previous years.

Arkansas—Mr. John T. Castle, librarian, writes that so far as legislative acts affecting the library are concerned, there has been no material change for the past three or four years. The librarian, however, was granted an increase of salary from \$1,500 to \$2,000. A legislative reference bureau was created under the direction of the Historical Commission, but there being no appropriation, it is ineffective.

California—The California State library is one of the wide-awake libraries of the country. The aggressive work done in the last decade by Mr. Gillis is being carried on by his successor, Mr. Milton J. Ferguson. The legislature in 1915 approved the action of the trustees of the state library in accepting as a gift from the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro a special feature library located in San Francisco. This library is called the "Sutro Library," and is supplemental to the state library. There is no appropriation made for its support but donations are being made by special

organizations and individuals. The library, opened for public use on January 1, 1917, is devoted largely to special reference and research works. In 1917, the legislature made a liberal appropriation of \$250,000 for a support fund to cover the biennial period. This sum, the librarian states, is not sufficient to cover all the activities which he desires the library to undertake. The librarian's salary was increased by the same legislature from \$3,500 to \$5,000 annually.

Colorado—So far as legislative acts are concerned, the status of the state library in Colorado remains unchanged.

Connecticut—The state library of Connecticut is known throughout the country for its efficiency, and Mr. Godard, with his untiring activity, has built up a great state library and legislative reference bureau. None will dispute the claim that Connecticut has one of the most perfectly equipped state libraries in America. The legislature of 1917 provided for a state census and inventory of the resources of the state in men and materials available for use in time of war. This inventory and census was turned over to the state librarian for tabulation and compilation. The same legislature also authorized the state librarian to photograph all bills introduced in the legislature. In Connecticut no bill is printed until it is favorably reported by the committee to which it has been referred. Photostat copies are then made for the convenience of the legislative members and the public, the latter being required to pay a reasonable fee for copies.

Delaware—The library staff consists of the librarian and one assistant. Aside from library duties, the librarian is charged with being custodian of the State House and is responsible for all portraits which are hung in the building. The legislative appropriations in 1917 were as follows: Salary of librarian, \$1,200; Contingent expense, \$500; Purchase of books, \$500; Repairing of books, \$200; total, \$2,400.

Florida—Both of Florida's state libraries are governed by ex officio state officers; the miscellaneous library by the

secretary of state and the law library by the clerk of the supreme court. There is practically no library spirit in Florida.

Georgia—During the administration of the present state librarian, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, the Georgia State Library has made a wonderful progress. In her last report she says: "The past decade has witnessed a revolution in the idea of what goes to make a library and a librarian, and it is this change that has been significant of progress." Recent legislative enactments relating to the state library have not been numerous or striking but a fairly good support fund has been provided. The legislature in 1916 empowered the state librarian to appoint all notaries public for the state as well as to revoke commissions at any time. By legislative act of 1917, the librarian is authorized to contract for the publication of certain Georgia law reports.

Hawaii—In 1909 the legislature made provisions for a territorial library. Since that time liberal appropriations have been made for its support. In 1917 there was appropriated for salaries \$23,400, and for expenses \$12,900, a total of \$36,300 for the biennial period.

Idaho—To Idaho belongs the unique distinction of having three state libraries, located as follows: Boise, Lewiston and Pocatello. The last two are strictly for the use of the court which has periodical sittings at each of the places named. The library at Pocatello was created by the legislature in 1917, with an appropriation of \$5,000 for maintenance. The other two libraries are conducted by the clerk of courts.

Illinois—In 1915, the legislature assigned the work of the exchange of state documents to the state library. The appropriation for the library was \$43,837, being nearly doubled in 1917, thus affording an ample sum for the enlargement of the work and the purchase of books. The state library of Illinois circulates books to institutions and citizens throughout the state. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, acting librarian, is doing good work and is building

up a strong library at Springfield. The salary of the secretary of the legislative reference bureau was increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum, and \$23,700 was appropriated annually for other employees. The biennial total sum appropriated in 1917 for legislative reference work is \$69,600.

Indiana—Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, the able and efficient librarian, reports no change in amount of funds or number on his staff in Indiana. The library is rich in reference works, literature and history. The state law library is separate from the state library proper. Mr. Brown, like many other librarians, is doing much war work. The legislature of 1917 abolished the legislative reference bureau, which took effect October 1, 1917.

Iowa—Aside from providing for two apprentices in the miscellaneous department of the state library, at \$400 each annually, and increasing the salary of the law librarian from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per year, there was no new legislation. A bill introduced in 1917 for the erection of a Temple of Justice passed the Senate, but failed by a few votes in the House. The measure would have easily carried had it not been for the fact that it followed a million dollar war appropriation.

Kansas—The state library of Kansas is under the wise leadership of Mr. James L. King, who, with nominal support, has built up for the people of Kansas a valuable library and a legislative reference department. The legislature of 1917 increased the librarian's salary from \$2,000 to \$2,400, and advanced the salaries of several members of the staff. The legislative reference budget was also increased by \$700.

Kentucky—The librarian, Mr. Frank K. Kavanaugh, writes that the only legislative advancement in the library since 1910 was made by the legislature of 1916, when he was allowed a bookkeeper at \$75.00 per month. Besides his regular duties as librarian, he issues the advance sheets of the Kentucky law reports. He also has charge of the department of stationery

and supplies, and the disposing of state publications generally.

Louisiana—There is no new legislation to report for Louisiana.

Maine—Like the libraries of some of the other states, that of Maine is badly crowded. A resolution was adopted at the session of 1917 whereby a commission was appointed to investigate the needs of a state library building, the commission to report back to the next legislature. The last legislature authorized the librarian to establish a legislative reference bureau as a part of the state library, and to employ assistance and to incur such expense as may be necessary in its management. Legislative reference work has been done in the state library for several years, but by this act the bureau is given a legal standing and an opportunity to enlarge its scope. Bill drafting has not been authorized.

Maryland—Miss Nettie V. Mace, state librarian, reports little direct library legislation for a number of years. She says, "Indeed, we have become so distinctly a law library that we have branched out scarcely at all."

Massachusetts—The legislature provides quite liberally for the state library of Massachusetts. The annual appropriations for 1917 are as follows: Salary of librarian, \$4,000; clerical services, maintenance, etc., \$12,190; temporary clerical assistance, \$500; incidental expenses; \$2,500; books, maps, papers, etc., \$8,000; cataloging, \$5,000; total, \$32,190.

In addition a sum not exceeding \$1,000 was appropriated for the repair, preservation and binding of books and pamphlets.

The state library conducts and operates a legislative reference bureau, the expenses of which are included in the above amounts. Dr. Lawrence Boyd Evans has been appointed librarian to succeed Mr. Foster W. Stearns, who resigned to enter the federal service. Dr. Evans is vice-chairman of the committee to compile information and data for the use of the Constitutional Convention. Previously he was professor of history at Tufts College. He

is considered an international authority on constitutional government.

Michigan—Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, dean of state librarians so far as length of service is concerned, is to be congratulated upon her long and successful career. The state library of Michigan is homogeneous in its nature, having the miscellaneous, law, traveling libraries and legislative reference as its constituent parts. The legislature in 1917 amended the legislative reference laws and provided for an increase in salary of the legislative reference librarian from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per year. The same legislature provided for an assistant in the law department at a salary of \$1,500 per year, while the salary of another member of the staff was raised to \$1,500. An appropriation of \$5,000 each was made for the purchase of books in the state library and traveling library.

Minnesota—Mr. E. J. Lien, the genial ex-president of this association and efficient state librarian of Minnesota, reports that so far as legislative acts for the library are concerned, nothing has been done for the past four years. The splendid work of Mr. Lien has placed the state library in the front ranks, and Minnesota may well pride itself on having one of the best state libraries of the West.

Mississippi—The state library is strictly a law library with a goodly number of reference works. Mrs. W. F. Marshall, the able librarian, is doing much to build up a strong library and prides herself in having one of the best reference libraries of the South. She is much handicapped in not having sufficient legislative support. The loan of books is restricted to the court.

Missouri—No unusual legislation has been enacted within the last four years. Mr. A. J. Menteer, the state librarian, is contributing much of his efforts toward the winning of the war.

Montana—Mr. A. K. Barbour, the state law librarian, writes that there has been no material change in the laws affecting the law library. The lawyers of the state pay an annual license tax, which, after

certain expenses are deducted, nets the law library about four thousand dollars. This is in addition to the regular appropriation for the library. It is the duty of the law librarian to edit and index the session laws, and Mr. Barbour says he is trying to make the index "fool proof." The legislature in 1917 made provisions for the printing of a state history and appointed Mr. Granville Stuart state historian, for a period of two years, at a salary of \$3,000 annually.

Nebraska—Through a clerical error in the expiration date of the appropriation act of 1917, the library of Nebraska is experiencing considerable financial embarrassment. Instead of "1919," the figures "1917" were inserted, thus depriving the library of the funds which were intended for its use and support for the biennium ending 1919. Fortunately, the library derives some income from the sale of law reports, laws, etc.

Nevada—The legislature of 1917 enacted a law greatly extending the usefulness of the state library. The librarian was authorized and directed to prepare an author and subject catalog at a cost of not to exceed \$2,500. Any resident vouched for by a property taxpayer of the state may obtain books free of expense; loans of books may not exceed four weeks; for a failure to return a penalty of ten cents per day is imposed, with a forfeiture of privileges if delinquent twenty days. Any school district may borrow books, not to exceed twenty at one time. For schools no personal surety is required. Mr. Frank J. Pyne writes that the income for the support of their library is about \$40,000 per year. An appropriation of \$7,200 was made in 1917 for fireproofing the state library building.

New Hampshire—The law relating to the state library was considerably amended in 1917. The library is maintained for the use of the departments of the state government and as a legislative reference library for the citizens of the state. The state library is charged with the distribution and exchange of state publications. A

board of trustees consisting of three members, not more than two of whom are of the same political faith, is appointed by the governor and serves without compensation. The trustees appoint the librarian for a term of three years. The salary of the librarian is fixed by the trustees, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

New Jersey—Outside of the regular appropriations there has been no new legislation. Mr. Dullard, however, since his incumbency as state librarian, has built up for the people and courts of New Jersey a splendid library and greatly increased its efficiency.

New Mexico—As yet New Mexico, one of the newer states, has not caught the library spirit. The librarian receives only \$900 annually, and the 1917 appropriation for miscellaneous expenses was but \$2,500.

New York—The library of the great Empire State, to which we naturally look for ideals, is a splendid institution, for which liberal financial provision, though probably not more than needed for its various activities, has been made by the state. The appropriation for salaries in 1917 was \$109,170, and for books \$74,500. Mr. Wyer writes that they are doing much war work and are losing on behalf of war activities many members of the staff.

North Carolina—Capt. Miles O. Sherrill, one of the veteran librarians of the South, retired during the last winter, after eighteen years of service as state librarian of North Carolina. He has been succeeded temporarily by Mr. W. S. Wilson, legislative reference librarian. Mr. Wilson is one of the most active reference librarians of the South, who has built up a splendid reference bureau since its creation in 1915. Plans are being formulated to present a bill to the next legislature for the consolidation of the state library, the library commission and the legislative reference department. The state library of North Carolina is another of those unfortunate libraries which has but a meager financial support. The legislative reference bureau by act of 1917 receives an annual appro-

priation of \$6,000 and the historical commission, \$7,000.

North Dakota—Owing to the failure of the legislature of 1917 to provide for a state librarian (for the state law library) the clerk of the supreme court has been ex officio librarian since that time.

Ohio—For the splendid library of Ohio, over which Mr. C. B. Galbreath has so long been librarian, there has been no unusual legislation. Mr. Galbreath has recently been succeeded by Mr. John Henry Newman, formerly state librarian, the appointment becoming effective June 1, 1918. The library celebrated its centennial on August 10, 1917.

Oklahoma—No new legislation has been enacted so far as the state library is concerned but an effort is being made to strengthen the state law library located at the state university at Norman. The extra session of 1916 made available some 42,000 court reports to be exchanged for standard text and other law reports for use of the state library and the university library. By this arrangement Mr. E. G. Spilman, the librarian, is able to double the \$5,000 otherwise available for book purchases.

Oregon—Aside from an increase in the support fund of the general library (which includes the traveling library) there has been no change in the library law of Oregon. The appropriation in 1917 for the biennial period was \$40,000.

Pennsylvania—The state library of Pennsylvania, with its able librarian, Mr. T. L. Montgomery and his splendid staff, is doing its bit in the way of war activities along with regular library duties. Mr. Montgomery, as president of the American Library Association, is rendering valuable service in the building up of the libraries at the various camps and cantonments throughout the country. Two of the male assistants of his staff have gone into camp library work. The legislature in 1917 gave to the state library, for the two-year period following, the sum of \$98,390; \$15,000 was granted the legislative reference bu-

reau with which to continue the codification of the general laws of the state.

Rhode Island—Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, the genial and able librarian of Rhode Island, reports that the legislature of 1917 increased the salaries of all assistants by \$20 per month. The same session increased the salary of the state law librarian from \$1,600 to \$2,400 per year, and that of the state librarian from \$1,600 to \$1,800 per year.

Mr. Brigham has in his department and under his direction the legislative reference bureau and may expend for its proper administration not to exceed \$3,970 per year.

South Carolina—In South Carolina, Mrs. Virginia Green Moody, the librarian, is struggling, single-handed and alone, to work out and develop this important educational institution of the state. From the laws of 1917 I find that there is an appropriation of \$1,500 for the salary of the state librarian only, no additional help being provided. Appropriations are, \$576 for contingent fund; \$350 for stationery and stamps; \$100 for purchase of books and binding, and \$40 for water. In 1916, the legislature authorized the levying of a tax in Newberry County in the sum of \$7,500 for the chain gang. In another county, the coroner has a salary of \$2,000, and in Kershaw County, \$1,000 is to be levied for post mortems, inquests and lunacy, but not a dollar for libraries!

South Dakota—The state library of South Dakota is one of many activities. Its real title is "Department of History." It administers the state library, the state census, vital statistics, legislative reference and the historical society. Mr. Doane Robinson, the executive head, is building up a great educational institution, ably assisted by Miss Ida M. Anding, legislative reference librarian. No new legislation affecting the progressive work being done in this state has been enacted.

Tennessee—Aside from salaries, expenses, improvements, etc., there was appropriated \$4,000 in 1917 for the purchase of law books for the biennial period,

and \$500 for books for the state prison library. The state librarian has direct supervision of the prison library. The total sum appropriated for the state library, including salaries and prison library, and \$10,000 for the purchase and installation of steel shelving, was \$25,900 for the biennium.

Texas—No new legislation has been enacted in Texas. Mr. C. Klaerner, who was appointed state librarian on April 15, 1915, has tendered his resignation, effective September 1, 1918. Mr. Klaerner has been heavily burdened and found it necessary to ask relief.

Utah—The state library of Utah is entirely a law library for the use of the courts. The clerk of the court is ex officio librarian. Mr. Griffith reports that no change has been made in funds, staff or duties of the librarian.

Vermont—The legislature of 1917 created a board of control, composed of the governor, treasurer, auditor, director of state institutions, and one other person to be appointed biennially by the governor, who shall have supervision over all state institutions, the state library included.

The acts of 1917 also provided for an additional assistant and amended the law whereby the board of trustees fixes the salaries of the state librarian and his assistants. The library has an aggregate annual appropriation (including salaries) of \$13,000 plus a limited revenue from the sale of books. The legislative reference bureau receives an additional \$3,500. The legislature of 1915 adopted a resolution appointing a commission to investigate the necessity of a new building for the state library, supreme court, etc. This building has now been completed, and at this date (June, 1918) the library is being moved to its new quarters.

Virginia—The Virginia state library is an institution of unusual character; it has a large miscellaneous library with a separate law library for the court, each administered separately. The state library conducts a flourishing travelling library system, provided for in the laws of 1916,

which loans its books to people throughout the state. It also has a very good collection of raised letter volumes for the use of the blind. Not only has Virginia a great state library, but there is also a vast collection of state archives and manuscripts. The library publishes many volumes of historical and genealogical significance. Mr. McIlwaine, the state librarian, is a man of many affairs, who is making for the state of Virginia an institution of much worth and importance.

Washington—Mr. J. M. Hitt, state librarian, writes that their efforts are limited on account of proper legislative action. The legislature of 1917 made an appropriation for the biennial period of \$10,000 for the state library and \$28,400 for the state law library.

West Virginia—The state library situation in West Virginia is much like that of South Carolina. Mr. B. H. Oxley, the librarian, has no assistance except that of a stenographer; not even a messenger is provided. The library is primarily a law library for the use of the courts. The librarian is greatly handicapped on account of legislative neglect. The department of history and archives performs the functions of the general library.

Wisconsin—The library over which our honored president, Mr. G. G. Glasier, presides has been given an increase in its general expenses from \$7,125 to \$9,200, while for the development of the document department, purchase of law books, books of reference, works on political science and statistics, there has been an increase from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Legislation has been enacted to simplify the auditing of accounts.

Wyoming—The state library of Wyoming is rapidly coming to the front. The library has been moved into new quarters in a new wing of the capitol. The legislature of 1917 appropriated \$9,900 for new equipment and expense of moving. The librarian's salary was increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800 annually. An additional \$100 is paid to her as director of weights and measures.

The 1917 legislature appropriated \$1,000 to employ two persons to draft and prepare legislative bills, resolutions and amendments.

Miss Frances Davis, state librarian, resigned in 1917, and was succeeded by Miss Agnes R. Wright.

There followed a discussion on "The Legislative Reference Department," presided over by Mr. William E. Hannan, legislative reference librarian of the New York State Library.

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Two questions relating to legislative reference work have been proposed for discussion; one is legislative reference work in war time and the other is, how to get the legislature to use the legislative reference bureau—in popular parlance, how to get your work over to the legislature.

On the face of it, it may appear that legislative reference work in war time is not different from legislative reference work at any other time; but I believe you will agree with me that every legislative reference worker who has had to do with the legislature since 1914, especially since our own beloved country got into the war, has had more questions thrust at him relative to European conditions as a basis for legislation in his own state than he ever had before. It will be necessary only to state a few questions in order to prove that statement. Take the question of the production of food and regulation of prices. That question was formerly taboo in this country; monopolies were in bad odor, and any attempt to combine to regulate the price at once brought down the maledictions of the people and of the courts and of the legislature. And now we seek to find out what Great Britain did, what France has done, in the matter of regulation of the production of foodstuffs and of maximum and minimum prices; what Canada has done; what Australia has done. The legislative reference worker has been taken out of his provincial attitude across into these other countries whose legisla-

tion prior to the war perhaps interested him only a little.

Then again come the new questions that are nearer home, such as legislation dealing with explosives, alien enemies, seditious matter in textbooks. We have gone along at an easy gait, having matter taught in our various histories and textbooks that now we are closely scanning; it has been brought to our attention by reason of this war that possibly principles are being taught to the growing boy and girl that really are seditious and should be closely scrutinized. So we have in the state of New York a law relating to the removal of seditious matter from textbooks when it is called to the attention of the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York.

Military training in schools is another war time piece of legislation in this country, entirely alien to our thought and to our education, until within the last few years. New York State, I believe, led the way in the matter of military training in schools; and now the question is being seriously considered in a number of states.

Another war time question relates to the care of the returned soldier. While largely a federal question, yet it is also a state question, because these men will be coming back to live in the cities where their welfare will have to be considered.

There is also the regulation of patriotic societies which are authorized by act of the legislature to care for the dependents of those who have gone abroad.

There is the question of the status of the soldier who has been suddenly called from private life to the colors, from a position which gave him such a fair remuneration, perhaps, that he may have entered into the purchase of a home or a farm. When his earning capacity stops, what is going to become of the obligation which he has assumed? That situation has given rise to the laws relating to moratorium. A number of states have adopted legislation relating to moratorium and we now, I believe, have a federal act which makes a provision for the care of

the debts of the soldier who has been called to the colors.

The result of the war, therefore, has been to broaden the horizon of every person connected with a legislative reference bureau. Formerly we had our attention directed to matters which, with the exception of some economic legislation such as rural credits, pertained to the states of our own nation, but now we are compelled to think in national terms and in international terms. We must be prepared to have ready for a member of the legislature or of his committee, legislation of all the allied countries dealing with such matters as relief and care of diseased or disabled soldiers, or the regulation of either prices or production of foodstuffs. For example, in New York when preparing a compilation dealing with food regulation and the control of prices, we wrote to Great Britain, France and Australia for first-hand information on the question; we asked not only for printed material but for their opinion as to the establishment of a minimum or a maximum price. Before the legislature convened we had this material ready in almost every instance. If it had not been for the war, the chances are that the legislature would not have been particularly concerned with what was going on in those countries, but no longer can any legislative reference worker be ignorant or fail to notice the trend of the social and economic and political conditions in all foreign countries. So much for legislative reference work in war time.

Now the second question, in regard to methods used to get the work of the legislative reference bureau before the legislature, or, in other words, to get the members of the legislature to use the legislative reference bureau. Some of you are more happily situated than we are in New York. You have the legislature perhaps in the same building. Here we have it across the street. Our problem was to get ourselves over to them, not to get them over to us, because they were sufficient unto themselves. The old and tried method is, as soon as the personnel of

the legislature is known, to send them circular letters expressing your good will to do for them whatever they would like to have done. They take that as a matter of mere politeness on your part and some politely acknowledge the receipt. After they convene, again you address a letter stating your readiness to serve them by supplying any information they may wish upon legislation which may interest them. This will bring sometimes a personal response, sometimes that of a clerk who comes in the name of his member, or sometimes a page or sometimes a telephone call or a letter. We get them in all these ways in Albany. We prefer, of course, the personal call; but as soon as we get them, one way or the other, I do get into contact with them personally; I make an effort to see those men regardless of how they may look upon me after they see me or what they may think that I am after. Of course, I am after nothing that they may have in the matter of political preferment or jobs or anything of that kind. I am there, you are there—we are talking now as a family of legislative reference workers—I am there or you are there to give them some information on some particular question in which they are interested. After you have exhausted your circular letter without breaking the ice, what are you going to do? You cannot, of course, meet every member of your legislature personally. You want to serve them but you are not there where they stumble over you; your bureau is not there between the assembly room and the senate room where they see you as they come in and out. You are distant. And they look upon you as an alien to some extent. Your position is non-political oftentimes. Sometimes it is political; and if it is political as a rule you will get more personal contact than you do, until they know you, when it is non-political. What are you going to do? You cannot meet them in open session, get a hearing. That would not be good policy. So you have to take the risk of advertising—printers' ink. It is a good thing to have a printed pamphlet

worked up on some question that some committee has been threshing out. Get the laws on that particular question, type them and then make a digest of them. Bring in your statistics if it is a question that calls for statistics; bring in the opinion of commissions and boards and of experts. Have it printed in such numbers that when the legislature convenes you can shoot it right in to them. That will bring some compliments from various members and requests for additional copies to send to some of their constituents. It makes you enthusiastic to think you have got that over. The response stops in a day or two with less result than you think you should have had. But the move has bitten off a little more of the trench (that is good war talk).

As a rule they won't throw the pamphlet into the waste basket because it pertains to the social or political or economic condition of the state; they will keep it, take it home with them. But they do not keep it before them. The next thing you need is something that will be before them most of the time. For this I worked out a legislator's request card which I made up in pads of forty or fifty. It reads like this:

W. E. Hannan,

Legislative Reference Librarian,

New York State Library.

I desire to use the following, which may be sent by bearer or delivered at.....

[Signature].....

Books as follows.....

.....

.....

Information on subject of.....

.....

Bills introduced or laws enacted in other

states on subject of.....

.....

.....

.....

All the facilities of the State Library

(telephone, Main 4700) are at the service

of members of the Legislature.

I send that pad to every member of

the legislature. They won't throw it away,

because they will find it convenient as a

writing pad if they do not want to use it

otherwise. Every once in a while they

will stumble over it and say, "I believe I do want something," and fill it out and send it over to us. We have used it now for two or three years and it brings more and more requests every year. It is a practical little thing which shows that you are really interested, that you are not afraid to put your name down in writing and in front of them so that they can get acquainted with you.

But the best advertisement of all, in my judgment, is good hard work. Here is a bill before a committee in the Assembly dealing with lowering the fare for school children. Street railways do not want it or they are indifferent as to whether it goes through or not. But there are one or two members who are interested in that particular bill and who would like some help. A member will come to you and ask you for all the legislation that may be got together on that question and its constitutionality. You get it together and you type it and give it to him. Then you say to him, "Now I can go a step further with this. Let me make a number of copies to put into the hands of every member of your committee. This committee has not asked me for the material but they ought to have it." "Why?" "You are going to have a hearing on the bill, are you not?" "Yes." "The attorneys for the street railroads or the steam railroads will appear before the committee against the bill, won't they?" "Yes." "They will tell the committee that there is no such legislation in any state or if there is that it has been declared unconstitutional?" "Yes." "Well, this material which we have prepared shows that there are laws relating to the subject in some of the states and that they have been declared constitutional. Now let me help you and boost our work a little by placing in the hands of the committee a copy of the material which I have given you." He agrees. So we get to work and place in the hands of that committee, each member, the same material which he has, so that when the member appears before the committee to present his case, each member has the same data.

Whether they care for it or not, I don't know, but we have helped them settle the question, haven't we, by giving them authoritative information with references to sources? We do not put our own opinion into the piece of work at all.

That kind of work I believe every legislative reference library should do, not be content, for instance, to furnish a list of states having minimum wage laws, with references to the laws by states with the chapters. That means very little. It means, in the first place, that no elbow grease has been spent on the job. If instead you give the laws in full for every state that has a minimum wage law, and give in addition a digest of those laws and extracts from the reports of minimum wage commissions relating to them, and court decisions, federal and state, thereon, you have done a complete piece of work that nobody can find fault with. You have placed your bureau before a member of the legislature or a committee or the whole legislature in such a way that they have respect for you, whether or not they agree with your politics or know your politics or don't care whether you have any politics or not. They know that you are onto your job, are not afraid to work and not afraid to put the facts before them as facts without any coloring of your own opinion.

I do that kind of work for every member of the legislature regardless of his standing, regardless of whether he is a big member or a little member; the man who is little known receives just as good a job from me as the man who is well known and who is the leader of the senate or of the assembly. I go on the theory of "casting your bread upon the waters," and in New York we certainly need to do that.

Another thing we did this year in order to show to the legislature the character of our work was to print a little eight-page paper giving a list of the questions that had been presented to us and upon which we had done a great deal of work at the previous session. This alphabetical list includes such titles as laws gov-

erning automobiles, a compilation of the laws of thirty-four states; baseball, digest of laws of twenty-three states which prohibit sports or baseball on Sundays, and so on. I wrote a little letter enclosing this and sent it to each member of the legislature. It brought us more work; it brought us requests for the material listed, and it called attention to the character of the work we were doing and were ready and willing to do.

You will notice that preparation of some of this material meant the typing of 150 to 160 pages. That sounds big, but you cannot do legislative reference work unless you have a corps of stenographers and typists.

I am going to throw the question open to discussion.

Mr. GODARD: I think that we have all been helped, encouraged, inspired, by the description of the work that Mr. Hannan has been doing at the New York State Library, which, as we all know, has held the front rank in that line of work here in the east.

The Connecticut State Library has used one or two other means to get people to use its legislative reference department. It has been the custom, since we have had our new building separate from the capitol, to give the general assembly a reception; and at that time we have taken the opportunity to have all of our assistants on hand to lead the members around and let them see with their own eyes what we can do for them. Usually they are very much impressed—that is, the new ones—and are almost always sure to come back.

We also furnish the members with handy pads, with "Connecticut State Library" across the top on every sheet.

I think that the greatest help to making ourselves known that we have had has come from Connecticut's custom of never printing its bills until after they have been favorably reported by the committee to which they have been referred. In order that there might be somewhere accessible to the public and to the members of the general assembly copies of all bills

introduced, we started to photostat them—provided, that is, we could get them from the committees. The requests for copies of bills which in this way we were able to grant brought us lots of friends and lots of work.

Then we keep in the library a record showing the exact status of each bill. For each bill there is a card giving the date of its introduction, showing who introduced it, to what committee it was referred, when the hearing was advertised and held, whether or not we had received a stenographer's report of the committee hearing, the action on the bill in both houses, and finally, when it has been passed and sent to the governor for his signature, its number and chapter in the public acts or the special laws. We found that even the clerks of the committees to which the bills had been referred were looking to us to furnish this information. So we have found ourselves not only being used, but being used to such an extent that during the session practically all of our assistants are working on legislative reference work.

I spoke of the stenographer's report of the committee hearings. We get a copy of everything transcribed by direction of the committee. Between the sessions those committee hearings are thoroughly indexed and bound.

Mr. BROWN: I should like to hear Mr. Hannan's views on whether the legislative reference bureau should draft bills.

Mr. HANNAN: My experience in Nebraska has led me to be heartily in favor of having a bill drafting section attached to a legislative reference bureau. The main condition for the success of such a union is that the person in charge should know when to keep still; in other words, he should attend to his own business of legislative reference and leave legislation and the enacting of legislation to the men who are sent down there by a constituent body. At no time should he seek to interject into a bill any personal opinion that he holds on a question. The legislative reference worker is not elected to represent any body in the legislature.

When he drafts a bill for a member, he should keep a careful record of the member's request and of the ideas which the member wishes embodied in the bill. Then if the member accuses him of interjecting his own opinions he can prove that he has not put any idea into the bill which the member did not want there. I am heartily in favor of combining the two functions into one section. It is a very economical plan. In addition the legislature can hold one person responsible more easily than two or three.

Mr. GLASIER: I move that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown and Mr. Hannan for presenting these two subjects to-night.

Mr. GODARD: I should like to add an amendment to include Mr. Small.

Mr. GLASIER: Certainly.

The motion as amended was duly seconded and carried.

The Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, chairman, then presented its report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions, in less formal manner than has usually been the custom, desires to express the appreciation of the association for the consideration given it by the Executive Committee of the A. L. A. in the arrangement of program schedules and meeting places.

The committee records with deep regret the passing of one of the most energetic, wide-awake and constructive fellow workers, Mr. James L. Gillis, who for eighteen years was at the helm of the California State Library and brought that institution from a condition of inactivity to one of remarkably efficient service.

The committee deplores the renewal of activity on the part of the supposedly extinct political volcano and the loss thereby of a worthy colleague, Mr. C. B. Galbreath of Ohio.

Mr. SMALL: I move the adoption of the resolutions.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Whereupon an adjournment *sine die* was taken.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The American Association of Law Libraries met in annual conference at Saratoga Springs, July 2 and 3, 1918. As was to be expected, the attendance was small, limited in the main to those members living in New York and near-by states. Two separate sessions were held, and one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. Addresses were delivered as follows:

President's address: Edward H. Redstone, librarian, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; Workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian, Massachusetts; The effect of the world war on Anglo-American legal literature, Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University; A brief survey of special legislation, Frank E. Chipman, president, The Boston Book Company; Editing the New York session laws, John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

These papers will all appear in future numbers of the *Law Library Journal*, hence no attempt will be made to review them here.

Committee reports of vital interest to members of the Association were delivered by the chairmen. Mr. Small as chairman of the Committee on Legal Bibliography brought us the welcome news that a check list of State Bar Association reports

is being prepared by an Iowa librarian, and that President Redstone has a bibliography of legal periodicals in the process of compilation. Changes in price and form of the Index were the chief topics touched upon in the report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals and *Law Library Journal*. These points were discussed thoroughly by the members but the final decision was that the committee should be continued with power to act in extending the Index in any feasible way.

The third session was made interesting by a talk from Mrs. Margaret Klingelsmith of the University of Pennsylvania Law Library, on problems of law cataloging, and by an impromptu talk from Mr. Ferguson, the newly elected president of the National Association of State Libraries, on his work as state librarian of California.

The Nominating Committee made the following report of officers for the year 1918-1919: President: Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston; first vice-president: John T. Fitzpatrick, New York State Library, Albany; second vice-president: Agnes Wright, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne; secretary: Elizabeth B. Steere, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer: Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo Law Library, Buffalo.

Executive Committee: George S. Godard, E. A. Feazel, John P. Dullard.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The first session of the League of Library Commissions was held on the afternoon of July 3, with Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president, in the chair.

The meeting was made notable by the reappearance after twelve years of Dr. Melvil Dewey at an A. L. A. convention. The audience showed their esteem by rising to greet Dr. Dewey with hearty applause. Dr. Dewey spoke of the present war conditions with a spirit of optimism, showing the

great opportunity of the public library in a state of society in which democracy will come to its own. To him it seems that among the many things libraries can do, the greatest service is to aid the movement for simplified spelling. As a firm conviction, he repeated the assertion of the philologist Grimm, that the greatest obstacle in the way of English linguistic domination of the world, is the absurd and unscientific spelling of the English language. To

prove the rapid increase in the progress of English towards becoming the universal language of the world, he quoted statistics showing the relative increase in the last 400 years in the number of persons speaking the important modern languages. The whole tone of the address was optimistic and inspiring.

Following this address the members of the League, in a discussion lead by Mr. William R. Watson of New York, considered the progress made by the various states towards certification of librarians and standardization of libraries:

Only several of the states represented at the meeting reported any real action attempted, namely: California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Texas. Minnesota and Wisconsin reported their state associations at work on proposed legislation, and Iowa reported an educational campaign under way. In California, the system of state examination relating to county libraries has worked almost perfectly. This system does not, however, include librarians of city libraries or county libraries, or library assistants. In Illinois an attempt at legislation was made in a section of a county library bill, but the whole bill was defeated, largely on account of the clause providing for certification. In Indiana, the experience of Illinois was anticipated in one legislature and in a second attempt a county bill without the certification clause was passed. The plan here was to certify all librarians of public libraries but not library assistants. In Massachusetts, the condition has been improved by legislation to hold examinations for the registration of librarians, but libraries are not compelled to employ registered librarians or assistants. Twenty-seven took the first examination. The New York plan is a merit rather than a certification system, and has met with rather wide approval, as previously set forth in *New York Libraries*. In Ohio there have been several attempts at legislation for certification but without legal results. In Texas the county law passed in 1917 provides for certification of county librarians.

The general sentiment of the meeting was that certification of librarians is one of the most important objects for which the library profession can work. Although representatives of many states felt that much educational work will be necessary before legislation can be obtained in their

states, no one expressed disapproval of some plan of certification.

On the evening of July 3, the League participated in a joint meeting with the Agricultural Libraries Section and the National Association of State Libraries on the subject of Food Conservation. [This session will be reported under the Agricultural Libraries Section.]

On the evening of July 4, the League met to discuss "Methods of control of state supported library activities," under the leadership of Miss Julia A. Robinson, of Iowa. Each state represented reported on the present relationship between the various state library activities and on any attempted or recently achieved consolidation:

In several of the midwestern states recent attempts or plans for consolidation were reported. The reason behind these attempts seems generally to be economy, although it was the expressed opinion of those present that no money saving would result in such consolidation. In several states, it appeared, the state library, more properly the law library or Supreme Court library is provided for in the constitution, so that unless the constitution should be changed, the only form of consolidation would be to bring all library activities under the state library. This was not considered desirable as long as the state library should be managed by the Supreme Court judges.

There seemed to be a general opinion that proper consolidation would be desirable to save duplication of effort. Coordination under one board of control rather than subordination of departments under one of the others was favored. North Dakota reported a gain in dignity and no loss in independence from being coordinated with other educational institutions under the State Board of Regents. Other states, notably Pennsylvania, have practical consolidation because the state librarian is ex-officio secretary of the state library commission and connected with other library activities.

The value of such discussion, the president showed, was to evolve some ideal plan which could be used as a model by states establishing library systems, as a form for states reforming their present conditions, and as a goal towards which all states might be tending even though change does

not appear imminent or desirable. Miss Julia A. Robinson was then requested by the president to read the following plan for

The Unification of State Library Activities

Introduction—Without attempting to elaborate the analogy between state and city in the provision of free books and reading, suffice it to say that since state supported library activities bear the same relation to the people of the state that a city tax supported library does to its residents, it would seem that the form of organization which has proved advantageous in the city might well guide in the formation of a central state agency. I would, therefore, beg to offer the following suggestions as a basis for the unification of state library activities, believing that in addition to being logical the plan will provide a good working organization for the promotion of library facilities in the state.

I. Government—The body authorized by law for the government of a city library in Iowa, and I think in most states, is an *appointed* board of trustees. The number of these differ as well as the terms in different states. As this has proved to be for the best interest of city library work, why then should state library work be placed under an *ex officio* board composed of members whose interests are in other matters to which their time and attention must be given, thus often condemning the work to small thought and insufficient support? In the state as in the city there should be a state board of public library trustees composed of interested persons appointed by the governor. Five, appointed for five years each, would seem to be an ideal arrangement, and the law should provide that at least two should be women.

II. Name—The analogy to a city library above mentioned would naturally suggest the name of *State Library* or *State Public Library* in such a unification.

III. Division of work—In no city library is the circulating department made subordinate to or placed under the direction and management of the reference department, which is what would be done if the library commission and the traveling library were placed under the state library. In any consolidation or reconstruction of state library activities there should be a reorganization as well which should create departments in the state work corresponding to

that in a city library: For example, (a) department of library extension, supervision and organization; (b) circulation department, to include the traveling library work; (c) state reference department, covering the work now done by the state library outside of the legislative reference work. The addition of a school or children's department for work in the schools might be desirable, though this would legitimately come under the department of supervision. Further details of the organization could be worked out as the needs required.

IV. Special Libraries—As is done in some cities, special law and historical libraries might be allowed to continue under separate boards, providing the law library be confined to law and legislative reference material only, and the historical library to source material and genealogy, though the latter might well be transferred to the state reference department.

V. Appropriation—The natural method would be to have a lump appropriation covering the whole, but the law should provide that the different departments should share in such a manner that no department should be built up at the expense of another.

Conclusion—It is much easier to secure an ideal organization in the beginning than by reconstruction and some difficulties might develop requiring a modification of the scheme. The above plan would probably not fit all states, but an adaptation could be made to meet local conditions.

At the close of the discussion, the members present in business session, took action on the amendment to the constitution proposed by Illinois. The constitution as amended at Berkeley fixed the annual meeting at the time and place of the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council. As a consequence, no mid-winter Council meeting being held, no legal annual meeting could be held this last year. By common consent the Saratoga meeting was voted the annual meeting. The Illinois amendment was then adopted as follows:

The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Board shall decide.

The treasurer having reported a balance of \$531.20, it was voted that the Executive Board be authorized to invest in War Savings Stamps any amount of this balance that they see fit.

The meeting was then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held July 5, the secretary and treasurer, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, resigned, and Mr. William J. Hamilton was appointed his successor.

HENRY N. SANBORN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

(Reprinted from *Library Journal*, August, 1918)

The first session of the Special Libraries Association was held Thursday evening, July 4, in one of the parlors of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. Owing to the resignation of Dr. C. C. Williamson, John A. Lapp, vice-president, presided on motion. He urged that special attention be given to increasing the membership and suggested the formation of groups within the association, as for commercial, legislative and medical libraries. He also outlined the desirability, in his view, of holding the annual meeting of the S. L. A. at a time and place other than that of the A. L. A. conference, and there was general discussion, both pro and con, of this latter suggestion.

A report was received from the war service committee, R. H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, chairman, reviewing its efforts to cooperate with the American Library Association in war work. It had been felt that members of the Special Libraries Association were especially well qualified to supply camp libraries with material or information in special or technical fields, and for this reason the War Service Committee, appointed by the president shortly after this country entered the war, had been endorsed at the Louisville meeting. The committee's report, however, showed that despite untiring efforts on the part of its chairman, the cooperation proposed had not been welcomed by the A. L. A., whose war committee felt that the needs of the camp libraries for technical material could be met by ordinary

public library methods. Realizing that to a large extent this was true, the committee confined itself to quiet cooperation with individual camp libraries which expressed a desire for special assistance; in a number of cases the resources of special libraries were drawn upon, and through their influence also several publishers of technical books and periodicals contributed their publications to camp libraries.

Notwithstanding the chairman's belief that "the opportunities for special service might have been placed with more effect by the A. L. A. before the camp libraries," he expressed his admiration for the war work accomplished by the A. L. A. and recommended the discontinuance of the committee.

Mr. Lapp raised the question of whether the time had not come for the Special Libraries Association to organize on the basis of function rather than geographical distribution. After a discussion of the desirability of dividing the membership into groups of libraries, according to their direct interests and the basis of such classification, on motion of Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, the executive committee was directed to make a survey of all special libraries, classify these by type and report the progress of the work at the next meeting.

Thirty-five were present at the second session, held Friday afternoon, July 5. Mr. Lapp, presiding, recalled the organizing of the association at Bretton Woods, nine years before, and spoke at length concerning the fundamental characteristics of the special library and the service it should render. His contention that the public li-

braries of the country are not even today alive to their responsibilities and that only about ten per cent of them are rendering complete and effective reference service was vigorously combated by Charles A. George, of the Elizabeth, N. J., Free Public library and others, who argued that the public library is not called upon to duplicate the work of the special library. However beneficial this discussion may have been in "clearing the air," to use an expression employed by some of the speakers, it had the unfortunate effect, because of its length, of crowding from the program all papers save one, that by Miss A. G. Cross, librarian of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., who described briefly the work of the great number of libraries maintained by federal departments, boards and bureaus, at the national capital, many of which have sprung into being since our entrance into the war.

At the evening session on the same day, also held in the club room, forty were present. J. H. Friedel, librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, acted as secretary. The question was brought up as to what part special libraries could take in war service. Upon motion of Mr. Friedel, it was voted that the incoming president appoint a committee to memorialize the federal government's Committee on Public Information, offering to place at its service the resources of the special libraries of the country, and to draw up a plan of coöperation with that committee in war service.

John D. Wolcott, librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Education, spoke of the work of fifteen newly-organized libraries in government departments at Washington.

Kenneth Walker, librarian of the New Jersey Zinc Company, spoke upon "Pur-

chasing in a special library." It was evident from the discussion which followed that there is a decided variation in the purchasing methods of different special libraries; that while in some cases, as with the larger corporations, special librarians are hampered by their dependence upon a central purchasing office which orders books in the same manner as pins, window-screens or floor-mops, in other cases, as with libraries of membership associations, the librarian has considerable freedom in purchasing.

Papers by A. B. Lindsey on "The follow-up system of the Bureau of Railway Economics" and by C. R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "The special library as an aid to agricultural development" were not read, but the chairman announced that the former paper at least would appear in *Special Libraries*.

On motion of Mr. Friedel, the executive committee was instructed to formulate a plan for central registration of applicants for special library work.

Caroline E. Williams, librarian of the DuPont de Nemours Powder Company's experiment station at Wilmington, Del., was chosen secretary of the association, and J. H. Friedel was made a member of the executive committee. The selection of a president and vice-president was entrusted to a committee composed of the executive committee and three other members; this committee as finally made up consisted of Misses Williams and Ethel M. Johnson, and Messrs. Lapp, Handy, Lee, Friedel and R. H. Johnston. At a post-conference meeting the committee chose Guy E. Marion as president and Edward H. Redstone as vice-president.

ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES

By Position and Sex

	Men	Women	Total
Trustees	5	10	15
Library Commissions ...	9	17	26
Chief Librarians	122	115	237
Heads of Dept's and Branch Librarians.....	42	79	121
Assistants	14	87	101
Library School Instructors	1	17	18
Library School Students..	1	5	6
Editors	1	5	6
Commercial Agents	18	1	19
Others	12	59	71
	225	395	620

By Geographical Sections

6 of the 6 New England States.....	111
5 " 5 North Atlantic States and District of Columbia....	320
5 " 6 South Atlantic States.....	11
8 " 8 North Central States.....	129
4 " 6 South Central States.....	13
9 " 14 Western States	19
3 " 3 Pacific States	10
Canada	7
Total	620

By States

Alabama	1	Florida	4
Arizona	1	Georgia	4
California	6	Illinois	32
Colorado	3	Indiana	10
Connecticut	13	Iowa	15
Delaware	7	Kansas	3
District of Co-		Kentucky	3
lumbia	22	Louisiana	1

Maine	1	Pennsylvania ..	36
Maryland	7	Rhode Island...	14
Massachusetts .	63	Tennessee	8
Michigan	23	Texas	3
Minnesota	9	Utah	1
Missouri	12	Vermont	13
Nebraska	3	Virginia	1
New Hampshire	7	Washington	2
New Jersey.....	26	West Virginia..	1
New York.....	222	Wisconsin	6
North Carolina.	1	Wyoming	2
North Dakota...	1	Canada	7
Ohio	22		
Oklahoma	2	Total	620
Oregon	2		

By Libraries

Libraries having five or more representa-
tives

New York State Library.....	39
New York Public Library.....	23
Detroit Public Library.....	8
Library of Congress.....	8
Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.....	8
Philadelphia Free Library.....	7
Troy Public Library.....	7
Cossitt Library, Memphis.....	6
Newark Free Public Library.....	6
Providence Public Library.....	6
Springfield City Library.....	6
Brooklyn Public Library.....	5
Columbia University Library.....	5
Cleveland Public Library.....	5
Manchester City Library.....	5
Y. M. A. Pruyn Library, Albany.....	5

[Note.—The above figures from the library schools do not show the full attendance of students, as several from the classes of 1918 were present who registered under the libraries with which they were about to be connected.]

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Abbreviations: F., Free; P., Public; L., Library; ref., Reference; catlgr., Cataloger; ln., Librarian; asst., Assistant; br., Branch; sch., School.
 *Prefixed to a name indicates participation in Lake Placid trip.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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NOVEMBER, 1918

HANDBOOK, 1918

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CHARTER

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Be it known, that whereas Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliographical science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating good will among its own members, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Executive Board of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office:

Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the American Library Association, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed this tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Organized Oct. 6, 1876; Incorporated Dec. 10, 1879

This national body was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1876, as the immediate result of a three days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial exhibition.

Its purposes are the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinion, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure, and the advancement of the profession of librarianship.

In addition to advancing library interests generally, the Association aims:

1. By organization and force of numbers to effect needed reforms and improvements, most of which could not be brought about by individual effort.
2. By coöperation, to lessen labor and expense of library administration.
3. By discussion and comparison, to utilize the combined experiments and experience of the profession in perfecting plans and methods, and in solving difficulties.
4. By meetings and correspondence, to promote acquaintance and *esprit de corps*.

Offices of the Association

The executive and publishing offices of the Association are at 78 East Washington St., Chicago, on the second floor of the Chicago public library building. They are open daily from nine to five and members visiting Chicago may have mail sent here and are cordially invited to use the rooms. Any changes of address or position should be reported promptly to the executive office so that the membership list in the Handbook may be up-to-date and all publications may reach members promptly.

Membership and Dues

Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member. The annual dues are Two dollars for individuals and Five dollars for institutions, payable in advance on January 1. An entrance fee of One dollar must be paid by individuals upon joining or rejoining if membership has lapsed. Any individual member may become a life member exempt from dues on payment of Twenty-five dollars.

All applications for membership and remittances for dues should be made to the American Library Association, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, by money orders or drafts on New York or Chicago. If local checks are sent, 10 cents exchange should be added.

Benefits of Membership

Individual members receive the Bulletin of the American Library Association, published bi-monthly and forming an annual volume of over 400 pages, one number of which is the official Handbook and another the Proceedings of the annual meeting; they enjoy special travel and hotel rates, all conference privileges and hospitalities, and are entitled to vote for officers of the Association. Every library worker whose name is on the membership list and who pays the annual fee, helps thereby to more effective work by the Association, which in turn will accrue to the benefit of the individual member.

Institutional (library) members, in addition to the Bulletin, will receive the Booklist (10 issues a year), an annotated buying list of current books suitable for large and small libraries. Every library member may send one delegate to all meetings of the Association, who shall be entitled to all privileges of an individual member.

Libraries may ask Headquarters for information on any library subject.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Adopted 1909

Object

Sec. 1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America.

Membership

Sec. 2. **Members.** Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues; and others, after election by the Executive board; but no member shall be entitled to vote at a business meeting of the Association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the Association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3. **Honorary Members.** On nomination of the Council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Association.

Sec. 4. **Life Members and Fellows.** Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

Endowment Fund

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor

shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Management

Sec. 6. The business of the Association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the Executive board. But the Association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action, of the Executive board or Council, or give them mandatory instructions.

Officers and Committees

Sec. 7. The officers of the Association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. The president and vice-presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen by the Executive board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 8. **President and Vice-Presidents.** The president shall be the representative head of the Association. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the ranking vice-president shall become president.

Sec. 9. **Secretary.** The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the Executive board, shall be the active executive officer of the Association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association, Council or Executive board, and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues.

Sec. 10. **Treasurer.** The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills, on approval of the chairman of the finance committee or of a member designated by that committee, and make an an-

nual report to the Association covering the calendar year.

Sec. 11. Executive Board. The president and vice-presidents, together with six other members elected as hereinafter specified, shall constitute the Executive board. At the annual meeting of 1909 there shall be elected by ballot six persons to serve as the above mentioned elective members of the Executive board. Immediately after their election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes, of which the term of the first shall expire in 1910, of the second in 1911, and of the third in 1912. In 1910 and at each annual meeting of the Association thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot for a three years' term, two members of the Executive board to take the place of those whose term will thus expire. The Executive board shall administer the business affairs of the Association except those specifically assigned to other bodies, or dealt with by direct vote of the Association as hereinbefore provided. It shall appoint the non-elective and assistant officers, and all standing committees; and fix the salaries of all paid officers of the Association. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the Association so much of the program, notices, circulars, and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 12. Finance Committee. There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the Executive board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the Executive board, and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer and trustees of the endowment fund and report to the Association at the annual meeting.

Sec. 13. Votes by Correspondence. Ap-

proval in writing by a majority of a board or committee voting shall have the force of a vote, provided no member expresses disapproval.

Council

Sec. 14. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, twenty-five members elected by the Association at large, and twenty-five elected by the Council itself and one member from each state, provincial and territorial library association or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the Association and Council respectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909 the existing Council shall elect twenty-five and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold one, two, three, four and five years respectively.

Sec. 15. Meetings. The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meetings of the Association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 16. Duties. The Council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and no local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable condi-

tions, other organizations kindred in purpose and by the same vote establish sections of the Association. It may nominate honorary members.

Terms of Office

Sec. 17. All officers, members of the Council and members of the Executive board elected by the Association shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Publishing Board

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the Executive board for terms of not more than three years, one of whom shall be chosen from the Executive board. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary.

Sec. 20. No work involving the expenditure of money shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board, and the Association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. The treasurer of the Association shall serve as treasurer of the publishing board, but shall keep separate accounts. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be apportioned by the Executive board from the treasury of the Association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

Sec. 21. The publishing board shall report in print at each annual meeting of the Association.

Meetings

Sec. 22. **Annual Meeting.** There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be finally determined by the Executive board.

Sec. 23. **Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive board, and shall be called by the president on request of twenty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only

business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 24. **Quorum.** Forty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association and twenty of the Council.

Amendments and By-Laws

Sec. 25. **Amendments.** This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 26. **By-Laws.** By-laws may be adopted by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive board or after reference to and report from the Executive board. Any by-laws may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members. Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining shall receive his original number. It shall be the duty of members to inform the secretary promptly of any change of address.

The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. At least three months prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive board, trustees of the Endowment fund, and such members of the Council as are to be chosen by the Association under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the constitution.

This committee shall report to the Executive board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the Bulletin at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least twenty-four hours before election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

In general, nominations to the Council shall be made with a view of having it representative of all sections of the country and of the principal classes of libraries included in the Association. No person shall be nominated as president, first or second vice-president or councilor of the Association for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the Council at each annual conference, there shall be designated a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. This committee shall report to the Council, and the election by the Council shall be by ballot. The prohibition in Sec. 2 of the re-election of a councilor for two consecutive terms shall not apply to the councilors elected by the Council itself.

Sec. 3a. Each state, territorial and provincial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be \$5.00

for each association having a membership of fifty or less, and ten cents per additional capita where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association or to members of other affiliated societies.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the Executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the Executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting, and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc., and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the Executive board printing accepted papers entire or to such extent as may be considered desirable. Abstracts of papers to be presented at annual conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Sec. 6. The Executive board shall appoint a committee of eight on library training, which shall from time to time investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of the investigations, with its recommendations. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: one member of a state library commission, one librarian of a free public library of at least 50,000 volumes, one librarian of a college or reference library, one library trustee, four library school graduates, including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to retire each year.

Sec. 7. The Executive board shall ap-

point annually a committee of three on library administration to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity and coöperation, with a view of economical administration.

Sec. 8. The Executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

Sec. 8a. Petitions for the establishment of sections shall be presented only by members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section and by not less than twenty such members. Before such a petition be granted by Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, shall report to the Council as to the desirability of such section. Council shall have power to discontinue a section when, in the opinion of Council, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under

the provisions of Sec. 16 of the constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc., upon subjects of interest to the members. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

Sec. 10. Provision shall be made by the Executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Sec. 11. The vote of institutional members shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the secretary. In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast by the chief librarian or ranking executive officer in attendance at the meeting.

MEMBERS CLASSIFIED

MEMBERSHIP BY POSITION

Institutional Members	522
Affiliated State Associations.....	24
Trustees	67
Library Commissions	54
Chief Librarians	990
Heads of Departments and Branch Librarians.....	534
Assistants	798
Library School Instructors.....	40
Library School Students.....	8
Editors	22
Commercial Agents	59
Others	262
Total.....	3,380

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	1916	1917	1918		1916	1917	1918
Alabama	21	25	22	Virginia	17	18	21
Arizona	6	6	8	Washington	63	67	69
Arkansas	2	7	5	West Virginia	5	3	4
California	149	150	151	Wisconsin	103	109	108
Colorado	27	28	39	Wyoming	6	6	10
Connecticut	80	75	79	Canada	42	42	41
Delaware	5	7	10	Alberta	6	5	5
District of Columbia..	123	119	131	British Columbia...	6	6	5
Florida	8	9	9	Manitoba	2	3	4
Georgia	24	26	33	New Brunswick...	2	2	2
Idaho	6	6	5	Nova Scotia.....	2	1	1
Illinois	288	307	287	Ontario	16	17	18
Indiana	68	106	103	Quebec	7	7	6
Iowa	78	80	76	Saskatchewan	1	1	1
Kansas	37	38	42				
Kentucky	19	67	32	Total	3152	3312	3337
Louisiana	9	8	10				
Maine	22	22	23	FOREIGN			
Maryland	25	25	26	(Including U. S. De-			
Massachusetts	280	270	287	pendencies)			
Michigan	105	114	127				
Minnesota	70	77	69	Alaska	1	1	0
Mississippi	2	3	4	Australia	1	1	2
Missouri	74	78	74	Canal Zone.....	1	1	2
Montana	17	16	17	China	0	2	2
Nebraska	20	22	20	Denmark	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	England	7	7	9
New Hampshire	29	31	35	Finland	1	0	1
New Jersey	110	110	109	France	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	0	3	Germany	1	0	0
New York	602	561	583	Hawaii	5	6	6
North Carolina	12	16	18	Holland	0	0	1
North Dakota	23	22	23	India	5	2	5
Ohio	170	196	186	Japan	3	3	3
Oklahoma	16	18	17	New Zealand	1	1	1
Oregon	46	47	44	Norway	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	206	214	208	Philippine Islands...	3	4	3
Rhode Island	39	34	38	Porto Rico	1	1	1
South Carolina	6	6	8	Scotland	1	1	1
South Dakota	9	12	12	Sweden	1	1	2
Tennessee	17	31	22	Union of South Africa.	1	1	2
Texas	36	44	53				
Utah	8	12	11	Grand Total.....	3188	3346	3380
Vermont	20	21	24				

MEMBERSHIP BY CLASSES

	1916	1917	1918
Honorary Members	4	4	4
Life Fellows	2	2	1
Life Members	113	115	120
Perpetual Members	3	3	3
Institutional Members	466	505	522
Affiliated State Associations.....	19	23	24
Annual Members	2581	2694	2706
Total	3188	3346	3380

PAST MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

Date	Place	Attend- ance	Membership Nos. in order of joining	Added each year
1876, Oct. 4-6.....	Philadelphia	103	1- 69	69
1877, Sept. 4-6.....	New York	66	70- 122	53
1877, Oct. 2-5.....	London (international)	21		
1878	No meeting		123- 196	74
1879, June 30-July 2..	Boston	162	197- 385	189
1880	No meeting		386- 397	12
1881, Feb. 9-12.....	Washington	70	398- 413	16
1882, May 24-27.....	Cincinnati	47	414- 454	41
1883, Aug. 14-17.....	Buffalo	72	455- 470	16
1884	No meeting		471- 476	6
1885, Sept. 8-11.....	Lake George, N. Y.....	87	477- 513	37
1886, July 7-10.....	Milwaukee	133	514- 594	81
1887, Aug. 30-Sept. 2.	Thousand Islands, N. Y.....	186	595- 700	106
1888, Sept. 25-28.....	Catskill Mts., N. Y.....	32	701- 725	25
1889, May 8-11.....	St. Louis	106	726- 771	46
1890, Sept. 9-13.....	Fabyans (White Mts.).....	242	772- 884	113
1891, Oct. 12-16.....	San Francisco	83	885- 939	55
1892, May 16-21.....	Lakewood, Baltimore, Washington.	260	940-1081	142
1893, July 13-22.....	Chicago	311	1082-1230	149
1894, Sept. 17-22.....	Lake Placid, N. Y.....	205	1231-1315	85
1895, Aug. 13-21.....	Denver and Colorado Springs....	147	1316-1377	62
1896, Sept. 1-8.....	Cleveland	363	1378-1550	173
1897, June 21-25.....	Philadelphia	315	1551-1684	134
1897, July 13-16.....	London (international)	94		
1898, July 5-9.....	Lakewood-on-Chautauqua	494	1685-1825	141
1899, May 9-13.....	Atlanta, Ga.	215	1826-1908	83
1900, June 6-12.....	Montreal, Canada	452	1909-2116	208
1901, July 3-10.....	Waukesha, Wis.	460	2117-2390	274
1902, June 14-20.....	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.....	1018	2391-2735	345
1903, June 22-27.....	Niagara	684	2736-2975	240
1904, Oct. 17-22.....	St. Louis	577	2976-3239	264
1905, July 4-8.....	Portland, Ore.	359	3240-3497	258
1906, June 29-July 6..	Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	891	3498-3979	482
1907, May 23-29.....	Asheville, N. C.....	478	3980-4325	346
1908, June 22-27.....	Minnetonka, Minn.	658	4326-4557	232
1909, June 28-July 3..	Bretton Woods, N. H.....	620	4558-4704	147
1910, June 30-July 6..	Mackinac Island, Mich.....	533	4705-5010	306
1910, Aug. 28-31.....	Brussels (international)	46		
1911, May 18-24.....	Pasadena, Cal.	582	5011-5217	207
1912, June 26-July 2..	Ottawa, Canada	704	5218-5628	411
1913, June 23-28.....	Kaaterskill, N. Y.....	892	5629-6018	390
1914, May 25-29.....	Washington, D. C.....	1366	6019-6486	468
1915, June 3-9.....	Berkeley, Cal.	779	6487-6862	376
1916, June 26-July 1..	Asbury Park, N. J.....	1386	6863-7260	398
1917, June 21-27.....	Louisville, Ky.	824	7261-7622	362
1918, July 1-6.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	620	7623-7928	306

HONOR ROLL OF ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES

COMPILED BY MRS. HENRY J. CARR

For earlier honor rolls and other statistics, see *Library Journal*, 1892 Conference, p. 24; vol. 23, p. 238-9; and previous Handbooks.

The following members have attended the number of Conferences indicated:

- 35 Henry James Carr.
- 31 Mrs. Henry James Carr.
- 28 Richard R. Bowker, Frank P. Hill.
- 27 Mary Eileen Ahern, George E. Wire.
- 26 Clement W. Andrews.
- 25 Frederick Winthrop Faxon.
- 24 Melvil Dewey, Thomas L. Montgomery.
- 23 Mrs. Alice G. Evans.
- 22 Gardner M. Jones, Tessa L. Kelso, Edward J. Nolan, William T. Peoples, Ernest C. Richardson, Bernard C. Steiner.
- 21 Nina E. Browne.
- 20 John Cotton Dana, William E. Foster, Herbert Putnam, Josephine A. Rathbone, James I. Wyer, Jr.
- 19 Johnson Brigham, Linda A. Eastman, Willis K. Stetson.
- 18 Walter S. Biscoe, Arthur E. Bostwick, George S. Godard, Caroline M. Hewins, Purd B. Wright.
- 17 Edwin H. Anderson, George F. Bowerman, William P. Cutter, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Charles H. Gould, J. C. M. Hanson, Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Sula Wagner, Lizzie A. Williams.
- 16 Walter L. Brown, Eliza G. Browning, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, Marilla W. Freeman, C. H. Hastings, John G. Moulton, Frank C. Patten, Samuel H. Ranck, Washington T. Porter, Lutie E. Stearns, Edith Tobitt, Alice S. Tyler, Hiller C. Wellman.
- 15 Edith E. Clarke, Electra C. Doren, Mrs. E. C. Earl, C. B. Galbreath, Alfred Hafner, William C. Lane, Ernst Lemcke, Franklin O. Poole, Rose G. Stewart, Caroline M. Underhill.
- 14 Arthur L. Bailey, William Beer, William Warner Bishop, George Watson Cole, Mrs. Emma Neisser Delfino, Anna R. Dougherty, William R. Eastman, Mary E. Hawley, Jane P. Hubbell, B. Pickman Mann, Harriet L. Matthews, Mary E. Robbins, Carl B. Roden, Abby L. Sargent, Willis F. Sewall, Bessie S. Smith, George B. Utley, Halsey W. Wilson, William F. Yust.
- 13 Theodore L. Cole, Mary E. Downey, Caroline H. Garland, Sarah E. Goding, Irene A. Hackett, Helen E. Haines, Judson T. Jennings, Charles Alex. Nelson, Azariah S. Root, A. J. Small, Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, F. Mabel Winchell.
- 12 John R. Anderson, Silas H. Berry, Cedric Chivers, Harrison W. Craver, Mrs. F. W. Faxon, Frank B. Gay, Chalmers Hadley, Adelaide R. Hasse, N. D. C. Hodges, Jessie F. Hume, R. H. Johnston, Andrew Keogh, George Winthrop Lee, Isabel E. Lord, Margaret Mann, Effie L. Power, W. C. Rowell, Mrs. G. E. Stechert, Adam Strohm, Elizabeth B. Wales, Beatrice Winsor.
- 11 Clara F. Baldwin, Paul Blackwelder, Robert P. Bliss, Mrs. Richard R. Bowker, Herbert O. Brigham, Gratia A. Countryman, Mrs. Melvil Dewey, Julia E. Elliott, Emma R. Engle, Mary P. Farr, Jennie D. Fellows, J. Leroy Harrison, W. E. Henry, Theresa Hitchler, Mary L. Jones, A. G. S. Josephson, Theodore W. Koch, Ella M. McLoney, Annie Carroll Moore, Katharine Patten, Nina K. Preston, Thorvald Solberg, Mary L. Titcomb, Mrs. George B. Utley.
- 10 Willard Austen, Emma V. Baldwin, Mrs. Rena M. Barickman, Charles H. Brown, Demarchus C. Brown, Edna D. Bullock, Mrs. D. P. Corey, Frances E. Earhart, E. A. Feazel, Charlotte H. Foye, Mary Francis, James T. Gerould, Luther E. Hewitt, Anna G. Hubbard, George Iles, Henry J. Jenks, W. Dawson Johnston, Ada Alice Jones, Mrs. Gardner M. Jones, Willis Holmes Kerr, Charles Martel, Carl H. Milam, Isadore G. Mudge, Glen Parker, J. L. Peacock, Edith A. Phelps, Rev. L. M. Robinson, Charles E. Rush, Mrs. Laura Speck, Helen Sperry, Elizabeth P. Thurston, Adelaide Underhill, William R. Watson, Peter Wolter.

PAST OFFICERS

The following tabulation of officers of the American Library Association has been compiled by Mrs. Henry J. Carr. For additional particulars see Library Journal, vol. 23: 569-570, 614-615, 660-661.

PRESIDENTS	Year
Justin Winsor ¹	1876-85
William Frederick Poole ²	1885-87
Charles Ammi Cutter ³	1887-89
Frederick Morgan Crunden ⁴	1889-90
Melvil Dewey	1890-July 1891
Samuel Swett Green ¹³	July-Nov. 1891
William Isaac Fletcher ¹⁰	1891-92
Melvil Dewey	1892-93
Josephus Nelson Larned ⁵	1893-94
Henry Munson Utley ⁶	1894-95
John Cotton Dana	1895-96
William Howard Brett ¹²	1896-97
Justin Winsor ¹	July-Oct. 1897
Herbert Putnam	Jan.-Aug. 1898
William Coolidge Lane	1898-99
Reuben Gold Thwaites ⁷	1899-1900
Henry James Carr	1900-01
John Shaw Billings ⁸	1901-02
James Kendall Hosmer	1902-03
Herbert Putnam	1903-04
Ernest Cushing Richardson	1904-05
Frank Pierce Hill	1905-06
Clement Walker Andrews	1906-07
Arthur Elmore Bostwick	1907-08
Charles Henry Gould	1908-09
Nathaniel Dana Carlile Hodges	1909-10
James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr.	1910-11
Mrs. Theresa West Elmendorf	1911-12
Henry Eduard Legler ¹¹	1912-13
Edwin Hatfield Anderson	1913-14
Hiller Crowell Wellman	1914-15
Mary Wright Plummer ⁹	1915-16
Walter Lewis Brown	1916-17
Thomas Lynch Montgomery	1917-18
William Warner Bishop	1918-

¹Died Oct. 22, 1897.

²Died March 1, 1894.

³Died Sept. 8, 1903.

⁴Died Oct. 28, 1911.

⁵Died Aug. 15, 1913.

⁶Died March 11, 1913.

⁷Died Oct. 22, 1913.

⁸Died Sept. 21, 1916.

⁹Died Feb. 16, 1917.

¹⁰Died June 16, 1917.

¹¹Died Sept. 13, 1917.

¹²Died Aug. 24, 1918.

¹³Died Dec. 8, 1918.

*President absent. General sessions presided over by ex-presidents Green, Hill, Carr, Andrews, Bostwick and ex-vice-president Alice S. Tyler.

**President absent. General sessions presided over by vice-presidents Brown and Hadley.

Presided at the following conferences:

Philadelphia; New York;
Boston; Washington;
Cincinnati; Buffalo;
Lake George.

Milwaukee; Thousand Islands.
Catskill Mts.; St. Louis.
Fabyans (White Mountains).

San Francisco.
Lakewood, N. J., Baltimore and
Washington.
Chicago.
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Denver.
Cleveland.
Philadelphia.

Lakewood (Chautauqua), N. Y.
Atlanta.
Montreal.
Waukesha, Wis.
Boston and Magnolia, Mass.
Niagara Falls.
St. Louis.
Portland, Ore.
Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Asheville, N. C.
Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Bretton Woods, N. H.
Mackinac Island, Mich.
Pasadena, Cal.*
Ottawa, Canada.
Kaaterskill, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.
Berkeley, Cal.
Asbury Park, N. J.**
Louisville, Ky.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SECRETARIES

Melvil Dewey, 1876-90.
William E. Parker and Mary Salome Cutler, 1890-July 1891.
Frank Pierce Hill, 1891-95.
Henry Livingston Elmendorf, 1895-96.
Rutherford Platt Hayes, 1896-97.
Melvil Dewey, 1897-98.
Henry James Carr, 1898-1900.
Frederick Winthrop Faxon, 1900-02.
James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr., 1902-09.
(Edward Clarence Hovey, Executive Officer, 1905-07).
Chalmers Hadley, 1909-11.
George Burwell Utley, 1911-

RECORDERS

Ernest Cushing Richardson, 1887-89.
George Thomas Little, 1889-92.
Henry Munson Utley, 1892-93.
Henry James Carr, 1893-95.
Charles Alexander Nelson, 1895-96.
Gardner Maynard Jones, 1896-97.
Helen Elizabeth Haines, 1897-1907.
Lutie Eugenia Stearns, 1907-08.
Mary Eileen Ahern, 1908.
Alice Bertha Kroeger, 1908-09.

REGISTRAR

Nina E. Browne, 1889-1909.

TREASURERS

Melvil Dewey, Oct. 1876-April 1877.
Charles Evans, April 1877-Sept. 1878.
Melvil Dewey, 1897-98.
Frederick Jackson, April 1879-July 1880.
Melvil Dewey, July 1880-Dec. 1880; Chairman Finance Committee, Dec. 1880-March 1881.
Frederick Jackson, March 1881-May 1882; Chairman Finance Committee, May 1882-Sept. 1882.
James Lyman Whitney, Sept. 1882-Oct. 1886.
Henry James Carr, Oct. 1886-Sept. 1893.
George Watson Cole, Sept. 1893-Aug. 1895.
Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Aug. 1895-Aug. 1896.
George Watson Cole, Sept.-Nov. 1896.
Charles Knowles Bolton, Dec. 1896-June 1897.
Gardner Maynard Jones, June 1897-Sept. 1906.
George Franklin Bowerman, Sept. 1906-Aug. 1907.
Anderson Hoyt Hopkins, Aug. 1907-July 1908.
Purd B. Wright, July 1908-Jan. 1910.
Carl B. Roden, Jan. 1910-

OFFICERS, 1918-1919

President

William Warner Bishop, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

First Vice-President

Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.

Second Vice-President

Burton E. Stevenson, Public library, Chillicothe, O.

Executive Board

The president, vice-presidents and six other members as follows:

For term expiring 1919

Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.

For term expiring 1920

Electra C. Doren, Public library, Dayton, O.
Frank P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For term expiring 1921

Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, O.
Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Secretary

George B. Utley, 78 East Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer

Carl B. Roden, Public library, Chicago.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund

E. W. Sheldon, New York. (Term expires 1919.)
W. W. Appleton, New York. (Term expires 1920.)
M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J. (Term expires 1921.)

COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1918-1919

The Executive Board

William Warner Bishop, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.
 Burton E. Stevenson, Public library, Chillicothe, O.
 Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.
 Electra C. Doren, Public library, Dayton, Ohio.
 Frank P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, O.
 Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Ex-Presidents Now Members

Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
 J. C. Dana, Free public library, Newark, N. J.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library, Cambridge, Mass.
 H. J. Carr, Public library, Scranton, Pa.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library, Princeton, N. J.
 F. P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library, Chicago.
 A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. H. Gould, McGill university library, Montreal, Can.
 N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 J. I. Wyer, Jr., State library, Albany, N. Y.
 Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 E. H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.
 H. C. Wellman, City library, Springfield, Mass.

Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania State library, Harrisburg, Pa.

Presidents of Affiliated Organizations

Milton J. Ferguson, National association of state libraries, California State library, Sacramento, Cal.

Edward H. Redstone, American association of law libraries, Social law library, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, League of library commissions, Indiana Public library commission, Connersville, Ind.

Guy E. Marion, Special libraries association, Community motion picture bureau, 46 W. 24th St., New York City.

Elected by the Association at Large

Term expires 1919

Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit, Mich.
 W. R. Watson, Division of educational extension, State library, Albany, N. Y.
 Corinne Bacon, care H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.
 Andrew Keogh, Yale university library, New Haven, Conn.
 Effie L. Power, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Term expires 1920

Carl H. Milam, Public library, Birmingham, Ala.
 Herbert S. Hirshberg, Public library, Toledo, O.
 Mary L. Jones, Los Angeles County free library, Los Angeles, Cal.
 C. E. Rush, Public library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Sarah C. N. Bogle, Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Term expires 1921

Mary F. Isom, Library Association, Portland, Ore.
 Willard Austen, Cornell University library, Ithaca, N. Y.

J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago libraries, Chicago.
 Gratia A. Countryman, Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, O.

Term expires 1922

Edna B. Pratt, Public library, Passaic, N. J.
 Louisa M. Hooper, Public library, Brookline, Mass.
 Mary Emogene Hazeltine, University of Wisconsin library school, Madison, Wis.
 Willis K. Stetson, Free public library, New Haven, Conn.
 Malcolm G. Wyer, University of Nebraska library, Lincoln, Neb.

Term expires 1923

W. Dawson Johnston, Public library, St. Paul, Minn.
 Joseph L. Wheeler, Public library, Youngstown, O.
 Mary G. Saxe, Public library, Westmount, P. Q., Can.
 Jessie Fremont Hume, Queens Borough Public library, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Henry N. Sanborn, Public library, Bridgeport, Conn.

Elected by the Council

Term expires 1919

Thomas M. Owen, Department of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala.
 Edith Tobitt, Public library, Omaha, Neb.
 Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edith A. Phelps, Public library, Tyler, Tex.
 Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.

Term expires 1920

George F. Bowerman, Public library, Washington, D. C.
 W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Indiana public library commission, Connersville, Ind.
 Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Harold L. Leupp, Berkeley, Cal.

Term expires 1921

Gertrude E. Andrus, Public library, Seattle, Wash.
 Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Colo.
 Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University library, New York City.
 W. T. Porter, 909 Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.
 A. S. Root, Oberlin College library, Oberlin, O.

Term expires 1922

George T. Settle, Free public library, Louisville, Ky.
 Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwyn Institute library, Memphis, Tenn.
 George W. Fuller, Public library, Spokane, Wash.
 Frances E. Earhart, Public library, Duluth, Minn.
 Walter M. Smith, University of Wisconsin library, Madison, Wis.

Term expires 1923

M. Llewellyn Raney, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Pauline McCauley, Public library, Waco, Tex.
 Milton J. Ferguson, California State library, Sacramento, Cal.
 Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public library, Bay City, Mich.
 R. R. Bowker, *Library Journal*, 241 W. 37th St., New York City.

Affiliated State Library Associations

(Entitled to representation in the Council by the president or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting. For list of affiliated associations see page 415.)

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1918-19

Finance

- A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
H. W. Craver, Engineering Societies library, New York City.

Publishing Board

- A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis, Mo. (Term expires 1921.)
Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y. (Term expires 1919.)
C. H. Milam, Public library, Birmingham, Ala. (Term expires 1920.)
Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute free library, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Term expires 1920.)
M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis. (Term expires 1921.)

Public Documents

- G. S. Godard, State library, Hartford, Conn.
Gratia A. Countryman, Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Clarence B. Lester, Free library commission, Madison, Wis.
T. M. Owen, Department of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala.
S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Adelaide R. Hasse, Public library, New York City.

- C. F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.
J. P. Robertson, Provincial library of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Co-operation with Educational Associations

Willis H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School library, Emporia, Kas.

- W. Dawson Johnston, Public library, St. Paul, Minn.
Effie L. Power, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.

- Irving R. Bundy, State Normal School library, Kirksville, Mo.

- Marie A. Newberry, Public library, New York City.

- J. W. Searson, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Library Administration

- George F. Bowerman, Public library, Washington, D. C.

- C. Seymour Thompson, Public library, Savannah, Ga.

- Beatrice Winsor, Free public library, Newark, N. J.

Library Training

- Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

- Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University library school, Cleveland, O.

- Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Colo.

- Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota public library commission, St. Paul, Minn.

- G. O. Carpenter, trustee Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

- Charles H. Compton, Public library, Seattle, Wash.

- Ernestine Rose, Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, Pa.

- Louise B. Krause, H. M. Byllesby and Company library, Chicago.

International Relations

- Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

- E. C. Richardson, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.

- C. H. Gould, McGill University library, Montreal, P. Q., Can.

- Elisa M. Willard, 864 Francisco St., San Francisco, Cal.

- R. R. Bowker, *Library Journal*, New York City.

- Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

- George H. Locke, Public library, Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Book Buying

- M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis.
 C. B. Roden, Public library, Chicago.
 Anna G. Hubbard, Public library, Cleveland, O.
 W. O. Carson, Department of Education, Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Bookbinding

- Joseph L. Wheeler, Public library, Youngstown, O.
 Gertrude Stiles, Public library, Cleveland, O.
 Mary E. Wheelock, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

Federal and State Relations

- B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.
 O. R. H. Thomson, James V. Brown library, Williamsport, Pa.
 D. C. Brown, State library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 George F. Bowerman, Public library, Washington, D. C.
 C. F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.
 T. M. Owen, Department of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala.
 George T. Settle, Free public library, Louisville, Ky.

Travel

- F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.
 C. H. Brown, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. F. Phelan, Public library, Chicago.

Co-ordination

- C. H. Gould, McGill University library, Montreal, P. Q., Can.

J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.

N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati, O.

W. C. Lane, Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass.

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

H. C. Wellman, City library association, Springfield, Mass.

Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

E. C. Richardson, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.

Work with the Blind

Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, Free library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Lucille A. Goldthwaite, Public library, New York City.

Mabel R. Gillis, California State library, Sacramento, Cal.

Laura M. Sawyer, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass.

Lucy D. Waterman, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. Swift, Canadian free library for the blind, Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Program

W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.

George B. Utley, A. L. A. Executive Office, Chicago.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES, 1918-1919

Code for Classifiers

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Wm. Stetson Merrill, Newberry library, Chicago.

J. C. Bay, John Crerar library, Chicago.

W. S. Biscoe, New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

W. P. Cutter, New York City.

J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago libraries, Chicago.

Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library, Urbana, Ill.

Letitia Gosman, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.

Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary library, New York City.

Deterioration of Newsprint Paper

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

H. M. Lydenberg, Public library, New York City.

Frank P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cedric Chivers, 911 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy

(Appointed by A. L. A. Publishing Board.)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library, Urbana, Ill.

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

Promotion and Coöperation in the Development of Printed Catalog Cards in Relation with International Arrangements

(Appointed by Council.)

W. C. Lane, Harvard College library, Cambridge, Mass.

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago.

C. H. Hastings, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

E. H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.

J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago libraries, Chicago.

Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings

(Appointed by Council.)

S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago.

H. M. Lydenberg, Public library, New York City.

E. D. Burton, University of Chicago libraries, Chicago.

D. Ashley Hooker, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Investigation of Fire Insurance Rates for Libraries

(Appointed by Council.)

M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis.

Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Colo.

S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Union List of Serials

(Appointed by Council.)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago.

A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

Compilation of Reading List on Home Economics

(To serve jointly with a committee from the Home Economics Association.)

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Elva L. Bascom, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elizabeth Doren, Public library, Dayton, Ohio.

Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County free library, Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Library Work in Hospitals and Charitable and Correctional Institutions

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Miriam E. Carey, 25 Porter Place, Atlanta, Ga.

Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Library commission, Des Moines, Ia.

E. Kathleen Jones, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.

Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois library school, Urbana, Ill.

Nellie Williams, Nebraska public library commission, Lincoln, Neb.

Mary E. Eastwood, New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

Carrie E. Scott, Public library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago.

Corinne Bacon, care H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

W. S. Biscoe, New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

Jennie D. Fellows, New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

Charles A. Flagg, Public library, Bangor, Me. (Secretary of Committee.)

Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary library, New York City.

Mary L. Sutliff, Library school, Public library, New York City.

George Winthrop Lee, Stone & Webster library, Boston, Mass.

Publicity

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Charles E. Rush, Public library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Willis H. Kerr, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Marion Humble, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

W. O. Carson, Ontario Department of Education, Toronto, Ont.

S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. H. Compton, Public library, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Indiana Public Library Commission, Connersville, Ind.

W. F. Yust, Public library, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph L. Wheeler, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio.

L. W. Josselyn, Public library, Jacksonville, Fla.

L. J. Bailey, Public library, Gary, Ind.

Catalog Rules

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago libraries, Chicago.

William W. Bishop, University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar library, Chicago.

Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

Axel Moth, Public library, New York City.

Sophie K. Hiss, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

T. F. Currier, Harvard College library, Cambridge, Mass.

Margaret Mann, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

International Coöperation

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Edwin H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.

Mary Eileen Ahern, "Public Libraries," Chicago.

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library, Urbana, Ill.

Donald Hendry, Pratt Institute free library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. L. Koopman, Brown University library, Providence, R. I.

Thorvald Solberg, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Elisa M. Willard, 864 Francisco St., San Francisco, Cal.

Importations

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Frank P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago.

Edwin H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.

M. Llewellyn Raney, Johns Hopkins University library, Baltimore, Md.

War Service

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

Edwin H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.

R. R. Bowker, "Library Journal," New York City.

Gratia A. Countryman, Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Electra C. Doren, Public library, Dayton, Ohio.

Frank P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.

Executive Secretary: George B. Utley, A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians

(Appointed by Council.)

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library, Urbana, Ill.

Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Electra C. Doren, Public library, Dayton, Ohio.

Jessie F. Hume, Queens Borough public library, Jamaica, N. Y.

Hiller C. Wellman, City library association, Springfield, Mass.

Service Basis of Publication

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Harrison W. Craver, Engineering Societies library, New York City.

M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis.

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.

Walter M. Smith, University of Wisconsin library, Madison, Wis.

H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Sponsorship for Knowledge

(Appointed by Council.)

Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.

Hiller C. Wellman, City library association, Springfield, Mass.

George W. Lee, Stone & Webster library, Boston, Mass.

George H. Tripp, Free public library, New Bedford, Mass.

John G. Moulton, Public library, Haverhill, Mass.

Frank H. Whitmore, Public library, Brockton, Mass.

Work with the Foreign-born

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

John Foster Carr, Immigrant Publication Society, New York City.

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.

Anna A. MacDonald, Pennsylvania free library commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, Public library, New York City.

Annie P. Dingman, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Investigation of Manner in which Municipalities are Meeting Obligations to Donors

(Appointed by Executive Board.)

Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Malcolm G. Wyer, Nebraska library commission, University of Nebraska library, Lincoln, Neb.

George B. Utley, A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

Civil Service Relations

(Appointed by Council.)

Purd B. Wright, Public library, Kansas City, Mo.

W. Dawson Johnston, Public library, St. Paul, Minn.

John H. Leete, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carl P. P. Vitz, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mary Elleen Ahern, "Public Libraries," Chicago.

Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture library, Washington, D. C.

Legislation

(Appointed by Council.)

Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis.

William R. Watson, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

John B. Kaiser, Public library, Tacoma, Wash.

Committee on Books of Restricted Circulation

(Appointed by Council.)

Edwin H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.

May Massee, "The Booklist," Chicago.

W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry library, Chicago.

Frederic G. Melcher, 241 West 37th St., New York City.

Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Following the meeting of 1890 and through the efforts of the Trustees section to collect a permanent fund "for publishing the proceedings of the association," the Endowment fund (see sec. 5 of Constitution) was established. It amounts now to \$8,436.84. To this fund was added in 1902 the Carnegie Fund of \$100,000 given by Andrew Carnegie as a special fund, the income of which shall be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes and other bibliographic and literary aids as would be especially

useful in the circulating libraries of the country. By a vote of the Council, the Carnegie fund has been placed in charge of the trustees of the Endowment fund. Special mention should be made of the benefactions of George Iles in financing several publications which the Association would not have been able to have published without such financial aid. Full information as to the investment and condition of these funds will be found in the reports of the Trustees as printed each year in the Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PUBLISHING BOARD

History. The Publishing Section of the American Library Association was organized in 1886 to further coöperation among libraries in preparing and publishing bibliographies, indexes and special catalogs. In 1900 the organization was changed and the work placed in charge of a Publishing Board of five members, appointed by the executive committee of the Association. In 1902 Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a fund of \$100,000, the income from which is to be applied to the preparation and publication of desirable library aids.

Publications. On the following pages is a list of the books now in print. A special feature of the bibliographic work is the annotations made by specialists.

Prices. Strictly net, unless otherwise indicated; postage extra on book publications.

BOOK PUBLICATIONS

Guide to reference books, by Alice B. Kroeger. Revised, 1917, by Isadore G. Mudge. Cloth, \$2.50 (postage extra).

Designed to help library assistants, library school students, college and normal students, teachers, etc., in gaining a knowledge of reference books quickly. It also serves as a guide to the selection of reference books for a library. A full index shows where to find in the various books of reference many topics of general interest to which there is ordinarily no clue.

Since the preceding edition of the Guide was issued in 1908 many important reference books have been issued on all subjects, and many of the old standards have been thoroughly revised. This new edition lists over one and a half times as many titles as the old and the notes are much more critical and minutely descriptive.

The new edition is so completely different from the old that it is necessary to all libraries making effort at careful ref-

erence work, and is recommended for purchase to all libraries having five thousand volumes or more.

A. L. A. Catalog, edited by Melvil Dewey, May Seymour and Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf. Paper, \$1.

Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by sending a money order for \$1 in advance.

A catalog of 8,000 volumes, suitable for a popular library. Designed as a guide in buying books for public and private libraries, as a guide to readers in choosing the best books on a given subject, etc. Published 1904.

A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11; edited by Elva L. Bascom. Cloth, \$1.50.

A selection of about 3,000 titles covering the years of 1904-11. Contains a list of books in the A. L. A. Catalog of 1904 which were out of print in 1911, and a list of those in the 1904 Catalog now issued in new editions. Children's books listed separately.

A. L. A. Index to general literature. Edited by W. I. Fletcher. Cloth, \$6.

It does for general literature what Poole has done for periodicals, indexing some 6,000 volumes; collections of essays and critical biographic monographs; books of travel, general history, etc., in which chapters of parts are worthy of separate reference; reports and publications of boards and associations dealing with education, labor, health, statistics, etc.; many miscellaneous books, including some volumes of the U. S. public documents.

Supplement to above. Cloth, \$4.

Consists of a cumulation, under one alphabet, of the analytics of composite books and publications of societies and bureaus, indexed in the Annual Library Index, 1900 to 1910, inclusive, and of 125 books never before analyzed in print.

A. L. A. Portrait index, edited by William C. Lane and Nina E. Browne. Cloth, \$3.

Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by sending in advance a money order for \$3.

An index to portraits (about 120,000) contained in printed books and periodicals, compiled with the coöperation of many librarians and others for the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Index to library reports. By Katharine T. Moody. 185p. Cloth, \$1.

Opens up a vast amount of library economy heretofore buried in library reports. A tool for the librarian's office.

Index to kindergarten songs. By Margery C. Quigley. 286p. Cloth, \$1.50.

Plan is similar to that of the well-known Granger index to recitations. Three types of books are indexed: those containing only kindergarten songs, those containing both kindergarten and folk songs, and those including folk songs only.

Hints to small libraries, by Mary Wright Plummer. Fourth edition, thoroughly revised. Cloth, 75c.

Apprentice course for small libraries. By the faculty of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. Cloth. 75c.

Outlines of lessons, with suggestions for practice work, study and required reading. Revised articles from *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, v. 10-11.

Brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare. By H. H. B. Meyer. Paper, 50c.

"This brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare was undertaken at the request of the Drama League of America. Its object is to provide information concerning the various editions of Shakespeare's writings, and to point out at least a few of the biographies, commentaries, and criticisms which have contributed to our knowledge of the poet and his works. It is hoped that it will enable the libra-

rian, the teacher or any one who may be interested, to select the books best suited to his particular needs, with the least expenditure of time and money."—Preface.

Lists of material which may be obtained free or at small cost. By Mary Josephine Booth. Paper, 25 cents.

"The aim in compiling this list has been to provide for small and medium sized libraries a selected list of material which will prove of use in supplementing at small expense the books and magazines already on the shelves. It is hoped that it will also be found useful by teachers, especially by those who have not access to a public library."—Extract from Preface.

A large part of the material listed can be had by libraries free for the asking from the publishers. The balance is obtainable for from five to fifty cents. Geography is not included because a list on this subject, by Miss Booth, has already been issued.

PERIODICAL

The Booklist, monthly except in August and September. \$1.50 a year.

A magazine on book selection, listing monthly from 175 to 200 of the best of the current books. Thoroughly annotated with descriptive and evaluating notes. Classified and with index in each number.

Subject Index to the Booklist, v. 1-6, paper, 25c; v. 7, paper, 10c.

Substantially a subject guide to the best books from 1905 to 1911. Useful as an order list in rounding out collections and as a subject headings guide to the cataloger.

A. L. A. MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

The following chapters, each forming a separate pamphlet, have been printed. Price 10c. each; 4c. each in lots of 25 or more of one kind.

- 1 American library history, by C. K. Bolton.
- 2 Library of Congress, by W. W. Bishop.
- 3 State library, by J. I. Wyer, Jr.
- 4 College and university library, by J. I. Wyer, Jr. (Revised edition in preparation.)
- 5 Proprietary and subscription libraries, by C. K. Bolton.
- 6 The free public library, by Isabel Ely Lord.
- 7 The high school library, by G. O. Ward.
- 8* Special libraries, by R. H. Johnston.
- 10 The library building, by W. R. Eastman (revised 1918).
- 11 Furniture, fixtures and equipment, by Linda A. Eastman.
- 12 Library administration, by A. E. Bostwick. (Revised edition in preparation.)
- 13 Training for librarianship, by Mary W. Plummer.
- 14 Library service, by Emma V. Baldwin.
- 15 Branch libraries and other distributing agencies, by Linda A. Eastman.
- 16 Book selection, by Elva L. Bascom.
- 17 Order and accession department, by F. F. Hopper (revised 1916).
- 18 Classification, by Corinne Bacon.
- 20 Shelf department, by Josephine A. Rathbone (revised 1918).
- 21 Loan work, by Carl P. P. Vitz. (Revised edition in preparation).
- 22 Reference department, by E. C. Richardson.
- 23 Government documents (state and city), by J. I. Wyer, Jr.
- 24 Bibliography, by Isadore G. Mudge.
- 25 Pamphlets and minor library material, by J. I. Wyer, Jr., and others.
- 27 Commissions, state aid and state agencies, by Asa Wynkoop.
- 29 Library work with children, by Frances J. Olcott.
- 30 Library work with the blind, by Mary C. Chamberlain.
- 32 Library printing, by F. K. Walter. (Revised edition in preparation.)

CATALOGER'S AIDS

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs. Third edition, thoroughly revised by Mary J. Briggs. Contains nearly three times the material of second edition. Cloth, \$2.50.

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books. By Margaret Mann. Cloth, \$1.50. (Bound uniform with "List of Subject Headings," by Mary J. Briggs.)

"The subjects and references are those used in the dictionary catalog of juvenile books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, but the style and form have been made consistent with the A. L. A. list, thus allowing additions to be taken from that volume without loss of uniformity.

"While there has been no attempt made to supply an exhaustive list of subjects for use in any other than the juvenile catalog, it is hoped that the headings may be found helpful for cataloging most school libraries and that they will furnish many suggestions in the selection of minute headings for the small public library, where it is often found necessary to do extensive analytical work."—Extract from the Preface.

A. L. A. Catalog rules: author and title entry. Cloth, 60c. Compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association.

Cataloging for small libraries. By Theresa Hitchler. New edition and entirely rewritten matter. Enlarged from 84p. to 316p. Cloth, \$1.25.

This book is the clearest, simplest and most comprehensive aid to the untrained cataloger of any tool extant. Especially designed for the small public library and the library of the high school, the normal school and the small college. Helpful also in cataloging special collections and private libraries.

FOREIGN BOOK LISTS

- 1 German books, compiled by Emma Gattiker. 50c.

- 2 Hungarian books, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. 15c.
- 3 French books, compiled by J. C. Bracq, 25c.
- 5 Swedish books, compiled by Valfrid Palmgren. Paper, 25c.
- 6 Polish books, compiled by Mrs. Josefa Kudlicka. Paper, 25c.
- 7 Russian books, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. 50c.

List of French fiction, by Mme Sophie Cornu and William Beer. Paper, 5c. Comprises 186 titles, and is intended as a guide to reading for the young and for the family circle.

Recent French literature, compiled by Sarah Graham Bowerman. Paper, 25c.

An annotated list including "principally books of literary merit, by authors of standing, which are at the same time suitable for public library readers." It contains no works translated into French from other languages.

LIBRARY TRACTS

On subjects pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. The tracts are intended to be of service especially to small libraries and to be helpful in stimulating an interest in the establishment of libraries. Special reduced prices when ordered in lots of 50 or more copies.

- 2 How to start a library, by G. E. Wire. Revised edition. 5c.
- 5 Notes from the art section of a library, with hints on selection and buying, by C. A. Cutter. 5c.
- 8 A village library, by Mary A. Tarbell. 5c.
- 9 Training for librarianship, by Mary W. Plummer. 5c.
- 10 Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign, by Chalmers Hadley. 5c.

LIBRARY HANDBOOKS

On subjects pertaining to practice. The handbooks, like the tracts, are intended to be of service to small libraries and to

trustees and committees in charge of libraries. Special reduced prices when ordered in lots of 50 or more copies.

- 5 Binding for small libraries, by A. L. Bailey. New edition, 1915. 15c.
- 6 Mending and repair of books, by Margaret W. Brown. Revised, 1916, by Gertrude Stiles. 15c.
- 7 U. S. Government documents in small libraries, by J. I. Wyer, Jr. New edition, 1914. 15c.
- 8 How to choose editions, by William E. Foster. 15c.
- 9 A normal library budget and its units of expense, by O. R. Howard Thomson. 15c.
- 10 Manual for libraries in hospitals, prisons, reformatories and other institutions, by Carrie E. Scott. 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Books for boys and girls. By Caroline M. Hewins. 112p. Paper, 20 cents.

Contains a careful selection from the last ten years' crop of children's literature and a re-weighing of the older books. Through it all run the author's spice of annotation, the inimitable sparkling quotations gathered here and there, and her original and judicious grouping of the various related subjects.

Graded list of stories for reading aloud.

Compiled by Harriot E. Hassler and Carrie E. Scott. New edition, revised. Paper, 10 cents.

There are 15 stories for each grade and some late books have been introduced.

Annotations and suggestions as to what parts of book should be read. Special features are list of books for the storyteller and some story hour cycles—Story of the Cid, Heroes of the crusades, Cuchulain, Hebrew tales, The Iliad, The Odyssey, Tales of American Indians, Robin Hood, and Rustem.

A thousand books for the hospital library.

Selected from the shelf-list of McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., by Edith Kathleen Jones. With annotations by

Miriam E. Carey, Florence Waugh and Julia A. Robinson. 25c.

Although this list was primarily compiled for institution libraries, it will be useful in public libraries as a reading list of bright, breezy and interesting books, especially adapted to sick, convalescent and tired readers.

Special indexes in American libraries. A list of subjects separately cataloged or so arranged as to be readily accessible. Paper, 10 cents.

Useful in reference work, where it will often save duplication of effort.

Selected list of music and books about music, for public libraries, by Louisa M. Hooper. Paper, 25c.

Books for high schools, compiled by Martha Wilson. Paper, 50c.

About 1,400 titles; very thoroughly annotated. Suited especially to town and small city high schools. Recommended to public libraries as a purchase list for young people of high school age. Adapted from list printed for Minnesota school libraries.

Vocational guidance through the library, by Mary E. Hall. Bibliography by John G. Moulton. (Reprinted from Massachusetts library club bulletin, January, 1914.) Paper, 10c.

Inspirational and instructional. Clever practical hints and plans how every librarian may have a part in helping young people find the work they are best fitted for.

Aids in library work with foreigners; by Marguerite Reid and John G. Moulton.

List of books for learning English; grammars and handbooks in foreign languages; books about the United States for foreigners, in various languages; and aids in selecting foreign books. Price, 10 cents; special price for 25 or more.

Collection of social survey material. By Florence R. Curtis. Paper, 10c.

An outline giving a suggestion as to the material for a social survey which may be

gathered and filed by the local public library.

The public school and the social center movement, by A. E. Bostwick. Paper, 10c.

Reprint of address at the Chicago, 1912, meeting of the National Education Association.

Standard foundation library for a rural school. (From report of Committee on rural school libraries. Reprinted from N. E. A. proceedings, 1914.) The list contains 122 titles. Paper, 10c.

Standard library organization for accredited high schools of different sizes, by C. C. Certain. Paper, 10c.

Periodicals for the small library, by Frank K. Walter. Revised 1918. Price, 10c.

Some recent features in library architecture. By Chalmers Hadley. Paper, 5c. Reprinted from Berkeley Conference Proceedings.

Inspirational influence of books in the life of children. By Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott. Paper, 5c.

Reprinted from Berkeley Conference Proceedings.

Statistics of libraries. Paper, 5c.

Reprinted from Asbury Park Conference Proceedings.

Making maps available. By Beatrice Winsor. Paper, 5c.

Reprinted from Asbury Park Conference Proceedings.

550 children's books: a purchase list for public libraries. Compiled by Harriet H. Stanley. Paper, 15c.

Library rooms and buildings, by Charles C. Soule. Paper, 10c.

Reprinted by special request from the edition of 1902. These building suggestions are still timely and valuable.

List of books on scientific management, by C. Bertrand Thompson. (Reprinted by courtesy of the Harvard University Press.) Paper, 10c.

Analytical cards for Warner's Library of the world's best literature. Price, \$8.

By special request these cards have been reprinted. Every author and many subjects are brought out clearly, making the Warner Library of incalculably greater service. Over 1,000 cards in the set. This will undoubtedly be the last reprint of these cards. Large libraries would do well to order them for their branches.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS PUBLICATIONS

(For sale by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.)

Directions for the librarian of a small library. By Zaidée Brown. Compiled for the Free public library commission of Massachusetts. Price, 10c each, 50 or more copies to one address, 4c each.

Handbook of the League of Library Commissions, 1916. New edition, thoroughly revised. Compiled by Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the League. Paper, 50c.

A. L. A. PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings for 1885, 1887, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1908, 1909, 1910, \$1.00 each.

Proceedings for 1900, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 35c each.

Proceedings for 1916, 1917, \$1.00 each.

Proceedings for years other than the above are out of print.

For all information regarding the publications of the Board, address

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
78 East Washington St., Chicago.

SECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

By means of a system of sections the practical usefulness of the A. L. A. meetings has been considerably enlarged. The section meetings, while open to all, provide especially for the needs of each class of workers, and afford more opportunity for the discussion of details. The general, or undivided, sessions are thus left free for subjects of general interest and the consideration of routine matter concerning the entire association.

Six of these sections maintain a formal organization from year to year, and take under consideration questions relating more particularly to their own province. They are as follows:

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

which dates from a first meeting of the college librarians held in 1889. Since then, meetings have been held regularly.

No election of officers was held at the 1918 meeting.

The members of the committee on ar-

rangements are: Malcolm G. Wyer, University of Nebraska library, Lincoln, Neb. (for one year); George Parker Winship, Widener library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (for two years); Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. (for three years).

TRUSTEES SECTION

has had a permanent organization since the meeting of 1890.

More boards of trustees are each year recognizing the practical value of having their librarians attend the meetings, allowing them not only the time, but also necessary expenses in many cases. Equally significant is the increasing number of trustees who find that it pays to attend the A. L. A. meeting each year. By comparing views, and advising with each other on their peculiar duties, mutual aid is rendered toward the efficient discharge of the public trust committed to them. Some of the meetings of trustees are held jointly with the librarians interested in supervising

ory problems; others with trustees only present; thus favoring the joint and separate discussion of salaries, laws, vacations, rules for the staff, and other questions in which librarians have a personal interest that modifies their judgment.

Officers for 1918-19 are: Chairman, Washington T. Porter, Cincinnati, O.; secretary, T. L. Montgomery, State library, Harrisburg, Pa.

CATALOG SECTION

was established by action of the Council in 1900 and has met at each conference since the Waukesha meeting in 1901, excepting at St. Louis in 1904, when no section meetings were held.

At the Mackinac Island conference (1910) the Catalog section completed its organization by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Officers for 1918-19 are: Chairman, Jean Hawkins, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Adah Patton, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

At the Montreal conference in 1900 an informal meeting was held for the purpose of personal acquaintance and coöperation among those actively engaged in library work with children. As a result of this meeting the Club of children's librarians was formed, and, in recognition of this movement for closer organization and wider discussion in this field than was afforded at the general sessions of the A. L. A., the executive board, in November, 1900, established this section, which held its first meeting at Waukesha in 1901.

Officers for 1918-19 are: Chairman, Caroline Burnite, Public library, Cleveland, O.; vice-chairman, Adeline Zachert, Public library, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Ethel Wright, Public library, Toledo, O.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

This section was established by vote of the Council of A. L. A. on June 26, 1909, upon petition signed by the members of the Committee on library training. Its first meeting was held at the Bretton Woods conference and its second meeting took place at the Mackinac Island conference, when constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Officers for 1918-19 are: Chairman, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-chairman, Mary Emogene Hazeltine, University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.; secretary, Clara W. Herbert, Public library of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

At the Mackinac Island conference a round table of librarians of agricultural libraries was held, at which it was voted to request the Council of the A. L. A. to create an agricultural libraries section. Conditions having been complied with, this was done at the Pasadena conference in 1911. Officers for 1918-19 are: Chairman, Vera M. Dixon, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; secretary, Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee library, Knoxville, Tenn.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

At the conference of 1913 and 1914 informal round table meetings of high and normal school librarians were held, and at the latter conference a formal petition was made to the Council that a section for school libraries be established. The Council in January, 1915, authorized the organization of the section, and the first meeting was held at the Berkeley conference.

Officers for 1918-19 are: Chairman, Helen S. Babcock, Public library, Chicago; secretary, Annie T. Eaton, Lincoln School, Teachers' College, 646 Park Av., New York City.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Acting under Section 16 of the Constitution and upon applications formally made by the proper officers, the Council has regularly affiliated with the American Library Association the following national organizations of kindred purpose. These societies meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the A. L. A., their members enjoy all privileges of members of the larger body as to railroad and hotel rates and conference hospitalities, their proceedings are included in the A. L. A. conference volume and they are often formally represented by designated delegates upon the program of the Association.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Officers for 1918-19 are as follows: President, Milton J. Ferguson, California State library, Sacramento; first vice-president, Dr. Lawrence B. Evans, Massachusetts State library, Boston; second vice-president, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, Georgia State library, Augusta; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Illinois State library, Springfield.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Officers for 1918-19 are as follows: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Indiana public library commission, Connersville, Ind.; first vice-president, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, North Dakota library commission, Bismarck, N. D.; second vice-president, John A. Lowe, Massachusetts Free Library Commission, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, William J. Hamilton, Indiana public library commission, Indi-

anapolis, Ind.; three members of the executive board for one, two and three year periods, respectively, William R. Watson, University of State of New York, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. E. R. Blanton, North Carolina library commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Anna M. Price, Illinois Library Extension Commission, Springfield, Ill.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Officers for 1918-19 are as follows: President, Edward H. Redstone, Social law library, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, John T. Fitzpatrick, New York State library, Albany, N. Y.; second vice-president, Agnes R. Wright, Wyoming State library, Cheyenne; secretary, Elizabeth B. Steere, Law library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo Law library, Buffalo, N. Y.; executive committee: the above officers and George S. Godard, Connecticut State library, Hartford; E. A. Feazel, Cleveland Law library, Cleveland, Ohio; John P. Dullard, New Jersey State library, Trenton.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Officers for 1918-19 are as follows: President, Guy E. Marion, Community Motion Picture Bureau, 46 W. 24th St., New York City; vice-president, Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Caroline E. Williams, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.; executive board: the foregoing officers and J. H. Friedel, National Industrial Conference Board, Boston, Mass.; Edith Phail, Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE A. L. A.

(Under conditions of Section 3a of the By-laws to the Constitution.)

- Alabama: President, Thomas M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.
- California: President, Milton J. Ferguson, State library, Sacramento.
- Colorado: President, Mary L. Strang, McClelland Public library, Pueblo.
- Connecticut: President, Charles N. Baxter, Blackstone Memorial library, Branford.
- District of Columbia: President, T. W. Koch, Library of Congress, Washington.
- Illinois: President, Jane P. Hubbell, Public library, Rockford.
- Indiana: President, Annette L. Clark, Public library, New Albany.
- Iowa: President, Mrs. I. C. Johnson, Oska-loosa.
- Kansas: President, Julius Lucht, City li-brary, Wichita.
- Kentucky: President, Susan S. Towles, Public library, Henderson.
- Maine: President, Gerald G. Wilder, Bow-doin College library, Brunswick.
- Michigan: President, Adam Strohm, Pub-lic library, Detroit.
- Minnesota: President, Mrs. Jennie L. Blanchard, Little Falls.
- Missouri: President, Mary E. Baker, Uni-versity of Missouri library, Columbia.
- Montana: President, Elizabeth P. Ritchie, Kalispell.
- Nebraska: President, Elva Rulon, State Normal School library, Peru.
- New York: President, Paul M. Paine, Pub-lic library, Syracuse.
- North Dakota: President, Alfred Steele, Jamestown.
- Ohio: President, Olive Jones, State Uni-versity library, Columbus.
- Oklahoma: President, Mrs. R. W. Funk, Public library, Shawnee.
- Pacific-Northwest: President, John B. Kai-ser, Public library, Tacoma.
- South Dakota: President, Leora J. Lewis, Rapid City.
- Tennessee: President, Margaret McE. Ker-cheval, Carnegie library, Nashville.
- Utah: President, Joanna Sprague, Public library, Salt Lake City.
- Wisconsin: President, C. E. McLenegan, Public library, Milwaukee.

OTHER LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

(Not Affiliated with the A. L. A.)

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Officers for 1918-19: President, E. C. Richardson, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry library, Chicago.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Officers for 1918-19: President, Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University Li-brary School, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill. These offi-cers, together with the retiring president, Sarah C. N. Bogle, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa., constitute the Executive Committee.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Officers for 1918-19: President, George Watson Cole, 4 E. Fifty-seventh St., New York City; secretary, Henry O. Severance, University of Missouri library, Columbia, Mo.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Officers for 1918-19: President, C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, De-troit, Mich.; secretary, Anne T. Eaton, Lincoln School, Teachers' College, 646 Park Av., New York City.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

The Booklist. An annotated buying list of current books suitable for small and larger public libraries. Published monthly, except in August and September, by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 East Washington St., Chicago. Price \$1.50 a year, 20c a copy. Sent free to all libraries that are members of the Association.

Bulletin of the American Library Association. The official organ of the Association, sent without charge to members only. Published bi-monthly, one issue being the "Proceedings" of the annual conference and another being the Handbook. Additional copies of any number except the "Proceedings" may be furnished at 25 cents each, and the "Proceedings" at \$1, plus postage; to non-members, \$2, plus postage.

The following periodicals are not officially connected with the A. L. A.:

Library Journal. A monthly exponent of library progress whose volumes constitute a bibliothecal work now recognized as a necessity in every progressive library and as unexcelled in any language. It is published at 241 West Thirty-seventh St., New York. The subscription price is \$4 per year. Special rate to small libraries on application.

Public Libraries. A monthly journal dealing with every phase of library progress. It aims to meet the needs of librarians in their every-day work by discussion of library methods, to further general ideas, and to give interesting news from the library field. Published by Library Bureau, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, \$2 per year.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Division of Library Extension: Director, Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery.

Arkansas Library Commission: Chairman, Hon. George B. Rose, Little Rock.

California State Library: State librarian, Milton J. Ferguson, Sacramento.

Colorado State Library Commission: Secretary, Charlotte A. Baker, Fort Collins.

Connecticut Free Public Library Committee: Secretary, Caroline M. Hewins, Public library, Hartford; visitor and inspector, Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, Hartford.

Delaware Free Library Commission: Secretary, Earle D. Willey, State library, Dover.

Georgia Library Commission: Organizer, Susie Lee Crumley, Carnegie library, Atlanta.

Idaho State Library Commission: Secretary, Ethel E. Redfield, Boise; librarian, Marie M. Schreiber, Boise.

Illinois Library Extension Commission: Secretary, Anna May Price, Springfield.

Indiana Public Library Commission: Secretary, William J. Hamilton, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa Library Commission: Secretary, Julia A. Robinson, State Historical Building, Des Moines.

Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission: Secretary, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Topeka.

Kentucky Library Commission: Secretary, Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort.

Maine Library Commission: Secretary, Henry E. Dunnack, State library, Augusta.

Maryland Public Library Commission: Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Newell, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission: General secretary and library adviser, E. Louise Jones, State library, Boston.

Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners: Secretary, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State library, Lansing.

Minnesota Public Library Commission: Director, Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul.

- Missouri Library Commission: Secretary, Elizabeth B. Wales, Jefferson City.
- Nebraska Public Library Commission: Secretary, Charlotte Templeton, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire Public Library Commission: Secretary, Albertus T. Dudley, Exeter.
- New Jersey Public Library Commission: Secretary, H. C. Buchanan, State library, Trenton; assistant secretary, Sarah B. Askew.
- New York, The University of the State of New York, Educational Extension Division: Chief, William R. Watson, State Education Bldg., Albany.
- North Carolina Library Commission: Secretary, Mrs. Minnie L. Blanton, Raleigh.
- North Dakota State Library Commission: Secretary, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Bismarck.
- Ohio Library Organization Department: Secretary, J. H. Newman, State library, Columbus.
- Ontario Department of Education: Provincial superintendent of public libraries, W. O. Carson, Toronto.
- Oregon State Library: State librarian, Cornelia Marvin, Salem.
- Pennsylvania Free Library Commission: Secretary, T. L. Montgomery, State library, Harrisburg; assistant secretary, R. P. Bliss, Harrisburg.
- Rhode Island State Committee of Libraries: Secretary, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence.
- South Dakota Free Library Commission: Field librarian, Julia C. Stockett, Pierre.
- Tennessee Free Library Commission: General secretary, Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, Nashville.
- Texas Library and Historical Commission: Secretary, Elizabeth H. West, State library, Austin.
- Utah Department of Public Instruction: Library secretary and organizer, Mary E. Downey, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont Free Library Commission: Secretary, Ruth L. Brown, Montpelier.
- Virginia State Library: Librarian, H. R. McIlwaine, Richmond.
- Washington State Library Commission: Secretary, J. M. Hitt, Olympia.
- Wisconsin Free Library Commission: Secretary, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Madison.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

- Alabama Library Association: President, Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; secretary, Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery.
- Arkansas Library Association: President, C. B. Armour, Fort Smith; secretary, Julia Vaulx, State University library, Fayetteville.
- British Columbia Library Association: President, Helen Stewart, Public library, Victoria; secretary, Miss M. Wolfenden, Provincial library, Victoria.
- California Library Association: President, Milton J. Ferguson, State library, Sacramento; secretary, Alice J. Haines, State library, Sacramento.
- Colorado Library Association: President, Mary L. Strang, Public library, Pueblo; secretary, Alice Lambert Rathbone, Colorado Department of Public Instruction, Denver.
- Connecticut Library Association: President, Charles N. Baxter, Blackstone Memorial library, Branford; secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Public library, Southington.
- District of Columbia Library Association: President, T. W. Koch, Library of Congress, Washington; secretary, Alice C. Atwood, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.
- Georgia Library Association: President, David C. Barrow, University of Georgia,

- Athens; secretary, Tommie Dora Barker, Carnegie library, Atlanta.
- Idaho Library Association: President, M. Belle Sweet, University of Idaho, Moscow; secretary, Mrs. Della Reed, Public library, American Falls.
- Illinois Library Association: President, Jane P. Hubbell, Public library, Rockford; secretary, Josie B. Houchens, University of Illinois library, Urbana.
- Indiana Library Association: Annette L. Clark, Public library, New Albany; secretary, Carrie E. Scott, Public library, Indianapolis.
- Indiana Library Trustees Association: President, C. M. Gentry, Noblesville; secretary, Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Noblesville.
- Iowa Library Association: President, Mrs. Irving C. Johnson, Oskaloosa; secretary, Mary E. Marks, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.
- Kansas Library Association: President, Julius Lucht, City library, Wichita; secretary, Truman R. Temple, Free public library, Leavenworth.
- Kentucky Library Association: President, Susan S. Towles, Public library, Henderson; secretary, May W. Wigginton, Free public library, Louisville.
- Keystone State Library Association: President, George H. Lamb, Carnegie free library, Braddock; secretary, Mary E. Crocker, James V. Brown library, Williamsport.
- Maine Library Association: President, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick; secretary, Marion Brainerd, Maine State library, Augusta.
- Maritime Library Association: President, E. J. Lay, Amherst, Nova Scotia; secretary, Mrs. Ingraham, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
- Massachusetts Library Club: President, John A. Lowe, Free Public Library Commission, Boston; secretary, O. C. Davis, Public library, Waltham.
- Michigan Library Association: President, Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit; secretary, Lucy L. Morgan, Public library, Detroit.
- Minnesota Library Association: President, Mrs. Jennie L. Blanchard, Little Falls; secretary, Marie A. Todd, Public library, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi Library Association: President, Whitman Davis, Agricultural College; secretary, Lucy Evans Heard, West Point.
- Missouri Library Association: President, Mary E. Baker, University of Missouri library, Columbia; secretary, Harold L. Wheeler, School of Mines, Rolla.
- Montana Library Association: President, Elizabeth P. Ritchie, Kalispell; secretary, M. Winnifred Feighner, Missoula.
- Nebraska Library Association: President, Elva Rulon, State Normal School, Peru; secretary, Mary McQuaid, Public library, Fairbury.
- New Hampshire Library Association: President, Elsie Gaskin, Derry; secretary, Sarah Gilmore, Claremont.
- New Jersey Library Association: President, Edna B. Pratt, Public library, Passaic; secretary, Irene A. Hackett, Free public library, Englewood.
- New York Library Association: President, Paul M. Paine, Public library, Syracuse; secretary, Carolina M. Monchow, Free library, Dunkirk.
- North Carolina Library Association: President, Mrs. Alfred F. Griggs, Public library, Durham; secretary, Carrie L. Broughton, State library, Raleigh.
- North Dakota Library Association: President, Alfred Steel, Jamestown; secretary, Winnie Bucklin, Public library, Fargo.
- Ohio Library Association: President, Olive Jones, State University library, Columbus; secretary, Helen J. Fox, Public library, Mansfield.
- Oklahoma Library Association: President, Mrs. R. W. Funk, Shawnee; secretary, Myrtle Weatherholt, Bartlesville.
- Ontario Library Association: President, F. P. Gavin, Windsor; secretary, E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier St., Toronto.

Pacific Northwest Library Association: President, John B. Kaiser, Public library, Tacoma; secretary, Jacqueline Noel, Library Association, Portland.

Pennsylvania: See Keystone State Library Association.

Rhode Island Library Association: President, Bertha H. Lyman, Public library, Providence; secretary, Gertrude E. Robson, Brown University library, Providence.

Saskatchewan Library Association: President, A. H. Giffard, Public library, Moose Jaw; secretary, J. R. C. Honeyman, Public library, Regina.

South Carolina Library Association: President, R. M. Kennedy, University of South Carolina library, Columbia; secretary, Louise M. McMaster, Public library, Marion.

South Dakota Library Association: President, Leora J. Lewis, Rapid City; secretary, Ada M. Pratt, S. D. Free Library Commission, Pierre.

Tennessee Library Association: President, Margaret McE. Kercheval, Carnegie library, Nashville; secretary, Ruth M. Barker, Cossitt library, Memphis.

Texas Library Association: President, Lillian Gunter, Carnegie library, Gainesville; secretary, Rose Hutchenrider, Public library, Waco.

Upper Peninsula (of Michigan) Library Association: President, Lura Brubaker, Escanaba; secretary, Ethel Kellow, Painesdale.

Utah Library Association: President, Joanna Sprague, Public library, Salt Lake City; secretary, Vivian Wallace, Public library, Murray.

Vermont Library Association: President, Mary K. Norton, Proctor; secretary, Alice L. Eaton, Woodstock.

West Virginia Library Association: President, S. Scollay Page, Clarksburg; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Marshall College, Huntington.

Wisconsin Library Association: President, C. E. McLenegan, Public library, Milwaukee; secretary, Mary Egan, Public library, Janesville.

Wyoming Library Association: President, Mrs. Bertha K. Van Devender, Carnegie library, Basin; secretary, Agnes R. Wright, State library, Cheyenne.

LIBRARY CLUBS

Ann Arbor (Mich.) Library Club: President, Mrs. Clare Mullett, 1312 Geddes Av.; secretary, Mrs. Mildred Kutzleb, 430 South Fifth Av.

Bay Path Library Club: President, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester, Mass.; secretary, Mabel E. Knowlton, Public library, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Cape Cod Library Club: President, James Otis, Hyannisport, Mass.; secretary, Mrs. Maurice Crocker, Osterville, Mass.

Chicago Library Club: President, J. C. Bay, John Crerar library; secretary, Janet M. Green, Public library.

Columbia (Mo.) Library Club: President, Mrs. Emma K. Parsons, University of

Missouri library; secretary, Hazel Ludwig, 805 Virginia Av.

Des Moines (Iowa) Library Club: President, Forrest B. Spaulding, Public library; secretary, Helen Proudfoot, Public library.

Hudson Valley Library Club: President, John Sickley, Adriaance Memorial library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; secretary, Mrs. Isobel T. Hallock, Milton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Iowa City Library Club: President, Grace Wormer, University of Iowa library; secretary, Helen Hummer.

Milwaukee Library Club: President, S. J. Carter, Public library; secretary, Adeleine Burns.

- Missouri Valley Library Club: President, Mrs. Sarah J. Greenman, Public library, Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Martha Elder, Central High School Branch library, Kansas City, Mo.
- Multnomah (Ore.) Library Club: President, Wilhelmina E. Carothers, Library association, Portland; secretary, Bess McCrea, Library association, Portland.
- New York High School Librarians' Association: President, Sarah E. Annett, Washington Irving High School library, New York City; secretary, Katharine M. Christopher, Julia Richman High School library, New York City.
- New York Library Club: President, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute free library, Brooklyn; secretary, Edith H. John, Room 2009, 165 Broadway, New York City.
- Northern New York Library Club: President, Mary K. Hasbrouch, Ogdensburg; secretary, Mollie L. Parker, Gouverneur.
- Old Colony Library Club: President, Mrs. Julia W. Morton, Cobb library, Bryantville, Mass.; secretary, Helen A. Brown, Branch library, Montello, Mass.
- Pennsylvania Library Club: President, Henry F. Marx, Public library, Easton; secretary, Jean E. Graffen, Free library, Philadelphia.
- Rochester (N. Y.) District Library Club: President, Adeline B. Zachert, Public library; secretary, Ada J. White, Public library.
- Southern Tier Library Club: President, William F. Seward, Public library, Binghamton, N. Y.; secretary, Mrs. Mary Summers, Moore memorial library, Greene, N. Y.
- Southern Worcester Library Club: President, Mrs. Beatrice Putnam Sprague, Uxbridge, Mass.; secretary, Bertha Franklin, Bellingham, Mass.
- Southwest Missouri Library Club: President, Alice R. Gladden, Public library, Carthage; secretary, Emily Bird Smith, Public library, Webb City.
- Twin City Library Club: President, Bessie Scripture, East High School, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, Florence Currie, University of Minnesota library, Minneapolis, Minn.
- University of Illinois Library Club: President, Nellie Roberts, 907 W. California Av., Urbana; secretary, Sarita Robinson, 914½ California St., Urbana.
- University of Texas Library Club: President, E. W. Winkler, 1907 Guadalupe St., Austin; secretary, Lena Megee, 100 E. Twenty-sixth St., Austin.
- Western Massachusetts Library Club: President, Robert Fletcher, Amherst College library, Amherst; secretary, Marion Bowler, Public library, West Springfield.

MEMBERS

This list has been prepared at A. L. A. Headquarters, and is, so far as possible, correct to December 10. The names of honorary members are printed separately, names of libraries and other institutional members in Gothic type and of life members in capitals.

The number following each name is the registration number in the order of joining. Appended to this list of Members is a Directory of those engaged in the Library War Service of the American Library Association, corrected to December 10. Many members of the Association have previously been engaged in the Library War Service, but are not so engaged at this date. The record of all those who have served up to June 15, 1918, will be found in a supplement to the "Library War Bulletin," v. 1, no. 7 (June, 1918).

The following list of Members aims to give the permanent position and address. Hence engagement in the Library War Service is not there recorded, record of it being made instead in the appended Directory and in the bulletin above referred to. There are a few exceptions. Those who have resigned previously-held positions, and therefore are connected solely with the Library War Service, are named in connection with their camp or overseas position. Where members are absent from their regular post on war work other than Library War Service mention is made in the membership list. There are, we fear, a number of members on leave for such work—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Red Cross, etc.—whose absence and service are not known to us.

In the following list of Members those who are engaged in the Library War Service have the letter (W) following their names. Their connection with the Library War Service can be learned by referring to the appended Directory, index at end.

Those who have been, or still are, in the military or naval service of the country are designated in the list of members by the words "In active service with the Colors" after their names. The Headquarters office has not been able to give their rank, location or the unit with which they are serving. The office will attempt to compile this information later for permanent record.

ABBREVIATIONS

*—died during the year
Asst.—assistant
Br.—branch
Catlgr.—cataloger
Child.—children
Circ.—circulating or circulation
Class.—classifier

Dir.—director
Ed.—editor
F.—Free
Inst.—institute
Jr.—junior
L.—Library
Ln.—librarian
Mem.—memorial

Mgr.—manager
P.—Public
Ref.—reference
Sch.—School
Sr.—senior
Stud.—student
Treas.—treasurer
Trus.—trustee

HONORARY MEMBERS

Andrew Carnegie, LL. D., New York City. 1902.
Charles William Eliot, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass. 372.
Ezekiel A. Harris, Jersey City, N. J. 2504.
Bishop John H. Vincent, Chicago, Ill. 1817.

A. Herr Smith Memorial L. See Lancaster Pa.

A. K. Smiley P. L. See Redlands, Cal.

Abbot, George Maurice, ln. and treas. Library Co. of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa. 611.

Abbott, Alvaretta P., ln. F. P. L., Atlantic City, N. J. 7676.

Abbott, Mabel Louise, 1st asst. Catalog Dept. P. L., Tacoma, Wash. 5692.

Abraham, Effie G., asst. ln. P. L., Muncie, Ind. 6776.

Abrams, Dorothy A., ln. sec'y Kansas State Normal School L., Emporia, Kan. 7760.

Acheson, John Carey, pres. Penn. Coll. for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa. (State library Campaign chairman, United War Work Campaign, 1918.) 7923.

Ackerly, Mary Belle, asst. ln. Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 5854.

Ackley, Gabriella, ln. Yorkville Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3533.

- Adams, Arthur, in. Trinity Coll. L., Hartford, Conn. 7680.
- Adams, Benjamin, chief Circulation Dept. P. L., N. Y. City. 2529.
- Adams, Edna C., asst. Wis. State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 3357.
- Adams, Edward B., in. Harvard Law L., Cambridge, Mass. 4760.
- Adams, Ellen Frances, assoc. in. Skidmore Sch., of Arts, Saratoga, N. Y. 6895.
- Adams, Henry L., C. and N. W. Ry. Law Dept., Des Moines, Ia. (State library Campaign chairman, United War Work Campaign, 1918.) 7915.
- Adams, Leta E., head L. Supplies Dept. Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. 4352.
- Adamson, Ruth E., child. in., P. L., Evansville, Ind. 7193.
- Adelberg, Carolyn E., in's. sec'y F. P. L., Louisville, Ky. 7362.
- Adelbert Coll. L., Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O. (George F. Strong, in.) 5631.
- Adler, Cyrus, pres. Dropsie Coll. for Hebrew & Cognate Learning, Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 1122.
- Adrian (Mich.) P. L. (Margaret F. Jewell, in.) 4763.
- AHERN, MARY EILEEN, ed. Pub. Libraries, Library Bureau, 6 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1676. Life member.
- Aiken, Gertrude E., in. P. L., Geneva, Ill. 7357.
- Akers, Susan G., in. dept. of hygiene, Wellesley Coll. L., Wellesley, Mass. 6028.
- Akron (Ohio) P. L. (Mary P. Edgerton, in.) 4754.
- Alabama State Dept. of Archives & Hist., Montgomery, Ala. (T. M. Owen, director.) 4092.
- Alameda (Cal.) F. P. L. (Marcella H. Krauth, in.) 4275.
- Alexander, Hon. Charles B., Regent Univ. of State of N. Y. and member of Committee on State L. of that Board, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. 7650.
- Allegheny Carnegie F. L. See Pittsburgh, N. S., Pa.
- Allen, Harriet Luella, in. P. L., Houghton, Mich. 4930.
- Allen, Mary Warren, bibliographer Rockefeller Foundation L., N. Y. City. 2430.
- Allen, Maude Eliza, Michigan State L. Commission, Lansing, Mich. 6917.
- Allen, Mrs. Philip Loring, map catlgr. War College, Washington, D. C. 5958.
- Allison, Gladys B., in. Southwest Texas State Normal Sch. L., San Marcos, Tex. 6247.
- Altgelt, Henrietta W., child. in. Carnegie L., San Antonio, Tex. 7470.
- Amann, Dorothy, in. Southern Methodist Univ. L., Dallas, Tex. 7341.
- Ambler, Sarah, in. Pub. Documents office, Washington, D. C. 2796.
- AMBROSE, LODILLA, l. research in medicine, Box 918, New Orleans, La. 895. Life member.
- Ames, Harriet Howe, in. Hoyt L., Saginaw, Mich. 267.
- Amherst (Mass.) Coll. L. (Robt. S. Fletcher, in.) 3514.
- Anaconda (Mont.) Hearst F. L. (Elizabeth L. Thomson, in.) 5790.
- Anderson, Anna M., child. in. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 6852.
- Anderson, Edwin Hatfield, director P. L., N. Y. City. 1083. (W)
- Anderson, Frank V., in charge Catalog Dept. L. of the Engineering Societies, 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. City. 7217.
- Anderson, Mrs. Frank V., junior examiner, Dept. of Labor, U. S. Employment Service, N. Y. City. 5221.
- Anderson, Grace Fontaine, child. in. Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga. 6881.
- Anderson, John R., bookseller, 31 W. 15th St., N. Y. City. 2944.
- Anderson (S. C.) Library Association (Mrs. S. W. Geiger, in.) 4094.
- Andover, Mass. See Phillips Academy L.
- Andrew, Mrs. Kate Deane, in. Steele Memorial L., Elmira, N. Y. 2760.
- Andrew, Nell, in. Texas Christian Univ. L., Fort Worth, Tex. 7204.
- ANDREWS, CLEMENT WALKER, in. The John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 796. Life member.
- Andrews, Evelyn R., in. Muhlenberg Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 6487.

- Andrews, Gertrude H., organizer, 6650 Newgard Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6001.
- Andrews, Gladys May, in. Stephenson P. L., Marinette, Wis. 6792.
- Andrus, Gertrude E., supt. Child. Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 5116.
- Ann Arbor (Mich.) P. L. (Nellie S. Loving, in.) 4761.
- Annett, Sarah E., in. Washington Irving High Sch. L., N. Y. City. 5952.
- Ansonia (Conn.) L. (Anna G. Richards, in.) 4798.
- Appleton, William W., trus. P. L., N. Y. City (Address, 35 W. 32d St.) 4554.
- Appleton (Wis.) F. P. L. (Agnes L. Dwight, in.) 6572.
- Archer, Frances R., P. L., Birmingham, Ala. 4708.
- Arizona Univ. L., Tucson, Ariz. (Estelle Lutrell, in.) 5015.
- Arkansas City (Kan.) P. L. (Mrs. A. B. Ranney, in.) 6130.
- Arms, Jessie L., head catlgr. Iowa State Univ. L., Iowa City, Ia. 5201.
- Armstrong, Alice E., in. North Oakland Br. F. L., Oakland, Cal. 5436.
- Armstrong, Ione, in. F. P. L., Council Bluffs, Ia. 5004.
- Arnett, Lonna D., in. Univ. of W. Va. L., Morgantown, W. Va. 4797.
- Arnold, Florence W., sr. asst. Catalog Dept. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 7233.
- Arnold, Gladys, head asst. Catalog Dept. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 7234.
- Art Institute, Ryerson L. See Chicago, Ill.
- Asbury Park (N. J.) P. L. (Josephine W. Porter, acting in.) 6131.
- Asheville (N. C.) Pack Mem. L. Assn. (Ann Talbot Erwin, in.) 3656.
- Ashhurst, John, in. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 1678.
- Ashley, Frederick W., supt. Reading Room L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 6095.
- Ashley, Grace, sec'y to in. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 1992.
- Ashley, May, in. P. L., Greenfield, Mass. 2031.
- Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. (Tommie Dora Barker, in.) 4286.
- Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. Training Sch. (Tommie Dora Barker, director.) 3418.
- Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (Alvaretta P. Abbott, in.) 3317.
- Attleboro (Mass.) P. L. Mrs. Lucinda Field Spofford, in.) 7326.
- Atwood, Alice C., bibliographical asst. Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 2641.
- Auburn (N. Y.) Seymour L. (Elizabeth P. Clarke, in.) 5218.
- Aulls, Ina T., asst. P. L., Denver, Colo. 7736.
- Aurora (Ill.) P. L. (James Shaw, in.) 5415.
- Austen, Willard, in. Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. 1120.
- Avery, Harriet K., in. Keystone State Normal Sch. L., Kutztown, Pa. 6773.
- Avery, Jessie R., in. Lincoln Br. P. L., Rochester, N. Y. 5735.
- Avery, Maurice H., asst. Order Div. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 5634.
- Avey, E. Gertrude, chief child. in. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 4896. (W)
- Axtell, Frederic G., in. Macalester Coll. L., St. Paul, Minn. 4370.
- Ayer, Winslow B., pres. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 2706.
- Ayers, Louise, sr. asst. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 7241.
- Ayres, Samuel Gardiner, asst. in. Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. 976.
- Babcock, Helen S., in. Austin High Sch. Br. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 5629.
- Babcock, Mrs. Julia G., in. Kern County F. L., Bakersfield, Cal. 2950.
- Bachelor, J. H., trus. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 6562.
- Bacon, Corinne, editor H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. City. 2536.
- Bacon, Mrs. Susan Randall, trus. Goshen L. and Hist. Assoc., Goshen, N. Y. 1641.
- Badger, Evelyn J., 1st asst. Br. Dept. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 7018.
- Baechtold, Elsie L., in. Engineering Coll. L. Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill. 6396.
- Baer, Harriet Irene, 3809 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill. 5526.
- Bagley, Helen A., in. P. L., Oak Park, Ill. 6777.
- Bailey, Arthur Low, in. Wilmington Inst. F. L., Wilmington, Del. 1999. (W)

- Bailey, Beulah, asst. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 7793.
- Bailey, Loa E., in. East Portland Br. L. Assn., Portland, Ore. 6002.
- Bailey, Louis J., in. P. L., Gary, Ind. 3642. (W)
- Bailey, Sarah R., in. Crunden Br. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 4880.
- Bailey, Serena C., in. P. L., Greensboro, N. C. 7667.
- Bailey, Thomas D., Library Bureau, N. Y. City. 5278.
- Baillet, May E., in. F. P. L., Irvington, N. J. 6149.
- Baillie, Herbert, in. P. L., Wellington, N. Z. 3409.
- Baily, Elizabeth, asst. Iowa State Coll. L., Ames, Ia. 7616.
- Baker, Adaline Maitland, reviser Catalog Dept. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. 4396.
- Baker, Asa George, life member of Corporation City L., Springfield, Mass. (Address, 6 Cornell St.) 6295.
- Baker, Charles Melville, A. L. A. Library War Service, Washington, D. C. 7712. (W)
- BAKER, CHARLOTTE A., in. Colo. State Agric. Coll. L., Fort Collins, Colo. 1345. Life member.
- Baker, Julia A., in. Austin Br. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 5443.
- Baker, Marion C., in. South Division Br. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 7218.
- Baker, Mary Ellen, head catlgr. Mo. Univ. L., Columbia, Mo. 4731.
- Baker, Mary Nelkirk, asst. Br. Dept. P. L., N. Y. City. 5351.
- Baker Univ. L., Baldwin, Kan. (Hattie Osborne, in.) 6044.
- Balch, Ruth, asst. Acquisition Dept. Univ. of Chicago L., Chicago, Ill. 5639.
- Baldwin, Mrs. Asa C., in. Lincoln High Sch. L., Seattle, Wash. 6570.
- Baldwin, Bessie Russell, in. James Memorial L., Williston, N. D. 4389.
- Baldwin, Clara F., director Minnesota P. L. Commission, St. Paul, Minn. 1872.
- Baldwin, Elizabeth G., in. Bryson L. Teachers Coll., N. Y. City. 828.
- Baldwin, Emma V., sec'y to in. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2718.
- Baldwin, Rachel, 199 Hazel Ave., Highland Park, Ill. 6496.
- Ball, Fanny D., in. Central High Sch. L., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4808.
- Ball, Rose, in. Albion Coll. L., Albion, Mich. 4034.
- Ballard, Harlan Hoge, in. and curator Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, Pittsfield, Mass. 2423.
- Baltimore (Md.), See Enoch Pratt F. P. L., Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty L., and Peabody Inst. L.
- Balz, Leonard, Jr., chief of Stations Dept. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 7740.
- Bancroft, Anna M., trus. Bancroft Mem. L., and member Mass. F. L. Commission, Hopedale, Mass. 3420.
- Bancroft, Edna H., in. Saratoga Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3684.
- Bancroft and Sons Co., Joseph, Wilmington, Del. (Nora R. Thorne, in.) 7461.
- Banes, Mary, student nurse, Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, La. 7407.
- Bangalore (India) P. L. (H. V. Krishnalya, officer in charge). 7717.
- Bankard, Florence R., head catlgr. Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md. 6297.
- Barden, Bertha R., supervisor of Inventory Records and Apprentice Class P. L., Cleveland, O. 5804.
- Bargar, Frances A., asst. P. L., Columbus, Ohio. 7472.
- Barickman, Mrs. Rena M., in. P. L., Joliet, Ill. 4426.
- Barker, Alta M., in. F. P. L., Montclair, N. J. 6176.
- Barker, Beatrice J., head catlgr. Univ. of Ore. L., Eugene, Ore. 3029.
- Parker, Ruth McClintock, head Circ. Dept. Cossitt L., Memphis, Tenn. 6207. (W)
- Barker, Sarah P., in. P. L., Nashua, N. H. 6608.
- Barker, Tommie Dora, in. Carnegie L. and director L. Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4575. (W)
- Barkley, Mrs. A. J., mem. Iowa L. Com., and pres. Board Ericson P. L., Boone, Iowa. 4427.

- Barmby, Mary, in. Alameda County F. L., Oakland, Cal. 3160.
- Barnes, Caryl Anita, asst. P. L., La Porte, Ind. 7685.
- Barnes, Clara M., stud. Univ. of Wis. L. Sch., Madison, Wis. 7868.
- Barnes, Grace, 525 So. University Blvd., Norman, Okla. 6395.
- Barnett, Claribel Ruth, in. Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 1434.
- Barnett, Helen, in. War Service, 34 Twenty-third St., Newport News, Va. 7877. (W)
- Barnum, Thomas Rossiter, editorial asst. to sec'y of Yale Univ. and curator of Yale Memorabilia, New Haven, Conn. 792.
- BARNWELL, JAMES G., ex-in., 2010 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa. 24. Life member.
- Barr, Annie L., in. F. L., Belfast, Me. 4231.
- Barr, Charles J., asst. in. Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Conn. 2565.
- Barrette, Lydia M., in. P. L., Jacksonville, Ill. 4428.
- Barrow, Trotman Campbell, child in. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5439.
- Barry, Kathleen E., vice-pres. Chivers Book Binding Co., 911-13 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3913.
- Barlett, Louise L., in. F. L., South Manchester, Conn. 1076.
- *BARTON, EDMUND MILLS, in. emeritus American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. 33. Life member.
- Bascom, Elva L., in charge L. Co-operation, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. 2477.
- Bastin, Dorothy, in. Riverview Br. P. L., St. Paul, Minn. 5946.
- Batchelder, Annie, sr. asst. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 7020.
- Batchelor, Winifred, asst. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 7903.
- Bates, Mrs. Albert C. (née Alice Morgan Crocker), 24 Marshall St., Hartford, Conn. 3587.
- Bates, Flora J., asst. in. Chicago Normal Coll. L., Chicago, Ill. 2214.
- Bates, Helen C., ref. in. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 1469.
- Bates, Mary R., asst. in. Vermont Univ. L., Burlington, Vt. 5431.
- Bauman, Miss I. G., Bond L. Dept. Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, N. Y. City. 7887.
- BAXTER, CHARLES NEWCOMB, in. James Blackstone Memorial L., Branford, Conn. 2737. Life member.
- Bay City (Mich.) P. L. (Agnes Van Valkenburgh, in.) 103.
- Baylor University L., Waco, Tex. (Willard P. Lewis, in.) 6495.
- Beach, Bessie Baldwin, in. Mercer L., Indian School, Carlisle, Pa. 2239.
- Beach, Mrs. David N., 319 Union St., Bangor, Me. 2411.
- Beal, H. Marjorie, Oneida, N. Y. 6519.
- Beal, Stella, sec'y to in. P. L., Youngstown, O. 7912.
- Beale, Helen M., asst. in. Adelbert Coll. L., Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio. 3116.
- Beall, Mrs. Rachel H., asst. in. St. Agnes Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 6150.
- Beattie, Mabelle B., catlgr. Univ. of Neb. L., Lincoln, Neb. 7261.
- Beatty, Irene, head Circ. Dept. P. L., St. Joseph, Mo. 7431.
- Beaver Falls (Pa.) Carnegie F. L. (Elsie Rayle, in.) 5748.
- Beck, Sue, in. P. L., Crawfordsville, Ind. 2343.
- Becker, Helen, head Open Shelf Dept. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 6609.
- Bedinger, Margery, asst. Technology Div. P. L., N. Y. City. 7743.
- Beebe Town L. See Wakefield, Mass.
- Beecroft, Lillian J., chief Newspaper Dept. Wis. State Historical Society, Madison, Wis. 7021.
- BEER, WILLIAM, in. Howard Memorial L., New Orleans, La. 747. Life member.
- Belden, Charles F. D., in. P. L., and chairman Mass. F. P. L. Commission, Boston, Mass. 4656. (W)
- Bell, Bernice W., head Child. Dept. F. P. L., Louisville, Ky. 4874.
- Bell, Florence C., file clerk and in. Bureau of Efficiency, Washington, D. C. 7626.

- Bell, Lillian E., In. F. P. L., Kaukauna, Wis. 5961.
- Bell, Minnie M., In. Tulane Univ. L., New Orleans, La. 3667.
- Belleville (Ill.) P. L. (A. M. Wolleson, In.) 7318.**
- Belser, Amanda M., acting head Order Dept. Univ. of Mich. General L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 7790.
- Bement, Constance, asst. Ref. Dept. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 6504.
- Bemis, Dorothy, asst. Guaranty Trust Bond L., N. Y. City. 7022.
- Bendikson, Dr. Lodewyk, bibliographer Henry E. Huntington L., N. Y. City. 7023.
- Benjamin, Anna, In. Butman-Fish Mem. L., Saginaw, W. S., Mich. 3155.
- Bennett, Norma B., In. P. L., Madison, N. J. 2016.
- Bennett, Stella, sr. asst. Univ. of California L., Berkeley, Calif. 4067.
- Benson, Robert D., pres. trustees P. L., Passaic, N. J. (Address, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.) 3455.
- Bercaw, Louise Oldham, In. Carnegie L., Cordele, Ga. 6882.
- Berger, Grace, ref. asst. P. L., Kansas City, Mo. 6676.
- Berkeley (Calif.) P. L. (Celia A. Hayward, acting In.) 6066.**
- Bernhardt, Caroline, head asst. Order and Accessions Div. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 6186.
- Berrier, Mildred, In. F. L., Emporia, Kan. 6661.
- Berry, Ethel I., 208 Lincoln St., Oil City, Pa. 5580.
- Berry, Silas H., In. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 587.
- Best, Charlotte Stuart, asst. Catalog Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 5118.
- Bethlehem's F. L., Bethlehem, Pa. (Elizabeth D. Burrows, In.) 4774.**
- Betteridge, Grace L., head Travel. L. and Study Club Section Div. of Educational Extension, Albany, N. Y. 3388.
- Betz, Esther, catlgr. Univ. of Mich. L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 6976.
- Beust, Nora, child. In. P. L., La Crosse, Wis. 6837.
- Biddeford (Me.) McArthur L. (Emma Hatch, In.) 7319.**
- Bien, Corabel, ref. and periodical In. Univ. of Oregon L., Eugene, Ore. 7025.
- BIGELOW, FRANK BARNA, In. N. Y. Society L., 109 University Place, N. Y. City. 1326. Life member.**
- Bigelow, Mary C., asst. Loan Desk P. L., Rockford, Ill. 4824.
- Bigley, Winifred H., In. Merced County F. L., Merced, Calif. 6677.
- Billings (Mont.) Parmly Billings Mem. L. (Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott Garber, In.) 7354.**
- Billingsley, Mary P., chief of Documents Div. P. L., Kansas City, Mo. 4814.
- Bingham, Jessie W., In. P. L., Rhinelander, Wis. 5694.
- Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (W. F. Seward, In.) 4230.**
- Birchard L. See Fremont, O.**
- Birdsall, Mrs. Grace H., head Circ. Dept. Osterhout F. L., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 7026. (W)
- Birge, Anna G., acting chief Book Selection Dept. Wis. F. L. Commission, Madison, Wis. 7454.
- Birmingham (Ala.) P. L. (Carl H. Milam, director). 7254.**
- Birmingham (Eng.) Central F. L. (Walter Powell, chief In.) 4310.**
- Birtwell, Frances M., In. Atlanta Univ. L., Atlanta, Ga. 1388.
- Biscoe, Walter Stanley, senior In. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 80.
- Bishop, Clara N., asst. City Br. Dept. F. L., Oakland, Calif. 6678.
- Bishop, Jessie E., 1st asst. Circ. Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 7006.
- Bishop, William Warner, In. Univ. of Mich. General L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1435. (W)
- Black, Miss M. J. L., In. P. L., Fort William, Ont., Canada. 4746.
- Black, Susan Edith, In. in charge Tacony Br. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 6977.
- Blackall, Mrs. Elizabeth W., In. P. L., Oneonta, N. Y. 6299.
- Blackstone Memorial L. See Branford, Conn.**

- Blair, Mellicent F., in. Y. W. C. A. L., 610 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City. 4632.
- Blair, Mirpah G., head catlgr. and ref. in. Oregon State L., Salem, Ore. 3089.
- Blaisdell, Frank C., chief Issue Dept. P. L., Boston, Mass. 2499.
- Blake, Mrs. Elveretta S., La Grange, Me. 5916.
- BLAKELY, BERTHA ELISA, in. Mount Holyoke Coll. L., South Hadley, Mass. 1383. Life member.
- Blanchard, Alice A., 38 School St., Montpelier, Vt. 3470.
- Blanchard, Grace, in. P. L., Concord, N. H. 2438.
- Blanchard, Linn R., head Catalog Dept. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. 5053.
- Blanchard, M. Gertrude, in. West End Br. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 5161.
- Blanchard, Sarah Elliot, trus. Dean Hobbs Blanchard Mem. L., Santa Paula, Calif. 6520.
- Blanton, Mrs. E. R. (Minnie W. Leatherman), sec'y N. C. L. Commission, Raleigh, N. C. 4057. (W)
- Blessing, Arthur Reed, asst. in. P. L., Washington, D. C. 6896.
- Bliss, Henry E., deputy in. Coll. of City of New York, N. Y. City. 5194.
- Bliss, Leslie E., asst. Henry E. Huntington L., N. Y. City. 5358.
- BLISS, ROBERT P., asst. sec'y F. L. Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. 1553. Life member. (W)
- Blodgett, Evelyn M., head catlgr. Univ. of Wash. L., Seattle, Wash. 6099.
- Blum, Ethyl May, catlgr. Ill. State Hist. L., Springfield, Ill. 6398.
- Blumberg, Theresa, in. Tremont Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 4422.
- Blunt, Florence T., instructor L. Science, Simmons Coll. L. Sch., Boston, Mass. 2722.
- Boardman, Alice, asst. in. Ohio State L., Columbus, Ohio. 1677.
- Boardman, Marguerite, in. P. L., Pocatello, Idaho. 6989.
- Bogle, Sarah C. N., principal Carnegie L. Sch., Pittsburgh, Pa. 3065.
- Bolles, Barbara M., asst. catlgr. Univ. of Mo. L., Columbia, Mo. 7686.
- Bolles, Marion P., child. in. 58th St. Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 5233.
- Bond, Ethel, instructor Univ. of Ill. L. Sch., Urbana, Ill. 5739.
- Boody, David A., pres. Bd. of Trus. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 7028.
- Booth, Mary Josephine, in. Eastern Ill. State Normal Sch., Charleston, Ill. 3119. (W)
- Borden, Fanny, ref. in. Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 2213.
- Borresen, Lilly M. E., in. P. L., La Crosse, Wis. 5119.
- Boston (Mass.) P. L. (Charles F. D. Belden, in.) 3521.
- Bostwick, Arthur Elmore, in. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 1805. (W)
- Boswell, Jessie Partridge, Administration Div. Ref. L. Br. U. S. Army Ordnance, Washington, D. C. 3251.
- Bosworth, Edward J., acting president Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. (State library Campaign chairman, United War Work Campaign, 1918.) 7926.
- BOWERMAN, GEORGE F., in. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 1270. Life member.
- Bowers, Ethel F., br. in. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 7594.
- Bowker, Carolyn T., 274 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6733.
- BOWKER, RICHARD ROGERS, ed. Library Journal, 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. City. 52. Life member. (W)
- Bowker, Mrs. Richard Rogers, 33 W. 12th St., N. Y. City. 3166.
- Bowne, Jacob T., in. International Y. M. C. A. Coll. L., Springfield, Mass. 1203.
- Boyd, Emma, in. Adams Mem. L., Wheaton, Ill. 7446.
- Brabandt and Valters Book Binding Company, 3827-29 E. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 7728.
- Brace, Marla C., in. P. L., Waterloo, Iowa. 7475.
- Brackbill, Anna Lucile, catlgr. Union Theological Seminary L., N. Y. City. 6978.
- Brackett, Helen E., asst. Ref. Dept. Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga. 7668.
- Braddock (Pa.) Carnegie F. L. (George H. Lamb, in.) 5180.

- Bradford, Faith, asst. Card Div. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 7029.
- Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie P. L. (Susan L. Sherman, in.) 3495.
- Bradley, Ella R., 1st asst. Homewood Br. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 7762.
- Brainerd, Jessie F., in. High Sch. L., Hackensack, N. J. 3590.
- Braley, Esther, in. Western State Normal Sch. L., Kalamazoo, Mich. 2765. (Engaged in Reconstruction work in France.)
- Brandenburg, S. J., in. Miami Univ. L., Oxford, Ohio. 6003.
- Branford, Conn. Blackstone Mem. L. (Charles N. Baxter, in.) 6645.
- Brashear, Roma, general asst. Rosenberg L., Galveston, Tex. 6891. (Engaged in Red Cross work in France.)
- Braslau, Charlotte, asst. Rosenberg L., Galveston, Tex. 7610.
- Bray, Dorothy A., asst. Circ. Dept. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 7456.
- Breedlove, Joseph Penn, in. Trinity Coll. L., Durham, N. C. 4114.
- Brennan, M. Louise, asst. P. L., Cambridge, Mass. 6432.
- Brennan, Wintress, acting in. P. L., Paris, Ill. 7476.
- Brett, Clara Amelia, asst. in. P. L., Brockton, Mass. 1998.
- *Brett, William Howard, in. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 477.
- Brevoort, Carson, in. Commercial High Sch. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6853. (W)
- Brewer, Clara A., asst. Economics Dept. Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J. 6897.
- Brewitt, Theodora R., in. P. L., Alhambra, Calif. 4412.
- Brewster, William L., trus. L. Assn., Portland, Ore. 3305.
- Briber, Florence A., 1st. asst. Juvenile Dept. P. L., Denver, Colo. 7729.
- Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. (Henry N. Sanborn, in.) 4213.
- Briggs, Elizabeth D., 1st asst. and child. in. Alta Br. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 5219.
- Briggs, Elizabeth V., in. Royal Oak Township L., Royal Oak, Mich. 6151.
- Briggs, Mary J., catlgr. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 1512.
- Briggs, Walter B., asst. in. Widener Mem. L., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. 2597. (Released for war service with the Y. M. C. A. Address, 31 Ave. Montaigne, Paris, France.)
- Brigham, Clarence Saunders, in. American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. 2139.
- Brigham, Herbert Olin, in. R. I. State L., Providence, R. I. 2446.
- Brigham, Johnson, in. Iowa State L., Des Moines, Iowa. 1717.
- Brinkman, Anna W., 1821 North St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2018.
- Britton, Jasmine, supt. Child. Dept. P. L., Los Angeles, Calif. 5606.
- Brockett, Paul, in. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 6031.
- Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Frank H. Whitmore, in.) 5852.
- Broderick, Florence R., in. Woodbury Br. P. L., Denver, Colo. 7030.
- Bronxville (N. Y.) P. L. (Mary I. Sherman, in.) 7337.
- Brooker, Rosalie A., asst. Circ. Dept. P. L., N. Y. City. 7358.
- Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (Louisa M. Hooper, in.) 3450.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (Frank Pierce Hill, in.) 1060.
- Brooks, L. May, supervisor of Serial Dept. Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. L., Stanford University, Calif. 3567.
- Brooks, Maud D., in. P. L., Olean, N. Y. 4636.
- Broomell, Elyn Chapin, 5750 Midway Park, Chicago, Ill. 6248. (W)
- Brotherton, Jane W., Delphos, Ohio. 3570.
- Brotherton, Nina C., supervisor Schools Div. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 4994.
- Brown, Agnes Elizabeth, in. Univ. of California Farm Sch. L., Davis, Calif. 7230.
- Brown, Alice Harris, 99 South Union St., Rochester, N. Y. 2611.
- BROWN, ARTHUR N., in. and prof. of English, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 206. Life member.
- Brown, Bertha L., in. P. L., Reading, Mass. 3501.
- Brown, Charles Harvey, asst. in. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2409. (W)

- Brown, Della E., ln. P. L., Salina, Kan. 6267.
- Brown, Demarchus C., ln. Indiana State L., Indianapolis, Ind. 4091.
- Brown, Edna Adelaide, ln. Memorial Hall L., Andover, Mass. 2024.
- Brown, Ethel Seymour, asst. ln. Central Br. Y. M. C. A. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4898.
- Brown, Flora, sec'y to ln. P. L., Washington, D. C. 7794.
- Brown, Flora M., asst. Walker Br. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 6821.
- Brown, George Dobbin, ln. General Theol. Seminary L., N. Y. City. 5674.
- Brown, George H., trus. Ayer L., Ayer, Mass. 3967.
- Brown, Gertrude LeRoy, asst. ln. P. L., Evanston, Ill. 1812.
- Brown, Gwendolen, ln. Bushwick Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5683.
- Brown, Helen D., sr. asst. catlgr. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 4963.
- Brown, Henry John, B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W. C., England. 1758.
- Brown, Jane H., 1st asst. and dir. child. work P. L., Lakewood, Ohio. 5280. (W)
- Brown, Lincoln Doty, asst. ln. Camp L., Camp Logan, Texas. 7869. (W)
- Brown, Mabel W., ln. Nat'l Com. Mental Hygiene L., N. Y. City. 5779.
- Brown, Margaret W., County Dept. F. P. L., Santa Barbara, Calif. 4405.
- Brown, Marie T., ln. Carnegie P. L., Conneaut, Ohio. 7342.
- Brown, Raymond N., 1346 Boone Ave., Bronx, N. Y. City. 5305.
- Brown, Reginald W., ln. Academy of the New Church L., Bryn Athyn, Pa. 7719.
- Brown, Ruth L., sec'y Vt. F. L. Commission, Montpelier, Vt. 7276.
- BROWN, WALTER L., ln. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 620. Life member. (W)
- Brown, Mrs. Walter L., care of P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 1534.
- Brown, William L., disbursing officer A. L. A. Library War Service, Washington, D. C. 7614. (W)
- Brown, Zaidee, ln. P. L., Long Beach, Calif. 2428.
- Brown Univ. L. (Harry L. Koopman, ln.) Providence, R. I. 3598.
- BROWNE, NINA ELIZA, 44 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass. 716. Life member.
- Brownell, Lena V., 1st asst. Catalog Dept. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 6537.
- Browning, Earl W., ln. P. L., Niagara Falls, N. Y. 6979. (W)
- Browning, Eliza Gordon, asst. ln. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 1081.
- Brownne, John Smart, ln. N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. City. 588.
- Bruer, Mrs. Christine M., asst. Catalog Dept. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 7763.
- Brunot, Eugenie, child. ln. Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa. 6246.
- Brusse, Mrs. Hendrik, child. ln. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 7097.
- Bryan, Sarah Elizabeth, loan asst. Univ. of Ill. L., Urbana, Ill. 6865.
- Bryant, Marion E., ln. P. L., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 7290.
- Bubb, M. Ethel, child. ln. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 6114.
- BUCHER, MRS. PAUL (ETHEL SHERWOOD), Information Div. P. L., N. Y. City. 5253. Life member.
- Buckhous, M. Gertrude, ln. Univ. of Mont. L., Missoula, Mont. 3132.
- Bucknam, Edith P., chief Catalog Dept. Queens Borough P. L., Jamaica, N. Y. 3850.
- Buder, G. A., dir. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. (State library Campaign chairman, United War Work Campaign, 1918.) 7916.
- Budlong, Mrs. Minnie C., sec'y N. D. L. Commission, Bismarck, N. D. 4433.
- Buell, Frederick F., 13 Locust Ave., Troy, N. Y. 5082.
- Buffalo (N. Y.) Grosvenor L. (Augustus H. Shearer, ln.) 5185.
- Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (Walter L. Brown, ln.) 1065.
- Bugbee, Mary F., catlgr. Pub. Documents Office, Washington, D. C. 6060.
- Bull, Mrs. Louise P., sr. asst. P. L., N. Y. City. 7914.
- Bullock, Edna Dean, ln. Neb. Legislative Reference Bureau, Lincoln, Neb. 1170.

- Bullock, Waller Irene, head Adult Lending Dept. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 1694.
- Bumstead, Frank M., acting supt. of Circ. Univ. of Calif. L., Berkeley, Calif. 4348.
- Bundy, Irving R., in. State Normal Sch. L., Kirksville, Mo. 5398.
- Bunker, May T., catlgr. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 3511.
- Bunn, Arralee, catlgr. Lawson McGhee L., Knoxville, Tenn. 7418.
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- Dallas, Tex. See also Southern Methodist Univ. L.
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- Field Mem. L. See Conway, Mass.
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- Finley, Louise, in. Univ. of the South L., Sewanee, Tenn. 7208.
- Finney, Berenice J., indexer and catlgr.

- Aviation Br. Signal Corps, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. 6126.
- Finney, Byron A., ref. in. emeritus Univ. of Michigan L., Ann Arbor, Mich. (Address, 849 Tappan St.) 1192.
- Finney, Mrs. Byron A., trus. Ladies' L. Assoc., Ann Arbor, Mich. (Address, 849 Tappan St.) 1200.
- Finney, Grace B., chief of Circulation Dept. P. L. of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 2756.
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- Firmin, Kate M., head Catalog Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 5610.
- Fison, Herbert W., in. P. L., Malden, Mass. 2448.
- Fitch, Edith O., in. Lenox L., Lenox, Mass. 7199.
- Fitch, Ethel H., Ellsworth Station, Ohio. 5661.
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- Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (George E. Nutting, in.) 3976.
- Fitzpatrick, John T., law in. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 7073.
- Fjeldstad, Nina, in. High Sch. Br. P. L., Fond du Lac, Wis. 6842.
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- Foote, Frances R., principal Registration Dept. P. L., Los Angeles, Calif. 3958.
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- Ford, Edith H., in. The Filger L., Minonk, Ill. 5821.
- Ford, Eva M., asst. sec'y American Library Association, Chicago, Ill. 7888.
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- Foss, Calvin W., ref. in. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4688.
- FOSSLER, ANNA, Chesterburg Hotel, Portland, Ore. 1989. Life member.
- Foster, Helen Miller, in. Pictorial Section, Historical Br. Army War College L., Washington, D. C. 7898.
- Foster, Mary Stuart, ref. in. Wis. State Hist. Society, Madison, Wis. 1994.
- Foster, William Eaton, in. P. L., Providence, R. I. 22.
- Foulk, Wilson M., state historian and archivist and ex-officio chief L. of Dept. of Archives and History, Charleston, West Va. (State Library Campaign director, United War Work Campaign, 1918.) 7924.
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- Furnas, Marcia M., chief Circ. Dept. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 7499.
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- Galloway, Margaret, in. Arkansas Agric. Coll. and Experiment Station L., Fayetteville, Ark. 7443.
- Galloway, Blanche, in. Pelham Bay Naval Station L., Pelham, N. Y. 7810. (W)
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- Gardner, Henry B., professor of Economics, Brown Univ., Providence, R. I. (State library Campaign chairman, United War Work Campaign, 1918.) 7920.
- Gardner, Jane E., art ref. in. F. P. L., New Bedford, Mass. 2819.
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- Garvin, Ethel, custodian Special Libraries, P. L., Providence, R. I. 1749.
- Gary (Ind.) P. L. (Louis J. Bailey, in.) 4781.
- Gaston, Ethelwyn, in. Engineering Dept. L. Western Electric Co., 463 West St., N. Y. City. 5864.
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- Gavit, Joseph, head Shelf Section N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 7708.
- Gay, Alice M., asst. Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn. 1964.
- Gay, Frank Butler, in. Watkinson L., Hartford, Conn. 789.
- Gaylord Brothers, Library Supplies, Syracuse, N. Y. 4799.
- Geddes, Helen C., head catlgr. Bryn Mawr Coll. L., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 5293.
- Gentry, Irene, sec'y to in. P. L., Kansas City, Mo. 6685.
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- George, Lillian M., in charge of continuations Ore. Agric. Coll. L., Corvallis, Ore. 3003.
- George Peabody Coll. for Teachers L., Nashville, Tenn. (Lizzie L. Bloomstein, in.) 7322.
- Gerould, James Thayer, in. Univ. of Minnesota L., Minneapolis, Minn. 2008.
- Gettys, Cora M., ref. in. Harper Reading Room, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 6424.
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- Gifford, Florence M., asst. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 6326.
- Gifford, William Logan Rodman, in. Mercantile L. Assoc., St. Louis, Mo. 1690.

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Peking, Rockefeller Foundation L., N.
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- Gilkey, Malina A.**, asst. Catalog Division,
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Ohio. 5488.
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Mich. 5003.
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mond, Va. 5556.
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Lincoln, Neb. 7873.
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L., Los Angeles, Cal. 1846.
- Gleason, Eleanor**, In. Mechanics' Inst. L.,
Rochester, N. Y. 3018.
- Gleason, Eleanor**, In. Hartford Sch. of Re-
ligious Pedagogy, Hartford, Conn. 6224.
- Glenn, Marian R.**, assoc. ed. Forbes Maga-
zine, Room 313 Equitable Bldg., 120
Broadway, N. Y. City. 3158.
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ford Co., Md. 1224. Life member.
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State L., Hartford, Conn. 2142.
- Godard, Mrs. George Seymour**, Hartford,
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- Goddard, William Dean**, In. Deborah Cook
Sayles P. L., Pawtucket, R. I. 1983. (W)
- Goding, Sarah E.**, 1st asst. F. L., Philadel-
phia, Pa. 1464.
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P. L., N. Y. City. 3659.
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- Goldberg, Bessie**, chief of Catalog Div.
P. L., Chicago, Ill. 4733.
- Goldthwaite, Lucille A.**, In. L. for Blind, P.
L., N. Y. City. 5941.
- Gooch, Harriet Bell**, instructor, Sch. of L.
Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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- Goodell, Frederick**, In. Camp. L., Camp
Wheeler, Ga. 5866. (W)
- Goodier, Edna A.**, In. Thornton Mem. L.,
Saco, Me. 7011.
- Goodman L.** See Napa, Calif.
- Goodrich, Dorothy Allen**, sec'y to chief of
Circ. Dept. P. L., N. Y. City. 5805.
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eral L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 3729. Life
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Coll. L., Hanover, N. H. 4686. (In ac-
tive service with the Colors.)
- Goodwin, John Edward**, In. Univ. of Texas,
Austin, Tex. 3535.
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Borough P. L., Long Island City, N. Y.
5034.
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Theological Seminary L., Princeton, N.
J. 6601.
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negie L., Athens, Ga. 4709.
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Montreal, Canada. 1182.
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- Grant, Thirza E., head instructor Western Reserve Univ. L. Sch., Cleveland, Ohio. 5519.
- Gratlaa, Josephine, In. Soulard Br. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 2996.
- Graves, C. Edward, In. Minn. Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn. 5326.
- Graves, Eva W., head Periodical Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 6036.
- Graves, Francis Barnum, In. Mechanics-Mercantile L., San Francisco, Cal. 1916.
- Gravett, Nettie K., supt. Travel. L. Dept. Ohio State L., Columbus, Ohio. 6522.
- Gravez, Mary Clara, catlgr. State Coll. of Washington L., Pullman, Wash. 7080.
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- Greene, Charles S., In. F. L., Oakland, Calif. 1903.
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- Hadden, Elizabeth, chief of Order Dept. Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. L., Stanford University, Cal. 6582.
- Hadley, Chalmers, in. P. L., Denver, Colo. 3797. (W)
- Hadley, Mrs. Chalmers, care Public Library, Denver, Colo. 7811.
- Haferkorn, Henry E., in. U. S. Army Engineer Sch. L., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. 6236.
- HAFNER, ALFRED (G. E. Stechert & Co.), 151-155 W. 25th St., N. Y. City. 1860. Life member.
- Hagey, Joanna, in. F. P. L., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 2931.
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- Hall, Drew B., 20 Georganna St., South Braintree, Mass. 2395. (In active service with the Colors.)
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- Hamilton, William J., sec'y and state organizer Ind. P. L. Commission, Indianapolis, Ind. 6250. (W)
- Hamilton (Ohio) Lane P. L. (Mrs. Hattie S. James, in.) 7578.

- Hamm, Mrs. A. K., In. P. L., Meridian, Miss. 7507.
- Hammond, Laura, In. Ga. Sch. of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. 2044.
- Hammond, Marie Alice, organizer, 1701 Chase Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill. 5954.
- Hammond, Otis G., supt. N. H. Hist. Society L., Concord, N. H. 5675.
- Hammond, Ruth E., catlgr. Coll. of Agric. and Mechanical Arts L., Stillwater, Okla. 7694.
- Hammond, Sarah S., In. P. L., Glencoe, Ill. 5523.
- Hance, Emma, chief of Order and Accessions Div. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 4624.
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- Handley L. See Winchester, Va.
- Handy, D. N., In. and sec'y The Insurance L. Assn. of Boston, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. 5771.
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- Noll, Amy Wentworth, in. Wis. State Nor. Sch. L., Whitewater, Wis. 6943.
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- O'Brien, Richard, chairman L. Bd., F. P. L., St. John, N. B., Canada. 2002.
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- Plummer, Honor L., Idaho Springs, Colo. 5313.
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- Pomeroy, Elizabeth, state organizer of L's. Mich. State L., Lansing, Mich. 7665. (W)
- Pomeroy, Phebe G., 1st asst. Schenley High Sch. L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 7360.

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- Pond, Martha E., In. P. L., Manitowoc, Wis. 6796.
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- Pooley, Mary H., In. Hughes High Sch. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 5663.
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- Porter, Washington T., trus. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Address, 909 Fourth National Bank Bldg.) 2307.
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- Post, Orpha L., child. In. Carnegie West Br. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 5363.
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- Prescott, Annie, ex-In., 2 Union St., Auburn, Me. 1240.
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- Providence (R. I.) P. L. (William E. Foster, In.) 4283.
- Public Service Corporation of N. J. Technical L. See N. J. Public Service Corporation Technical L.
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- Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (Truman R. Temple, In.) 5823.
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- Sawyer F. L. See Gloucester, Mass.
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- Schulz, William B., chief catlgr. and class. Johns Hopkins Univ. L., Baltimore, Md. 6365.
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- Thorne, Emilie H., 1700 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6379.
- Throop, George R., asst. in. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 7850.
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- Tobias, Ella F., 1st asst. Catalog Dept. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 5455.
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- Todd, Nancy Helen, 1st asst. Homewood Br. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 7759.
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- Topping, Blanche Debar, asst. in. Hoyt P. L., Saginaw, Mich. 5324.
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- Tower, Ralph W., curator of books & publications, American Museum Natural Hist. L., N. Y. City. 5680.
- Towns, Alexander, Library Bureau, Boston, Mass. 7835.
- Tracey, Catharine S., editor Cumulative Book Index, H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. City. 3303.
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- Van Laer, Arnold J. F., archivist Div. of Archives and Hist. N. Y. State Educational Dept., Albany, N. Y. 1711.
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- Vermilye, Katharine R., in. Crowell Publishing Co., 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. 7436.
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- Ward, Langdon L., supervisor of Branches P. L., Boston, Mass. 1926.
- Ward, Ruth L., in. Central High Sch., L., Newark, N. J. 3803.
- Warner, Marjorie Fleming, bibliographical asst. Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C. 3717.
- Warner, Philip W., bookseller with Leary, Stuart & Co., 9 So. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 5690.
- Warner, Rebecca P., in. Takoma Park Br. P. L., Washnigton, D. C. 6148.
- Warnock, Lucile, asst. in charge Loan Dept. Kan. State Agric. Coll. L., Manhattan, Kan. 6408.
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- Washington (D. C.) See also Catholic Univ. of America L., L. of Congress, National L. for the Blind, Pan-American Union L., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture L., U. S. Soldiers' Home L.
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- Watson, William R., chief Div. of Educational Extension Univ. of the State of N. Y., Albany, N. Y. 1297. (W)
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- Watts, Irma A., chief catlgr. Legislative Ref. Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa. 3681.
- Waukegan (Ill.) P. L. (Laura J. Perrin, in.) 5945.
- Wead, Eunice, asst. curator of Rare Books Univ. of Mich. L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 7703.
- Wead, Katherine H., asst. Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agric. Washington, D. C. 6182.
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- Webb, K. Louise, asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5911.
- Webb, William, sub. in. Legislative Ref. Dept. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 7214. (In active service with the Colors.)
- Webber, Anna Louise, in. Silsby F. L., Charlestown, N. H. 5603.

- Weber, Mrs. Jessie Palmer, in. Ill. State Hist. Soc., Springfield, Ill. 1874.
- Webster, Caroline Farr, l. organizer N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 4173. (W)
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- Welles, Jessie, instr. Univ. of Wis. L. Sch., and visitor Wis. F. L. Commission, Madison, Wis. 2582.
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- Wellman, Hiller Crowell, in. City L. Assn., Springfield, Mass. 1425. (W)
- Wells, Anna E., in. F. L., Port Jervis, N. Y. 7184.
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- Wells, Emma C., sr. asst. catlgr. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1905.
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Corrected to December 10, 1918

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Brown, Fort, Texas	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Brownsville, Texas, Border Garrison	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Bush Terminal Long Island, N. Y. (Various military companies)	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Doniphan, Okla.
Campo, Cal., Cavalry Patrol	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Kearny, Cal.
Canby, Fort, Wash.	Zulema Kostomlatsky, Acting Librarian Library Association, Portland, Ore.
Candelaria, Texas Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Carlstrom Field, Fla.	L. W. Josselyn, Librarian Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
Carroll, Fort, Baltimore, Md.	L. H. Dielman, Executive Secretary Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Carruthers Field, Tex.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Bowie, Tex.
Casey, Fort, Wash.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Caswell, Fort, N. C.	Alice Le Grand, Librarian Public Library, Wilmington, N. C.
Chandler Warehouse Atlanta, Ga.	Marion Leatherman, Hospital Librarian Fort McPherson, Ga.
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.	P. L. Windsor, Librarian, University of Illinois, Urbana
Charleston, S. C. Army Barracks	Mary L. Titcomb, Supervisor 136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill., Infantry Station 39th and Robey Sts.	C. B. Roden, Librarian, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, Y. M. C. A.	Lillie Wulfekoetter, Branch Librarian Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio
Clackamas, Camp, Ore.	Zulema Kostomlatsky, Acting Librarian Library Association, Portland, Ore.
Clark, Fort Bracketsville, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Columbia, Fort, Wash.	Zulema Kostomlatsky, Acting Librarian Library Association, Portland, Ore.
Columbus, N. M., Soldiers' Club	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio, Barracks	John J. Pugh, Librarian, Public Library, Columbus, Ohio
Commack Aviation Field Mineola, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpus Christi, Tex., Khaki Club	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Courchesne, Camp El Paso, Tex.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Crane, Camp Allentown, Pa.	Isabel M. Turner, Librarian, Free Library, Allentown, Pa.
Cristobal, Canal Zone Army and Navy Club	W. H. Baxley, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Crockett, Fort, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Crook, Fort, Omaha, Neb.	Lila Bowen, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
Cumberland, Pa. Army Reserve Depot	Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg
Curtis Bay Ordnance Camp Baltimore, Md.	L. H. Dielman, Executive Secretary Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Dade, Fort, Fla.	L. W. Josselyn, Librarian Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
Dallas, Tex., Aerial Repair Depot Khaki Club	Betsy Wiley, Librarian, Public Library, Dallas, Tex.
Damm Aviation Field Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Deer Island, Mass. Army Detachment	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass. J. A. Lowe, Agent Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, Boston
Del Rio, Camp, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Delaware, Fort, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Des Moines, Fort, Ia.	Grace Shellenberger, Supervisor U. S. A. General Hospital No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Ia.
Detroit, Mich. Army and Navy Club	Adam Strohm, Librarian, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.	L. W. Josselyn, Librarian Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
Douglas, Fort, Utah	Mary E. Downey, Library Secretary Department of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah
Du Pont, Fort, Del.	A. L. Bailey, Librarian Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Dumont, N. J., War Camp Community Service	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Dunwoody, William Hood, In- dustrial Institute, Minneapo- lis, Minn., Army and Navy Training Station	Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Eagle Pass, Tex., Border Camp	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
East Potomac Park Camp Washington, D. C.	George E. Chase, Library War Service Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Pike, Ark.
Ellington Field, Tex.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Logan, Tex.
El Paso, Tex., Khaki Club Military Police, 15th Cavalry	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Erie Proving Grounds Port Clinton, Ohio	Herbert S. Hirshberg, Librarian Public Library, Toledo, Ohio.
Evert's Ranch, Tex. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Eustis, Battery Fortress Monroe, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Eustis, Camp, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Fabens, Tex., 5th Cavalry El Paso, Tex.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Fisherman's Island Fortress Monroe, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Fitchburg, Mass., Y. M. C. A.	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass. J. A. Lowe, Agent Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, Boston
Flagler, Fort, Wash.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Florence Field, Omaha, Neb.	Lila Bowen, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
Foote, Fort, Md.	George E. Chase, Library War Service Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Fordyce, Sam (Fort), Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Forrest, N. B. (Camp), Tenn.	A.L.A. Librarian, Chickamauga Park Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	F. H. Price, A.L.A. Dispatch Office 1200 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Freeport, Tex. Coast Artillery Camp	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Fremont, Fort, S. C.	Mary L. Titcomb, Supervisor 136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Front Royal, Va. Remount Depot	George E. Chase, Library of Congress Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Furlong, Camp Columbus, N. M.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Gaines, Fort, Ala.	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Galveston, Tex., Army and Navy Canteen, 314 23rd St. United Girls of Democracy Hostess House, 415 20th St. Rifle Range	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Gatun, Camp, Canal Zone	
Garden City, N. Y. Air Service Depot. (Mitchel Field is subdivision of this depot)	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gerstner Field Lake Charles, La.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Getty, Fort, R. I.	Edwin Wiley, Librarian U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Glen Burnie, Camp, Md.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Meade, Md.
Glenn Springs, Tex. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Globe, Ariz., Military Outpost	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich. Picric Acid Plant	Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Greble, Fort, R. I.	Edwin Wiley, Librarian U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Greenleaf, Camp, Tenn.	A.L.A. Librarian, Chickamauga Park Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hachito, N. M. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Halifax, N. S. American Red Cross Rest Room, Y. M. C. A. Camp, York Redoubt	
Hamilton, Fort Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hampton, Va., Red Circle Club Y. M. C. A. for Colored De- tachment	Harold T. Dougherty A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Hancock, Fort, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Hancock, Fort, Tex.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Harrisburg, Pa. Recruiting Station	Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg
Hazlehurst Field, No. 1 Mineola, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hearn, Camp Imperial Beach, Cal.	Althea H. Warren, Librarian Public Library, San Diego, Cal.
Haster's Ranch, Tex. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Hill, Camp Newport News, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Hoboken, N. J. Ship Repair Shop Service Club Y. M. C. A. Debarkation Hut	Louis B. Traver A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 119 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Holabird, Camp Baltimore, Md.	L. H. Dielman, Executive Secretary Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Houston, Sam (Fort), Tex.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Travis, Tex.
Howard, Fort Baltimore, Md.	L. H. Dielman, Executive Secretary Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind. Arsenal Camp Avlation Repair Department	W. J. Hamilton, Secretary Indiana Public Library Com- mission, Indianapolis
Indio, Tex. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Jackson Baracks, La.	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, Care Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Jay, Fort, N. Y.	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y.
Jesup, Camp Atlanta, Ga.	Marion Leatherman, Hospital Librarian, Fort McPherson, Ga.
Jones, Harry J., Camp Douglas, Ariz.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Junction City, Kan. Community House	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Funston, Kan.
Kamehameha, Fort, Hawaii	Helen J. Stearns, Librarian Library of Hawaii, Honolulu
Kendick, Camp Lakehurst, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Key West Barracks Key West, Fla.	L. W. Josselyn, Librarian Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
Lakehurst, N. J. Experimental Grounds	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Langley Field, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Laredo, Tex. Recreational Can- teen for Soldiers	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service Care Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Las Casas, Camp San Juan, Porto Rico	
Lawton, Fort, Wash.	Judson T. Jennings, Librarian Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Leach, Camp American University Park Washington, D. C.	George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Leavenworth, Kan. Disciplinary Barracks Community House Signal Corps Officers Training School	Hattie Osborne, Care Army Y.M.C.A. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Levett, Fort, Me.	Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta
Lewes, Del. Coast Artillery Base	A. L. Bailey, Librarian Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Lincoln, Neb. (Three camps for drafted men)	Nellie J. Compton, Assistant Librarian University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln
Little, Stephen A., Camp Nogales, Ariz.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Lociel, Ariz. Military Outpost	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Logan, Fort, Colo.	Chalmers Hadley, Librarian Public Library, Denver, Colo.
Love Field, Dallas, Tex.	Betsy Wiley, Librarian Public Library, Dallas, Tex.
Lowell, Ariz. Border Camp	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Lyon, Fort, Me.	Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta
McAllen, Fort, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
MacArthur, Fort San Pedro, Cal.	William E. Blaikie, Library Organizer Public Library, San Pedro, Cal.
McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio	Electra C. Doren, Librarian Public Library, Dayton, Ohio
McDowell, Fort, Cal.	M. J. Ferguson, Librarian California State Library, Sacramento
McHenry, Fort Baltimore, Md.	L. H. Dielman, Executive Secretary Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
McIntosh, Fort Laredo, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
McKinley, Fort, Me.	Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta
McPherson, Fort, Ga.	Marion Leatherman, Hospital Librarian, Fort McPherson, Ga.
McRee, Fort, Fla.	A.L.A. Librarian, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Madison Barracks Sacket Harbor, N. Y.	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y.
Madisonville, La. U. S. Guards, 4th Battalion	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, Care Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Manhattan, Kan. Community House	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Funston, Kan.
March Field, Cal.	Joseph F. Daniels, Librarian Public Library, Riverside, Cal.
Marsh Run, Pa. Quartermaster Depot	Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary Penn. Free Library Commission, Harrisburg
Mather Field Sacramento, Cal.	M. J. Ferguson, Librarian California State Library, Sacramento

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Meigs, Camp Washington, D. C.	George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Menard Park Infantry Camp Galveston, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Mercedes, Tex. Border Garrison	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Michie, Fort, N. Y.	F. W. Edgerton, Librarian Public Library, New London, Conn.
Middletown, Pa. Aviation and General Supply Depot Ordnance Depot	Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary Penn. Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.
Miley, Fort, Cal.	M. J. Ferguson, Librarian California State Library, Sacramento
Mitchel Field (see Garden City) Long Island, N. Y.	
Mobile, Ala. Soldiers' and Sailors' Club ("The Bethel") U. S. Guards, 4th Bn. Armory U. S. Guards, 4th Battalion Terminal Dock War Camp Community Service	Mrs. A. F. Griggs <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Monroe, Fortress, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Monterey, Camp Presidio, Cal.	M. J. Ferguson, Librarian California State Library, Sacramento
Morgan City, La. U. S. Guards, 4th Battalion	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Morgan, Fort, Ala.	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Morrison, Camp, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Mott, Fort Salem, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Moultrie, Fort, S. C.	Mary L. Titcomb, Supervisor 136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Mount Riley, N. M. Military Outpost	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Muscle Shoals, Ala. Nitrate Plant No. 2	Mrs. M. I. Hoskins, Librarian State Normal School, Florence, Ala.
Meyer, Fort, Va.	George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Naco, Ariz. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.

*Camp**Supervisor*

Nahant, Mass.
Military Reservation

C. F. D. Belden, Librarian Public Library, Boston, Mass.
J. A. Lowe, Agent Mass. Free Public Library Commission, Boston.

National Service Club No. 2
1314 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

George E. Chase, Library War Service,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Newcastle, N. H.
Enlisted Men's Club
War Camp Community Service

New Gatun, Canal Zone, Army
Camp

New London, Conn. Jewish
Welfare Board

F. W. Edgerton, Librarian Public Library,
New London, Conn.

New Orleans, La.
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Chal-
mett Slips
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Dufos-
sat St.
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. French
Market
U. S. Guards, Headquarters
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Offi-
cers' Headquarters
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Poland
St.
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Stuy-
vesant Docks
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Thalia
St.
U. S. Guards, 35th Bn. Wash-
ington St.
U. S. Guards, 4th Bn. West-
wego

Mrs. A. F. Griggs, *Care* Public Library, New Orleans, La.

Newport News, Va.
Army and Navy Club
Colored Army and Navy Club
Embarkation Headquarters
Jewish Welfare Board
Public Health Detention Farm
Q. M. C. Recreation House
Red Circle Club
Tidewater District Y.M.C.A.
Y.M.C.A. (local)
Y.W.C.A.
(5 other points)

Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office,
Newport News, Va.

New York, N. Y.
American Red Cross Booth,
Grand Central Station
American Red Cross Motor
Corps
Army Y.M.C.A., Park and
Pearl Sts.
Bryant Park Y.M.C.A.
Recruiting Station
Soldiers' and Sailors' Club
War Camp Community Service

L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office,
31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y.

Niagara, Fort, N. Y.

Public Library, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Nicholas, Camp New Orleans, La.	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Nitro, W. Va. U. S. Explosive Plant C	
Norfolk, Va. American Red Cross Jewish Welfare Board Liberty Club Salvation Army	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Normoyle, Camp, Tex.	A.L.A. Librarian, Kelly Field, Tex.
North Charleston, S. C. Embarkation Camp	W. D. Goddard, Supervisor 136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.	A.L.A. Librarian, Chickamauga Park Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Old South Brooklyn Civic League, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Omaha, Fort, Neb.	Lila Bowen, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
Omaha, Neb. Quartermaster Corps	Lila Bowen, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
Oneonta Field, Cal.	Althea H. Warren, Librarian Public Library, San Diego, Cal.
Orange, Fort New Paltz, N. Y.	
Oregon Spruce Camps	Zulema Kostomlatsky, Acting Librarian Library Associa- tion, Portland, Ore.
Otis, Camp, Canal Zone	
Park Field Millington, Tenn.	Ruth M. Baker, Head School Department Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.
Parrott, Battery Fortress Monroe, Va.	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Pascagoula, La. U. S. Guards 4th Battalion 4th Battalion, Moss Point	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Paterson, N. J. General Ordnance Supply Depot	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Payne Field, West Point, Miss.	
Peekskill, N. Y. State Camp	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y.
Penniman, Va. Ordnance Depot	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Pensacola, Fla. New Army and Navy Club	A.L.A. Librarian, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Perry, Camp, Ohio	Herbert S. Hirshberg, Librarian Public Library, Toledo, Ohio.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Pershing, Camp, Tex.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Pershing Camp, Yonkers, N. Y.	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa. United Service Club War Emergency Unit	F. H. Price, A.L.A. Dispatch Office 1200 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoebus, Va. Red Circle Club	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Pickens, Fort, Ala.	A.L.A. Librarian, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Picron (Little Rock), Ark. Pleric Acid Plant	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Pike, Ark.
Pigeon Point, Del. Guards for Artillery Plant	A. L. Bailey, Librarian, Wilmington Institute, Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Pittsford, N. Y. Guards	Adeline B. Zachert, Director Children's Department Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.
Polvo, Tex. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
• Port Newark Terminal Newark, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Port, Penn. Del. Quarantine Station	A. L. Bailey, Librarian Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Port Townsend, Wash.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Portland, Me. Y.M.C.A.	Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta
Portland, Ore. Special Guards	Zulema Kostomlatsky, Acting Librarian Library Association, Portland, Ore.
Portsmouth, N. H. War Camp Community Service Army and Navy Club	
Portsmouth, Va. Army and Navy Club Jewish Welfare Board Red Circle Club Red Cross House	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Post Field, Okla.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Doniphan, Okla.
Potomac Park, Camp Washington, D. C.	George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Preble, Fort, Me.	Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta
Presidio, Camp San Francisco, Cal.	M. J. Ferguson, Librarian California State Library, Sacramento
Presidio, Tex. Border Garrison	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Raritan River Ordnance Depot Metuchen, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Revere, Fort Boston, Mass.	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian Public Library, Boston, Mass. J. A. Lowe, Agent Mass. Free Public Library Commission, Boston
Rich Field, Tex.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp MacArthur, Tex.
Richmond Hill, N. Y. War Camp Community Service	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richmond, Va. Aero Squadron, 635th Army and Navy Club Officers' Club	H. R. McIlwaine, Librarian Virginia State Library, Richmond
Riley, Fort, Kan.	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Funston, Kan.
Ringgold, Fort, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Robinson, Fort, Neb.	Mrs. E. Smith, Librarian Public Library, Chadron, Neb.
Rochester, N. Y. School of Aerial Photography Kodak Park Soldiers' Recreation Room, Municipal Museum, Exposition Park	Adeline B. Zachert, Director Children's Department Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Public Library, Davenport, Ia.
Rodman, Fort New Bedford, Mass.	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian Public Library, Boston, Mass. J. A. Lowe, Agent Mass. Free Public Library Commission, Boston.
Roosevelt Dam, Ariz.	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Roosevelt Field Mineola, N. Y.	A.L.A. Librarian Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.
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Tompkinsville, N. Y.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Trumbull, Fort New London, Conn.	F. W. Edgerton, Librarian Public Library, New London, Conn.
Tuckerton, N. J. Enlisted Men's Club Naval Radio Station	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Virginia Beach, Va. Naval Rifle Range Camp Community Service	Harold T. Dougherty A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.
Wakefield, Mass. Firing Range	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass. J. A. Lowe, Agent Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, Boston
Washington, D. C. Navy Yard	George E. Chase, Library War Service Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Whitestone Naval Base Long Island, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Widdoe's Island Naval Reserve Force, North Haven, Me.	Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta
Wilmington, N. C. Naval Base	
Wissahickon Barracks Cape May, N. J.	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
Wood's Hole, Mass. Naval Station	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass. J. A. Lowe, Agent Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, Boston

Marine Corps

Azua Marine Barracks Dominican Republic	
Barahona Marine Barracks Dominican Republic	
Bush Terminal Marine Detachment Long Island, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Camaguey, Cuba Marine Barracks	
Cape Haitien, Haiti Marine Barracks	
Charleston, S. C. Marine Barracks	Mary L. Titcomb, Supervisor 136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Dover, N. J. Marine Barracks	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton
East Point Marine Barracks Island of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands	
Frederiksted Marine Barracks Island of St. Croix, Virgin Islands	

Camp

Galveston, Tex.
U. S. Rifle Range
Marine Corps

Guantanamo, Cuba
Marine Barracks

Iona Island, N. Y.
Marine Barracks

King's Hill Marine Barracks
Island of St. Croix, Virgin
Islands

La Romana Marine Barracks
Dominican Republic

La Vega Marine Barracks
Dominican Republic

Managua Marine Barracks
Nicaragua

Miami, Fla.
Marine Air Station

Moca Marine Barracks
Dominican Republic

Monte Cristi Marine Barracks
Dominican Republic

Mosquito Bay Marine Barracks
Island of St. Thomas, Virgin
Islands

New York Navy Yard Marine
Barracks
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ouanaminthe Marine Barracks
Haiti

Paris Island, S. C.
Marine Barracks

Philadelphia, Pa.
Marine Corps Advance Base
Navy Yard Marine Barracks

Port au Prince, Haiti
Marine Barracks

Portsmouth, N. H.
Marine Barracks

Protestant Cay Marine Barracks
Island of St. Croix, Virgin
Islands

Puerta Plata Marine Barracks
Dominican Republic

Quantico, Va.
Marine Detachment

Supervisor

Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library
Service, *Care* Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.

Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch
A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. W. Josselyn, Librarian
Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.

Charles H. Brown and R. W. McCulloch
A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mary L. Titcomb, Supervisor
136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.

F. H. Price, A.L.A. Dispatch Office
1200 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

George E. Chase, Library War Service
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>
Radio, Va. Marine Detachment	George E. Chase, Library War Service Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
St. Croix Marine Barracks Island of St. Croix, Virgin Islands	
St. Thomas Marine Barracks Island of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands	
San Francisco de Macoris Marine Barracks Dominican Republic	
San Juan Marine Barracks Porto Rico	
San Pedro de Macoris Marine Barracks Dominican Republic	
Sanchez Marine Barracks Dominican Republic	
Santiago, Cuba Marine Barracks	
Santiago Marine Barracks Dominican Republic	
Watch Ho Marine Barracks Island of St. Croix, Virgin Islands	

HOSPITALS

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Allen, Ethan (Fort), Vt. Post Hospital	Mrs. M. W. Peck, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Supervisor
Azalea Hospital (U. S. A. Gen- eral Hospital No. 19) Asheville, N. C.	Fanny Duren, 523 Legal Building, Asheville, N. C., Organizer Winifred Gregory, Librarian
Balboa Park Naval Hospital San Diego, Cal.	Althea H. Warren, Librarian, Public Library, San Diego, Cal., Supervisor
Bayard, Fort, N. M. U. S. A. General Hospital	Anne M. Mulheron, Hospital Librarian, Supervisor
Beauregard, La., Camp Base Hospital	William F. Yust, Camp Librarian Louise Singley, Hospital Librarian
Bliss, Fort, Tex. Base Hospital No. 2	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex., Supervisor
Boston, Mass. Carney Hospital City Hospital Faulkner Hospital Homeopathic Hospital Peter Brent Brigham Hospital St. Elizabeth's Hospital	C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass. Supervisor E. Kathleen Jones, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass. Supervisor Hospital Libraries

Hospital

Bowie, Camp, Tex.
Base Hospital

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kingston Ave. Hospital
Long Island College Hospital
Methodist Hospital
Norwegian Lutheran Deacon-
ess Home and Hospital
St. John's Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital
St. Peter's Hospital
Wyckoff Heights Hospital

Brownsville, Tex.
Base Hospital

Cambridge, Mass.
Naval Radio School Infirmary

Canacoe Naval Hospital
Cavite, P. I.

Cape May, N. J.
U. S. A. General Hospital
No. 11

Carlisle, Pa.
U. S. A. General Hospital
No. 31

Charleston, S. C.
Naval Hospital

Chelsea Naval Hospital
Boston, Mass.

Chelsea Marine Hospital
Boston, Mass.

Coco Solo Hospital
Canal Zone

Cody, Camp, N. M.
Base Hospital

Colonia Hospital (U. S. A. Gen-
eral Hospital No. 3)
Rahway, N. J.

Columbus, N. M.
Camp Hospital

Coney Island Hospital
New York, N. Y.

Corpus Christi, Tex.
U. S. A. General Hospital
No. 15

Librarian or Supervisor

Grace D. Rose, Camp Librarian
Edwin Sue Goree, Hospital Librarian

Charles H. Brown, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Supervisor
Mary J. Thackray, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Organizer Hospital Libraries

Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library
Service, *Care* Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.,
Supervisor

E. H. Redstone, Librarian, Social Law Library, Boston,
Mass., Supervisor

Mary K. Polk, Librarian, Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.,
Supervisor

Sarah B. Askew, Organizer, New Jersey Public Library
Commission, Trenton, Supervisor
Lynda Phillips, Hospital Librarian

Mary L. Titcomb, 136 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.,
Supervisor
Mrs. W. G. Gilliam, Hospital Librarian

C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass.,
Supervisor
E. Kathleen Jones, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass.,
Supervisor Hospital Library

C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass.,
Supervisor
E. Kathleen Jones, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass.,
Supervisor Hospital Library

Edward R. Day, Acting Camp Librarian
Nelle A. Olson, Hospital Librarian

Sarah B. Askew, Organizer, New Jersey Public Library
Commission, Trenton, Supervisor
Marjorie H. Martin, Hospital Librarian

Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library
Service, *Care* Public Library, El Paso, Tex., Supervisor

L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St.,
New York, N. Y., Supervisor

Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library
Service, *Care* Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.,
Supervisor

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Custer, Camp, Mich. Base Hospital	Earl W. Browning, Camp Librarian Edna Foley, Hospital Librarian
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia Hospital	
Denver, Colo. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 21	Chalmers Hadley, Librarian, Public Library, Denver, Colo., Supervisor
Des Moines, Fort, Ia. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 26	Grace Shellenberger, Supervisor Blanche Smith, Librarian
Devens, Camp, Mass. Base Hospital	J. A. Lowe, Organizer Carrie L. Williams, Librarian
Dix, Camp, N. J. Base Hospital	James McC. Johnston, Camp Librarian Marilla Waite Freeman, Hospital Librarian
Dodge, Camp, Ia. Base Hospital	F. B. Spaulding, Camp Librarian Blanche V. Watts, Hospital Librarian
Donlphan, Camp, Okla Base Hospital	William K. Porter, Camp Librarian
Douglas, Fort, Utah Post Hospital	Mary E. Downey, Library Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah, Supervisor
Ellis Island, N. Y. American Nurses' Corps U. S. A. Debarkation Hospi- tal No. 1	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y., Supervisor
El Paso, Tex. Hendricks' Sanitarium	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex., Supervisor
Eustis, Va., Camp Base Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va., Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Fox Hills, N. Y. U. S. A. Debarkation Hospi- tal No. 2	Mrs. A. B. Maltby, Librarian, St. George Branch, New York Public Library, Tompkinsville, N. Y., Hospital Library Supervisor Anna May, Hospital Librarian
Fremont, Camp, Cal. Base Hospital	Sterling J. Talbot, Acting Camp Librarian
Gendarme Hospital Cape Haitien, Haiti	
Gettysburg, Pa. U. S. Army Hospital	Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Supervisor
Gordon, Camp, Ga. Base Hospital	Adam Strohm, Camp Librarian Louise Q. McMillin, Hospital Librarian
Grant, Camp, Ill. Base Hospital	Earl N. Manchester, Camp Librarian
Great Lakes, Ill. Naval Hospital	W. Dawson, Johnston, Camp Librarian

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Greene, Camp, N. C. Base Hospital	Walter H. Blumenthal, Camp Librarian Marie Fox Wait, Hospital Librarian
Guam Naval Hospital Island of Guam	
Gulfport, Miss. Naval Hospital	Mrs. A. F. Griggs, <i>Care</i> Public Library, New Orleans, La., Supervisor
Hamilton, Fort, N. Y. Post Hospital	Charles H. Brown, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Supervisor Mary Thackray, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hos- pital Library Organizer
Hampton, Va. U.S.A. Debarkation Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va., Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Hampton Roads, Va. Naval Operating Base Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va., Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Hancock, Camp, Ga. Base Hospital	O. C. Davis, Camp Librarian Olive Mayes, Hospital Librarian
Harrison, Benjamin (Fort), Ind. Base Hospital	
Hoboken, N. J. St. Mary's Hospital (Embarkation Hospital No. 1)	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, Supervisor
Hoffman Island, N. Y. Embarkation Hospital No. 3 Quarantine Station	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y., Supervisor
Houston, Sam (Fort) Base Hospital	Mrs. V. G. Humphrey, Hospital Librarian
Humphreys, A. A. (Camp), Va. Red Cross Convalescent House	A.L.A. Librarian, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Jackson, Camp, S. C. Base Hospital	John G. Moulton, Camp Librarian Sara Carpenter, Acting Hospital Librarian
Jay, Fort, N. Y. Post Hospital	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y., Supervisor
Jersey City, N. J. Christ Hospital Isolation Hospital St. Francis Hospital	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, Supervisor
Johnston, Camp, Fla. Base Hospital	L. W. Josselyn, Camp Librarian E. Gertrude Avey, Hospital Librarian
Jones, Harry J., Camp Base Hospital, Douglas, Ariz. Field Hospital	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex., Supervisor
Kearny, Camp, Cal. Base Hospital	Mary L. Jones, Acting Camp Librarian Mary Dale, Hospital Librarian
Kenilworth Inn Hospital (U. S. A. General Hospital No. 12), Biltmore, N. C.	Fanny Duren, 523 Legal Building, Asheville, N. C., Supervisor

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Lakewood, N. J. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 9	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, Supervisor Jacqueline M. Overton, Librarian
Langley Field, Va. Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va., Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Leavenworth, Fort, Kan. Base Hospital	Hattie Osborne, <i>Care</i> Army Y. M. C. A., Fort Leaven- worth, Kan., Supervisor
Lee, Camp, Va. Base Hospital	H. S. Green, Camp Librarian Mrs. Frances Walker Sugden, Hospital Librarian
Letterman U. S. A. General Hospital, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	M. J. Ferguson, California State Library, Sacramento, Supervisor Mrs. Inez G. McConnell, Hospital Librarian
Lewis, Camp, Wash. Base Hospital	E. E. Ruby, Camp Librarian
Logan, Camp, Tex. Base Hospital	W. R. Watsabaugh, Camp Librarian Jane M. Dick, Hospital Librarian
Logan, Fort, Colo. Red Cross Convalescent House	Chalmers Hadley, Librarian, Public Library, Denver, Colo., Supervisor
Lyon, Fort, Colo. Naval Hospital	
MacArthur, Camp, Ala. Base Hospital	J. E. Morgan, Camp Librarian Mrs. Frances W. Morgan, Hospital Librarian
McClellan, Camp, Ala Base Hospital	Ernest L. Johnson, Camp Librarian
McHenry, Fort U. S. A. General Hospital No. 2, Baltimore, Md.	Mrs. Grace H. Birdsall, Hospital Librarian
McIntosh, Fort, Post Hospital Laredo, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex., Supervisor
McPherson, Fort, Ga. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 6	Marian Leatherman, Hospital Librarian Lucy D. Waterman, Librarian Red Cross House
Madison Barracks Post Hospital Sacket Harbor, N. Y.	L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y., Supervisor
Mare Island, Cal. U. S. Naval Hospital	M. J. Ferguson, Librarian, California State Library, Sacramento, Supervisor
Markleton, Pa. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 17	Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Supervisor
Meade, Camp, Md. Base Hospital	C. M. Baker, Camp Librarian Frances E. Bowman, Hospital Librarian
Merritt, Camp, N. J. Base Hospital	Carson Brevoort, Camp Librarian Agnes Cowing, Hospital Librarian

Hospital

Mills, Camp, N. Y.
Base Hospital
Nurses' Recreation House
Aviation Field No. 2

Monroe, Fortress, Va.
Base Hospital

Morrison, Camp, Va.
Base Hospital

Myer, Fort, Va.
Post Hospital

New Haven, Conn.
U. S. A. General Hospital
No. 16

New London, Conn.
Naval Hospital

New Orleans, La.
Naval Hospital

New York Naval Hospital
Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.
Bellevue Hospital
Blackwell's Island Hospital
Messiah Hospital
Nurses' Mobilization House
Presbyterian Hospital
Roosevelt Hospital
St. Luke's Hospital
St. Vincent's Hospital
Willard Parker Hospital

New York, N. Y.
U. S. A. Debarkation
Hospital No. 3

New York, N. Y.
U. S. A. Debarkation
Hospital No. 4
Long Beach, L. I.

New York, N. Y.
U. S. A. General Hospital
No. 1

Newport, R. I.
Naval Hospital

Newport News, Va.
Detention Farm

Niagara, Fort, N. Y.
Post Hospital

Librarian or Supervisor

Eva R. Peck, Camp Librarian
Anne Van Cleve Taggart, Hospital Librarian

Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport
News, Va., Supervisor
Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor

Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport
News, Va., Supervisor
Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor

George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Con-
gress, Washington, D. C., Supervisor

E. Kathleen Jones, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass.,
Supervisor
Elizabeth Porter Daniell, Hospital Librarian

F. W. Edgerton, Librarian, Public Library, New London,
Conn., Supervisor

Mrs. A. F. Griggs, *Care* Public Library, New Orleans, La.,
Supervisor

Charles H. Brown, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Supervisor

Mary J. Thackray, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Hospital Library Organizer

L. J. Bailey, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th St.,
New York, N. Y., Supervisor

Florence King, Greenhut Building, 18th St. and 6th Ave.,
New York, N. Y., Hospital Librarian
Frances E. Earhart

Charles H. Brown, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 4411 Third
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Supervisor
Mary J. Thackray, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Hospital Library Organizer

Caroline L. Jones, Gunhill Road, The Bronx, New York,
N. Y., Hospital Librarian
Sara E. Greene

Edwin Wiley, Librarian, U. S. Naval War College, New-
port, R. I., Supervisor

Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport
News, Va., Supervisor
Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor

Public Library, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Supervisor

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 14	Charles D. Johnston, Camp Librarian, Chickamauga Park Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn. Ruth Bradley Drake, Hospital Librarian
Ontario, Fort, N. Y. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 5	Mildred E. Davis, Children's Librarian, Public Library, Utica, N. Y., Hospital Library Supervisor
Ottsville, N. Y. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 8	Clara L. Voight, Hospital Librarian
Payne Field Hospital West Point, Miss.	
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii Naval Hospital	Helen Stearns, Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, Supervisor
Pensacola, Fla. Naval Hospital	Charles A. Read, Camp Librarian, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Supervisor
Philadelphia, Pa. Naval Hospital Naval Hospital, League Island Red Cross Hospital	F. H. Price, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, 1200 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., Supervisor Jean E. Graffen, Hospital Library Organizer
Pike, Camp, Ark. Base Hospital	George B. Manhart, Camp Librarian Betty H. Pritchett, Hospital Librarian
Pittsburgh, Pa. Quarantine Hospital U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24 Parkview Station	
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 30	J. I. Wyer, Director, New York State Library, Albany, Supervisor Mrs. M. W. Peck, Hospital Librarian
Port au Prince, Haiti Hospital	
Porter, Fort, N. Y. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 4	Walter L. Brown, Librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y., Supervisor
Portsmouth, N. H. Naval Emergency Hospital	
Portsmouth, Va. Naval Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va., Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Puget Sound Naval Emergency Hospital, Bremerton, Wash.	E. E. Ruby, Librarian, Camp Lewis, Wash., Supervisor
Quantico, Va. Marine Hospital	George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Con- gress, Washington, D. C., Supervisor
Riley, Fort, Kan. Base Hospital	George W. Fuller, Camp Librarian, Camp Funston, Kan. Mary C. Sherrard, Hospital Librarian
Roland Park, Md. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 7	L. H. Dielman, Executive Secretary, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., Supervisor

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Roots, Logan H. (Fort), Ark. Post Hospital	George B. Manhart, Librarian, Camp Pike, Ark., Supervisor
Russell, D. A. (Fort), Wyo. Post Hospital	Agnes Wright, Librarian, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Supervisor
St. Thomas Naval Hospital Virgin Islands	
Scofield Barracks Hospital Honolulu, Hawaii	Helen Stearns, Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, Supervisor
Secaucus, N. J. U. S. A. Embarkation Hospital No. 2	Sarah B. Askew, Organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, Supervisor
Sevier, Camp, S. C. Base Hospital	Ralf P. Emerson, Camp Librarian Ora I. Smith, Hospital Librarian
Shelby, Camp, Miss. Bose Hospital	Glenn F. Griffin, Camp Librarian Valeria Easton, Hospital Librarian
Sheridan, Camp, Ala. Base Hospital	F. D. Slocum, Camp Librarian Mrs. Frank K. Rich, Hospital Librarian
Sherman, Camp, Ohio Base Hospital	Adolph F. Pauli, Camp Librarian Elizabeth Pomeroy, Hospital Librarian
Sill, Fort, Okla. Post Hospital	William K. Porter, Camp Librarian Camp Doniphan, Okla. Supervisor
Sloane, Camp, Va. Convalescent Home for Soldiers	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va. Supervisor. Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Snelling, Fort, Minn. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 29	Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian Public Library Minneapolis, Minn. Supervisor Katherine Patten, Hospital Librarian
Stapleton U. S. Marine Hospital Staten Island, N. Y.	Mrs. A. B. Maltby, Librarian St. George Branch New York Public Library, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Supervisor
Stevens, Fort, Ore. Post Hospital	Zulema Kostomlatsky, Acting Librarian Library Association, Portland Ore. Supervisor
Stanton, Fort, N. M. Marine Hospital	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, Care Public Library, El Paso, Tex.
Stuart, Camp, Va. Embarkation Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office Newport News, Va. Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor Ina H. Fenwick, Hospital Librarian
Swinburne Island, N. Y. Naval Hospital	L. J. Balley, A.L.A. Dispatch Office 31 W. 15th St., New York, N. Y. Supervisor
Taylor, Camp, Ky. Base Hospital	George T. Settle, Camp Librarian Mrs. Minnie D. Miller, Hospital Librarian
Thomas, Fort, Ky. Base Hospital	Lillie Wulfekoetter, Branch Librarian Public Library Cincinnati, Ohio, Supervisor
Travis, Camp, Tex. Base Hospital	J. F. Marron, Camp Librarian Mrs. Eliza J. Rankin, Hospital Librarian
Upton, Camp, N. Y. Base Hospital	Frank L. Tolman, Camp Librarian Marjorie Wilkes, Hospital Librarian

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Librarian or Supervisor</i>
Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Base Hospital	Elizabeth J. Herrington, Librarian, <i>Care</i> William L. Brewster, Library Association, Portland, Ore.
Virginia Beach, Va. U. S. Naval Rifle Range Hospital	Harold T. Dougherty, A.L.A. Dispatch Office Newport News, Va. Supervisor Helen Barnett, Hospital Library Supervisor
Wadsworth, Camp, S. C. Base Hospital	Weldon T. Myers, Camp Librarian Mrs. Elizabeth S. Koelker, Hospital Librarian
Wadsworth, Fort, Post Hospital Staten Island, N. Y.	Mrs. A. B. Maltby, Librarian St. George Branch New York Public Library, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Supervisor
Walter Reed U. S. A. General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.	Florence P. Hiscox, Acting Hospital Librarian Frances S. Cox
Washington, D. C. Naval Hospital St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Anacostia	George E. Chase, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Supervisor
Waynesville, N. C. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 18	Fanny Duren, 523 Legal Building, Asheville, N. C. Supervisor
Westhampton, Va. U. S. A. General Hospital No. 22	H. R. McIlwaine, Librarian Virginia State Library, Richmond, Supervisor
Wheeler, Camp, Ga. Base Hospital	Frederick Goodell, Camp Librarian Lydia E. Kinsley, Hospital Librarian
Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Hospital	Julia C. Stockett, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, <i>Care</i> Public Library, El Paso, Tex. Supervisor

PERSONNEL INDEX, LIBRARY WAR SERVICE DIRECTORY

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NECROLOGY

The following list, prepared by Mrs. Henry J. Carr, is the necrological record of A. L. A. members in the Handbook, 1918.

The number following the year of enrollment is that of accession in the numerical registration of the Association.

W. J. E. Barnwell, assistant librarian of the Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, died May 8, 1918. He joined the A. L. A. in 1882 (No. 420) and attended the conferences of 1882 and 1905.

Edmund Mills Barton, librarian emeritus of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts, died April 14, 1918. A charter member (No. 33) and a life member of the A. L. A., he had attended the conferences of 1876, '79, '83, '85, '86, '92, '93, '98, 1902, '05, '06, '09, '11 and London International, 1897.

Henry Belin, Jr., treasurer of the Public Library, Scranton, Pennsylvania, died December 25, 1917. He joined the A. L. A. in 1905 (No. 3488) but had attended no conferences.

William Howard Brett, for thirty-four years librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, died August 24, 1918. As the head of a great and successful library, his dedication to its service had been complete, and the system built up by him will perpetuate his memory.

Mr. Brett became a member of the A. L. A. in 1885 (No. 477) and served as its president in 1896-97. He had attended the conferences of 1885, '86, '90, '1892-1907, 1909-10, '12, '14, 1916-18 (twenty-six in all). See *Library Journal*, 43:721, 793-807; *Public Libraries*, 23:372, and the special memorial number of the *Open Shelf* (the bulletin of the Cleveland Public Library) for September-October, 1918.

Eleanor Buynitzky, assistant in the Weather Bureau Library, Washington, D. C., died October 7, 1917. She joined the A. L. A. in 1908 (No. 4329) and attended the conference of 1914.

Samuel Sweet Green, since 1909 libra-

rian emeritus of the Public Library of Worcester, Massachusetts, where his librarianship covered the years from 1871 to 1909, died December 8, 1918. A charter member and a life fellow of the A. L. A., Mr. Green served the Association in various capacities, and became its president in 1891. He attended twenty-four conferences, those of 1876, '77, '79, '81-83, '85-87, '89-94, '96-97, '99, 1902, '05-07, 1909, 1911, and the International Conference at London in 1877.

Rowland G. Hazard, chairman Board of Directors, Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale, Rhode Island, died January 23, 1918. He joined the A. L. A. in 1906 (No. 3931) and attended the conference of that year.

Sara G. Hyde, of the Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, died January 3, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1907 (No. 4125) and attended the conferences of 1907, '13, '16.

Hannah M. Lawrence, supervisor of branches, Buffalo Public Library, died October 7, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1910 (No. 4917) and attended the conferences of 1910, '12, '14, '16.

Reba F. Lehman, of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library, died October 3, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1912 (No. 5406) and attended the conferences of 1912, '14 and '16.

Minnie Lunn, of the Public Library, Louisville Kentucky, died March 17, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1917 (No. 7374) and attended the conference of that year.

Edith Marian Morgan, of the War Department, Washington, D. C., died December 1, 1918. Miss Morgan was a life member of the A. L. A., joining in 1913 (No. 6007). She had attended no conferences.

L. R. Moyer, president of the Library Board, Public Library, Montevideo, Minnesota, died March 13, 1917. [This information not of record at A. L. A. Headquarters when Handbook for 1917 was published.]

He joined the A. L. A. in 1908 (No. 4505) and attended the conference of that year.

E. Boudinot Stockton, of New York City, died July 30, 1918. He became a member of the A. L. A. in 1907 (No. 4304) but had attended no conferences.

Joanna Gleed Strange, of the New York Public Library, died August 23, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1914 (No. 6458) and attended the conference of 1916.

Sallie McCormick Vaught, of the University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois, died October 22, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1917 (No. 7401) but had attended no conferences.

Alice G. White, librarian of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Massachusetts, died December 29, 1918. Joining the A. L. A. in 1900 (No. 2032) she attended the conferences of 1900, '02, '03, '06, '07, '09, '14, '15.

The following persons had formerly belonged to the Association, although not members at the time of their death:

William Richard Cutter, librarian emeritus, Public Library, Webburn, Massachusetts, died June 6, 1918. He joined the

A. L. A. in 1890 (No. 858) and attended the conferences of 1890, '94, '96 and 1902.

Mrs. Frank Nelson Doubleday (Neltje Blanchan), author, New York City, died February, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1901 (No. 2205) but had attended no conferences.

Savilla I. Hinrichsen, formerly librarian of the Illinois State Library, Springfield, died August 27, 1917. She joined the A. L. A. in 1895 (No. 1375) and attended the conference of that year.

Mrs. Emily A. Merrill, Cambridge, Massachusetts, died May 3, 1918. She joined the A. L. A. in 1903 (No. 2973) and attended the conferences of 1902, '03, '08, '09, '11.

Nicholas Murray, librarian of Johns Hopkins University from 1890 to 1908, died December 9, 1918. Joining the A. L. A. in 1891 (No. 937) he attended the conference of 1892.

Francis Asbury Sampson, secretary and librarian of the Missouri State Historical Society, died February 4, 1918. He joined the A. L. A. in 1904 (No. 3202) and attended the conferences of 1904 and 1908.

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